

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Illustrated

REVIEW OF REVIEWS

December 1897

Edited by ALBERT SHAW

• How the Bible Came Down To Us •

Sir John Gilbert and Victorian Illustration

By ERNEST KNAUFFT, Editor of the "Art Student"

The Duchess of Teck

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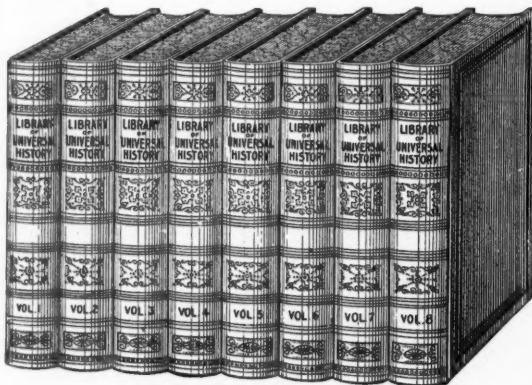
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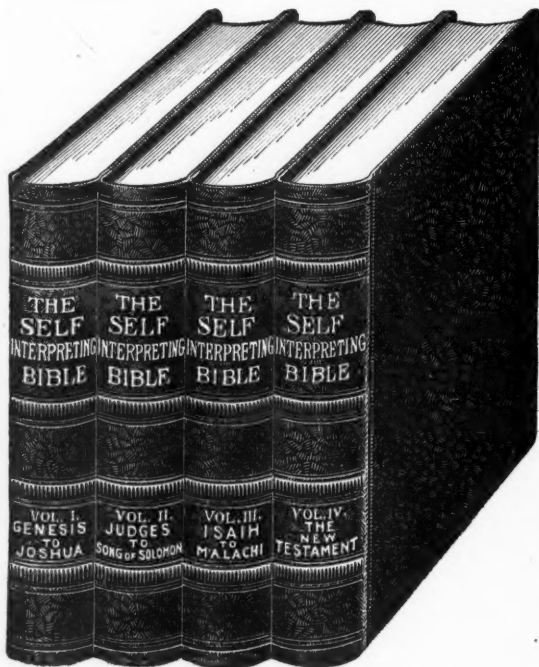
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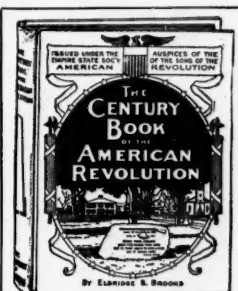
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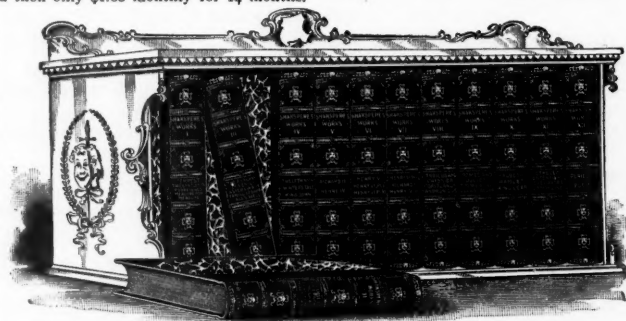
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FOR DESCRIPTION SEE THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS LEAF

8, 19-9, 6

—♦♦♦♦♦ 1 Isaiah ♦♦♦♦♦—

14

7. Fragment on the Despair of the People of Judah.

(734 B. C.; edited late)

8, 19 **A**ND when they say to you: Consult the ghosts and the familiar
spirits that cheep and that moan,³⁶ give this answer: Should
not a people rather consult its God? on behalf of the living
20 should men consult the dead? To the instruction and to the
admonition!³⁷ Surely they will speak according to this word.

* * * * * he for whom there is no daybreak.³⁸
21 And he will pass through it,³⁹ hard-pressed and famishing,
And it will be that, when he is famished, he will be enraged, 10
And will curse his king and his God,⁴⁰ and turn his gaze
22 * * * * * , and then to earth will he look, [upward,
But behold, distress and gloom, a dark veil of anguish,
And thick darkness

8. The Ideal King.

15

(Probably post-Exilic)

9, 1 **I**N the former time He brought into contempt the land of
Zebulun and the land of Naphtali, but in the latter time He
confers honor on the road to the Sea, the other side of the Jordan,
the district of the nations.⁴¹ 20

2 The people who walked in darkness behold a great light;
Those who dwell in the land of deepest gloom, upon them a
light brightly shines.
3 Thou multipliest exultation, thou increasest joy;
They joy before thee as men joy in harvest, and as men exult 25
when they divide spoil.
4 For Israel's burdensome yoke, and the crossbar laid on his
shoulder,
The rod of his taskmaster, thou hast broken as in Midian's
day of battle.⁴³ 30
5 For every boot of the warrior whose tread resounds, and every
war-cloak drenched with blood,
Will be burned up, will be the prey of the flames.
6 For to us a child is born, to us a son is given,
And dominion rests on his shoulder, 35

9, 1^a For is there not a dark veil to the land which has anguish?⁴²

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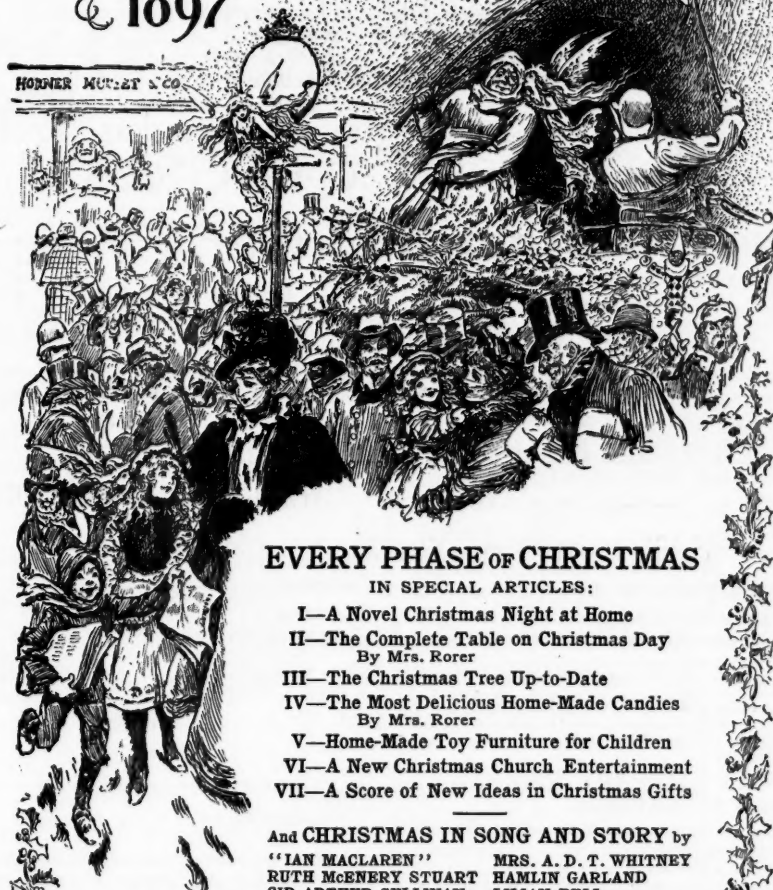
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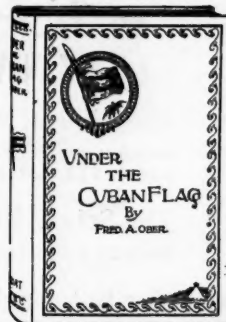


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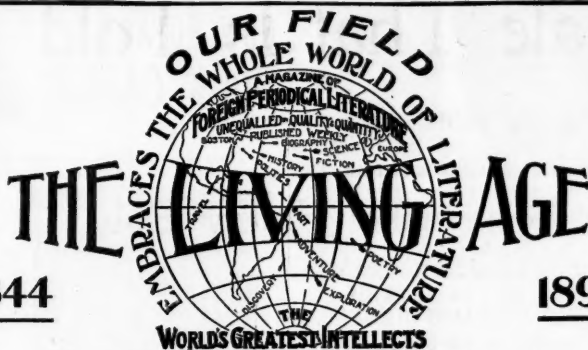
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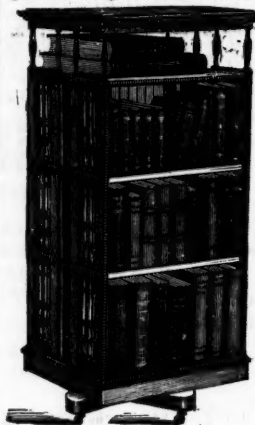
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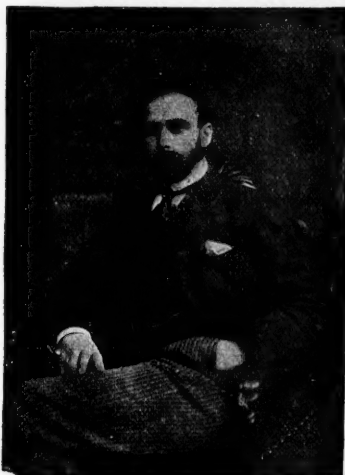
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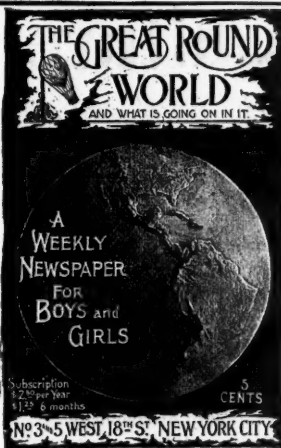
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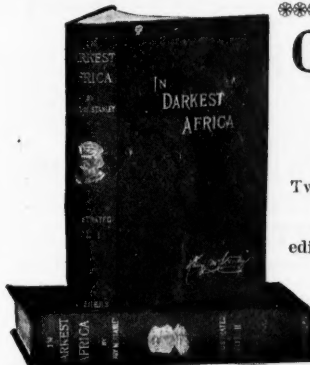
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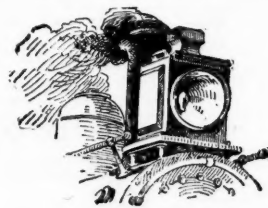
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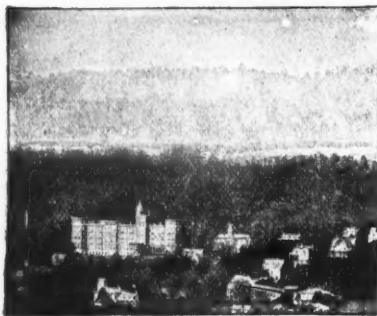
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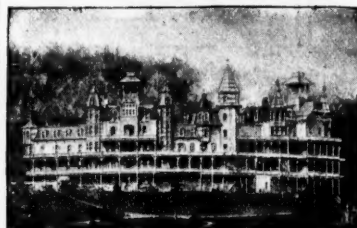
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McCLURE'S MAGAZINE

FOR THE COMING YEAR.

Some Notable Features

CHARLES A. DANA'S REMINISCENCES.

These reminiscences contain more unpublished war history than any other book except the Government publications. Mr. Dana was intimately associated with Lincoln, Stanton, Grant, Sherman, and the other great men of the Civil War. He had the confidence of the President and his great War Secretary, and he was sent on many private missions to make important investigations in the army. Lincoln called him "*The Eyes of the Government at the Front*." Everywhere through these memoirs are bits of *Secret History* and *Fresh Recollections of Great Men*. These reminiscences will be illustrated with many Rare and Unpublished War Photographs from the Government collection, which now contains over 8,000 negatives of almost priceless value.

ANTHONY HOPE'S NEW ZENDA NOVEL.

"*Rupert of Hentzau*," the sequel to "*The Prisoner of Zenda*." In splendid invention, in characters, in dramatic situations, it is the noblest and most stirring novel that Anthony Hope has ever written.

RUDYARD KIPLING STORIES AND POEMS.

The Christmas McCLURE'S contains a complete *Short Story* by Rudyard Kipling, entitled "*THE TOMB OF HIS ANCESTOR*," the Tale of a clouded Tiger, an officer in the Indian army, and a rebellious tribe. We have in hand also a *New Ballad*, a powerful, grim, moving song of War Ships. It will be superbly illustrated. Mr. Kipling will be a frequent contributor.

EDISON'S LATEST ACHIEVEMENT.

Edison's Wonderful Invention. The result of eight years' constant labor. Mountains ground to dust and the iron ore extracted by magnetism. *The Fastest Ship*. An article by the inventor and constructor of "*Turbinia*," a vessel that can make the speed of an express train. *Making a Great Telescope*, by the most competent authority living. *Lord Kelvin*, a character sketch, and substance of a conversation with this eminent scientist on unsolved problems of science.

GENERAL MILES ON EUROPEAN ARMIES.

General Miles was especially commissioned by the U. S. Government last spring to go to the seat of the Greco-Turkish War. He will contribute three articles on the Rulers, Great Personages, and Armies of Europe. The material was obtained during his trip abroad.

SHORT STORIES BY FAMOUS AUTHORS.

Rudyard Kipling, Robert Barr, William Allen White, Ian Maclaren, Octave Thanet, Stephen Crane, and many others, the best story-writers in the world, will contribute to McCLURE'S during the coming year.

C. D. GIBSON IN EGYPT.

Mr. Gibson has just sailed for the Mediterranean. He will spend the winter in Egypt, and make there a series of pictures that will be published in installments in McCLURE'S MAGAZINE during the coming year.

THE RAILROAD MAN'S LIFE.

Drawn from fifteen years' personal experience as brakeman, fireman, and engineer, by Herbert H. Hamblin. It is a narrative of work, adventure, hazards, accidents, and escapes, and is as vivid and dramatic as a piece of fiction.

NEW YORK IN 1950.

Its houses, streets, means of travel, water supply, safeguards of life and health, sports, and pleasures—the conditions of life of the perfected city of the next century, by Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department of New York City.

WASHINGTON'S DEATH.

The story of his last days, from the diary of his secretary, Tobias Lear.

THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

The story of this terrible fight, written down by Hamlin Garland as it came from the lips of *Two Moons*, an old Indian chief who was a participant in it.

ADVENTURE. Andrée: His Balloon and His Expedition, from materials furnished by the brother of Mr. Strindberg, Andrée's companion. *Sven Hedin in Unexplored Asia*, a story of remarkable adventure and endurance. *Londor in Tibet*. His own story. He was captured, tortured, and finally escaped to India. *Jackson in the Far North*. The famous explorer writes of the years he lived in regions far north of the boundaries of human habitation.

MARK TWAIN. Mark Twain contributes an article in his old manner, describing his voyage from India to South Africa. The illustrations are by A. B. Frost and Peter Newell, and are as droll and humorous as the article itself.

ILLUSTRATIONS. The best artists and illustrators are making pictures for McCLURE'S MAGAZINE. A. B. Frost, Peter Newell, C. D. Gibson, Howard Pyle, Kenyon Cox, C. K. Linson, W. D. Stevens, Alfred Brennan, and others.

FREE. The November Number will be given free with new subscriptions. This number contains the opening chapters of Dana's Reminiscences, Mark Twain's Voyage from India to South Africa, the account of Edison's great invention, and a mass of interesting matter and illustrations. Be sure to ask for it in subscribing.

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HONORÉ DE BALZAC

COMÉDIE HUMAINE

* * *

Philosophical Studies

The Wild Ass' Skin
Quest of the Absolute
Jesus Christ in Flanders
Melmoth Reconciled
The Unknown Masterpiece
The Accursed Infant
Gambara
Massemilla Doni
The Maranas
Farewell
The Conscript
The Executioner
A Seaside Tragedy
The Red House
The Elizir of Life
Master Cornelius
Catherine de Médicis
The Calvinist Martyr
Confidence of Ruggieri
The Two Dreams
Louis Lambert
The Outlaws
Seraphita

Scenes from Military Life

The Chouans
A Passion in the Desert

Scenes from Country Life

The Country Doctor
The Country Parson
The Peasantry

Scenes from Private Life

Sign of the Cat and Racket
The Sceaux Ball
The Purse
The Vendetta
Madame Firmiani

THE ANALYST OF REAL LIFE

BALZAC AND REALISM

When "La Cousine Bette" was published George Sand protested against the incredible unreality of the scene in which Madame Hulot, distracted by the threatened ruin of her family, offers herself to Crevel. Balzac replied: "The history is real, the fact happened. I have conveyed into my romance an example of human baseness—that is all."

So it is with the two to three thousand human figures that swarm upon his canvas. They are absolutely faithful to the fact.

No man has painted so well the people of his time. He drew with equal fidelity the belles of the Empire and the gamin of Paris, and the spell of illusion is over them all.

AS A LITERARY CHARACTER

Balzac's distinction among great men of letters is that, like Shakespeare, he is "the mysterious dual of hard common sense and empyreal fancy," or, as Bourget calls him, "an analytical visionary." Only once or twice in the history of literature have the creative and the analytical faculties appeared in the same individual in the degree in which both were possessed by Balzac. It is the most noteworthy feature of his literary character, and has won for him the homage of the best minds wherever his creations have penetrated. He preserves the balance between fact and fancy so skillfully, says Bourget, that it is impossible to separate in him the painter and poet from the philosopher and critic.

BOOKS

A Double Family
The Peace of the House
The Imaginary Mistress
A Study of Woman
Another Study of Woman
The Great Erteche
Albert Savaron
Memoirs of Two Young Wives
A Daughter of Eve
A Woman of Thirty
The Forsaken Woman
The Grenadier
The Message
Gobseck
The Marriage Contract
A First Step in Life
Modest Mignon
Beatrice
Honorine
Colonel Chabert
The Atheist's Mass
The Commission in Lunacy
Pierre Grassou

Scenes from Provincial Life

Eugenie Grandet
Ursule Merouët
The Bachelors
1. Pierrette
2. The Priest of Tours
The Bachelor's Establishment
The Parisians in Provence
The Illustrious Gaudissart
Poetical Gems of the Department
The Rivals
The Old Maid
The Cabinet of Antiques
The Lily of the Valley
Lost Illusions
The Two Poets
Eve and David
A Distinguished Provincial at Paris

Scenes from Parisian Life

The Harlot's Progress
Happy Esther
Whence Dangerous Roads Lead
How Love Returns to the Aged
Vautrin's Last Avatar
A Prince of Bohemia
A Man of Affairs
Gaudissart II.
Comedians without Knowing It
History of the Thirteen
Farragus
The Duchess of Langeais
The Girl with Yellow Eyes
Father Goriot
César Birotteau
The Nucingen House
The Secrets of the Princess of Cadignan
The Clerks
Sarrasine
Facino Cane
The Poor Parents
Cousine Bette
Cousin Pons

Scenes from Political Life

A Dark Affair
An Episode under the Reign of Terror
The Sunny Side of Contemporaneous History
Madame de la Chanterie
The Initial
Z. Marcas
The Deputy of Arceis

Droll Stories

HIS METHOD OF WORK

An instructive parallel might be drawn between Beethoven and Balzac, in respect to the pains which each took to express himself with clearness. The great musician's perfection of design did not come spontaneously, but was the result of long and incessant toil. In his note-books we may trace a musical germ in its evolution through all the successive stages of artistic growth. For spontaneous melodic utterance, on the other hand, Schubert is alone. Writing melodies was to him as easy as writing letters—probably easier. But Schubert is conspicuous among great composers for his insufficient musical education. He did not possess Beethoven's keen instinct for design. Now, with Beethoven, a riotous fertility of invention, like Schubert's, was held in check by the highest artistic control. In this manner he contrived to immensely enhance the telling power of his ideas. It is the same with Balzac—the same fertility of invention, the same rush of thoughts; but also, the same tireless energy of revision to give his creations artistic form and make them intelligible.

ESTIMATES OF HIS GENIUS

Paul Bourget:—"Before such a plenitude of learning, such depth of feeling, a gush of genius so torrent-like, one is almost awed. It is no longer a work of art: it is real life placed before us, reproduced with a fidelity that leaves nothing to be wished for, which means that there is no to-morrow for the artist. . . . To read Balzac is to see life, to fathom it."

Victor Hugo:—"Honore de Balzac was one of the first among the great, one of the highest among the best."

W. P. Trent:—"In Balzac's knowledge of the human mind and heart he is as inevitable and eternal as any writer has ever been, save only Shakespeare and Homer."

Opinions as to the relative merits of his best works vary widely, and are not much to the point.

"All his books," says Victor Hugo, "really form but one book, living, luminous, profound, in which one sees all our contemporary civilization come and go, move and advance, with something wild and terrible blended with the real."

The thirty "Contes Drolatiques," while containing much that is not relished except by true Pantagruellists, exhibit the author's frank, gay, witty, and sensuous nature at play. The art of these things is immense, and nowhere has Balzac done greater work. The stories, which purport to have been handed down in manuscript in an old abbey in Touraine, are written in the style of Rabelais. So skillfully has he decanted into them the quintessence of that author's wit and art, you would almost say that he is more original than his original. Nowhere is the inimitable subtlety of French literary art better shown.

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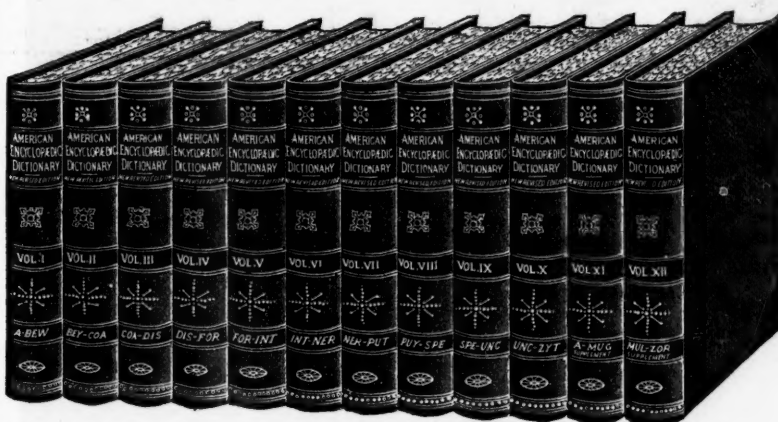
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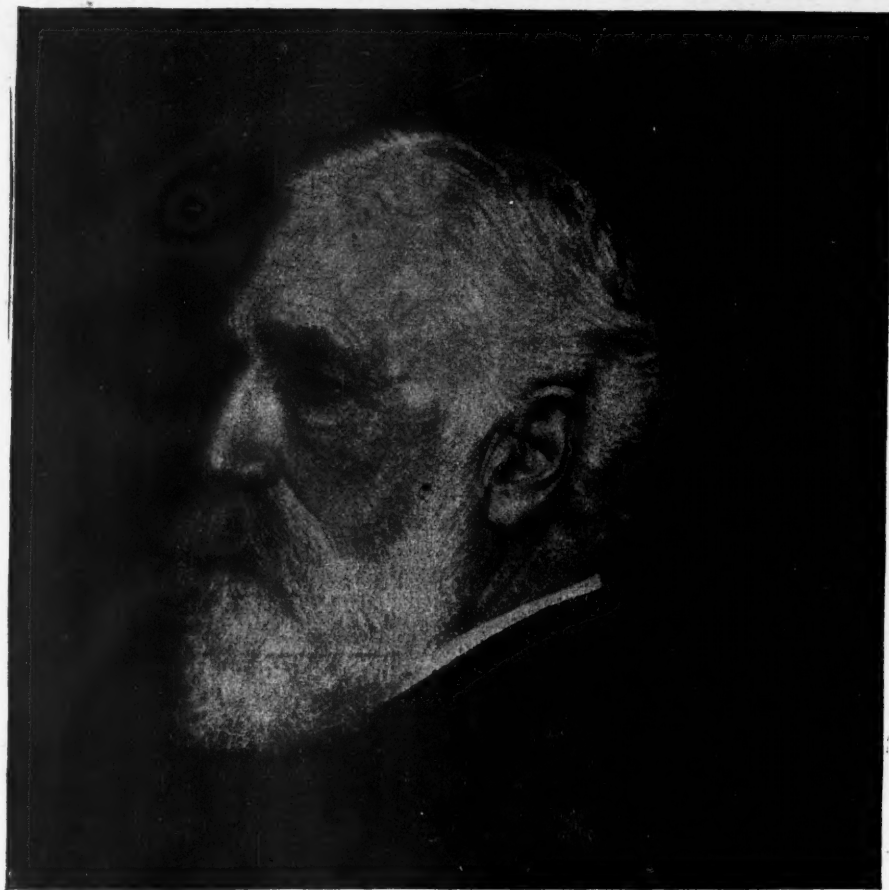
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Suppose you owned this splendid Library and gave it no more than the little fraction of a day we suggest. Think of the knowledge and culture you might acquire in a year! Think of what a new

world would be opened unto you! You would not be wasting your time over the petty chronicles of the daily newspapers—you would be spending it in the society of the world's immortals, the heroes of history, the great poets and thinkers and scholars of all ages. Could you make a more profitable resolution than to do just this?

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A postal card addressed to Harper's Weekly Club, 93 Fifth Avenue, New York, will secure you full information regarding the Club plan, the Library itself, and the special terms which, *for the month of December only*, are open to those who become members. On January 1st the price is to be advanced. We believe we are doing our readers a service in advising them to investigate this remarkable offer at once.

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UNCLE SAM, M.D., AND HIS GREAT SANITARIUM.

Government Ownership and Conduct, Wonderful Curative Properties, and Picturesque Surroundings of the Hot Springs of Arkansas.

FROM a lofty staff on the southeastern slope of the Hot Springs Mountain the American flag flashes its beautiful folds in the sunlight with every breeze that wanders through the Ozarks, proclaiming to the fifty thousand people who annually seek health or recreation at the "American Carlsbad" that during their stay they are the guests and patients of Uncle Sam, M.D. It was as long ago as 1832 that the National Government, in addition to its other functions, assumed the character of family physician to the country at large. In that year Congress enacted a law setting apart the mountains from which the Hot Springs of Arkansas flow as "a national park and sanitarium for all time," and formally dedicated the same to the people of the United States. For a number of years Uncle Sam's practice was of meager dimensions. In those days the Hot Springs were too remote from the large centers of population, and were accessible only by stage-coaches, and after journeys so tedious and rugged that few invalids could bear them. With the comparatively recent advent of the railroad and the Pullman car, however, these conditions have been eliminated, and the trip today is made from every city or section of the land with rapidity, comfort, and even luxury.

The enormous increase in patronage resulting from these facilities made it necessary to provide suitable and comfortable accommodations for the visiting throngs. Consequently, the Government leased the ground adjacent to the Hot Springs and sold outright other property not a part of the Hot Springs Reservation proper for the building of hotels and bath-houses, reserving to itself,

however, the absolute control of the springs themselves and a strict regulation and supervision of the methods employed for using the hot water. The conduct of the reservation is accordingly placed in charge of an officer of the Interior Department, who, with his corps of assistants, enforces the rules, superintends the management of the bath-houses, and executes the plans adopted for the improvement and adornment of the surroundings. For the efficient discharge of these duties he is held responsible by and reports directly to the Secretary of the Interior.

In the work of improvement, both by the erection of handsome and substantial buildings and by developing the beautiful natural attractions of the locality, the Government has expended princely sums. The crowning feature of this



ENTRANCE TO U. S. ARMY AND NAVY HOSPITAL.



ARMY AND NAVY HOSPITAL (BIRD'S-EYE VIEW).

work is the National Army and Navy Hospital, which is the only institution of the kind in America, and is by far the largest, best appointed, and most striking, architecturally, in the world. Another important and valuable institution is the "Free Bath House," in which the hot-water treatment is administered to those who satisfactorily prove themselves to be unable to pay for the baths elsewhere. The official medical records of these two institutions have demonstrated the efficacy of the hot waters beyond question and completely justified the action of the Government in its ownership and official indorsement of this resort. The Army and Navy Hospital, at which the War Department maintains a corps of expert army surgeons, reports an average of over 90 per cent. of cures, with the remainder greatly benefited, while the Free Bath House, whose patrons depend almost entirely upon the hot water alone, not having the means to pay for medical advice or medicine, makes the wonderful showing of over 80 per cent. of cures. As a physician, therefore, Uncle Sam, M. D., is a pronounced success.

The scenic improvements on the Hot Springs Mountain Reservation have transformed it into a beautiful park, with broad, smooth driveways, horseback and bicycle paths winding around and over the mountains, handsomely paved and shaded boulevards, wide concrete promenades, and a wealth of trees, flowers, and shrubbery which

MAIN DINING-ROOM—
PARK HOTEL.

only the salubrious, semi-tropical climate of these Ozark mountains could produce. On what is known as the Whittington Avenue Reservation an extensive enclosed park and pleasure-ground has just been completed, containing two charming artificial lakes, music pavilions, tennis grounds, and other facilities for the amusement of visitors. A striking feature of the cut-stone work is the grand entrance to the Hot Springs Mountain, illustrated on the last page of this article.

There are seventy-two of the Hot Springs, ranging in temperature from 96 to 157 degrees, Fahrenheit, and having a combined flow of half a million gallons daily. The prominence these hot waters have gained in recent years, from the miraculous cures effected through their use, has induced the proprietors of several tepid springs in different parts of the country, which had previously been known and advertised as simply "warm" springs, to suddenly change the qualifying adjective to "hot," and there are to-day a dozen so-called "Hot Springs" scattered through



SPRING LAKE.

the land. Of course this paper intensification of temperature was in all cases resorted to with the hope of securing patronage, the fact remaining that the only really Hot Springs in America are the Hot Springs of Arkansas, and the others are only apt illustrations of the trite but appropriate saying, "Imitation is the sincerest flattery."

The secret of the marvelous efficacy of these hot waters has recently been made a subject of careful and thorough investigation by a number of prominent physicians and chemists of our large cities, and the consensus of the conclusions reached by them is, that the water owes its peculiar virtue to its natural heat, its absolute purity (and consequent powerful solvent and delimitative action), together with the presence of hydrosilicon and free carbonic-acid gas in large quantities, the former acting as a pronounced tonic and stimulant and the latter rendering it so palatable and exhilarating that it can be drunk *ad libitum*

at a temperature at which all other known waters, either naturally or artificially heated, would be nauseating.

Over 90 per cent. of the patients suffering



ARLINGTON HOTEL.

from the diseases named below have been and are radically cured by the treatment of Uncle Sam, M.D., at his Hot Springs of Arkansas. The remainder are greatly benefited, or if not, the failure is due to their own negligence or carelessness: Rheumatism and all rheumatic or gouty conditions; all diseases of the skin or blood; affections of the stomach, liver, and kidneys; malaria, neuralgia, all nervous troubles, paralysis, diseases of the mucous membrane, alcoholism, nicotine poisoning, and especially the ailments peculiar to women. A local physician of high standing asserts positively that all known diseases but advanced lung trouble and chronic heart disease are either cured or benefited.

The bath-houses at Hot Springs are mostly located on the Government Reservation Park at the base of the Hot Springs Mountain. They are unquestionably the most elaborate and generally admirable establishments of this kind in the United States. Those attached to the large hotels are particularly palatial in their arrangements and furnishing, and the most absolute cleanliness and order pervades all alike under the watchful supervision of the local representative of the Secretary of the Interior. Every visitor to Hot Springs takes the baths. If an invalid, he first undergoes a thorough examination by his physician, who issues instructions, according to the requirements of the case, for the guidance of the patient and his attendant. If he bathes, however, simply as a luxury or for cleanliness, he

will find the bath-house managements sufficiently experienced to regulate the conditions.

The climate at the National Sanitarium is frequently compared to that of Italy. The spring-time is long and delightful; the summer, owing to the high altitude, the pure mountain air, and the constant breezes, is notable for its moderate midday temperature and cool, refreshing nights; the autumn is exhilarating and rich with flaming color, and the winter is mild, with an abundance of sunshine. The highest temperature during the record-breaking year, 1896, was 94; the lowest, 25; mean average for the year, 72. Total number of clear days, 298. It is these congenial climatic conditions which have made Hot Springs a favorite health and pleasure resort at all seasons of the year.

The sanitary condition of the city of Hot Springs is of the highest rank, and the Government statistics show it to have the lowest annual death-rate of any American city. The local corps of physicians and surgeons includes many practitioners who are recognized the country over as standing in the foremost rank of the profession.

In the matter of hotel accommodations Hot Springs is prepared and equipped to receive and entertain all sorts and conditions of men, in almost any number. The Arlington, Park, and Eastman represent investments amounting to two millions of dollars, can accommodate 2,000 guests, and have few equals and no superiors in this or any other country as superbly appointed and admirably conducted hotels of the highest class.

The Arlington and Park are open the year round, the Eastman during the busy season, beginning in January. These hotels are pat-



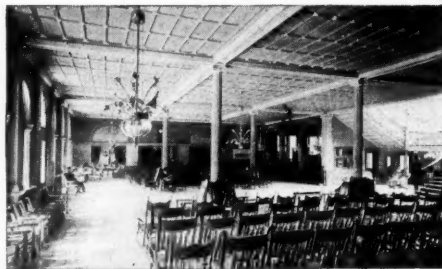
PARK HOTEL.



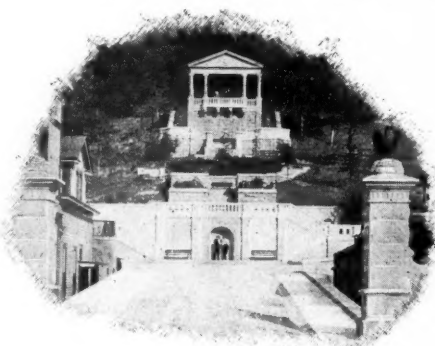
EASTMAN HOTEL.

ronized by the wealthier classes, and their registers bear the names of prominent representatives of every walk in life. In their immense rotundas, brilliantly lighted and decorated, and supplied with hundreds of easy-chairs, are telegraph offices, news and cigar stands, local and long-distance telephones, flower-stands, stenographers, etc., and here concerts are given morning, afternoon, and evening by high-class orchestras. Outside are broad and shaded verandas and beautiful flowery lawns. Opening off the rotundas are the parlors, reception-rooms, reading and writing rooms, and card-rooms, and at each hotel there is an immense dancing parlor, with polished hardwood floor, where weekly "hops" and frequently elaborate full-dress balls are given. A number of the guest chambers are fitted with private baths, and all are so arranged that they may be thrown into suites if desired. The bathing departments, finished in brass and marble, equipped with porcelain tubs and appliances for every known form of bath, are integral parts of the hotel buildings, and are reached through steam-heated corridors, without exposure to the outer air. The cuisine is in perfect keeping with the other accommodations provided, and the best meats, game, fish, vegetables, and all obtainable delicacies are served.

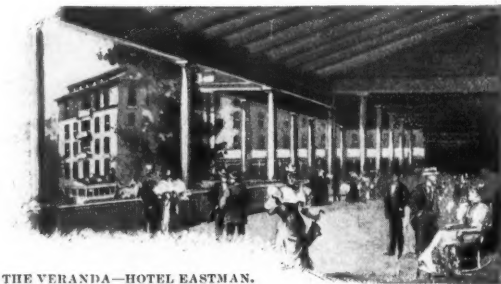
The Avenue, Pullman, Waukesha, and Great Northern hotels, in capacity, appointments, and service, rank next to the three hotels above named. The Avenue and Waukesha have bathing departments in connection, while the other two are convenient to many individual bath-houses. Following these come some fifty other establishments which are classed as hotels, about 150 boarding-houses, and rooming-houses galore, ranging from those accommodating 75 guests



THE ROTUNDA—ARLINGTON HOTEL.



ENTRANCE TO U. S. RESERVATION.



THE VERANDA—HOTEL EASTMAN.

down to the omnipresent cottage, with its inevitable sign, "Furnished room for rent."

Ample opportunity is afforded at Hot Springs for all kinds of outdoor recreation. The vicinity is a paradise for the equestrian and the bicyclist. To every point of the compass shaded roads and

paths meander away over mountain and plain, through wooded dells and across sparkling streams. No other American resort can boast of so many charming drives or of such almost infinite variety. The livery service is one of the remarkable features of the place, supplying the finest of Kentucky-bred horses and the most stylish of turnouts. The horses are trained to easy gaits, and even ladies, without previous experience, ride the

thoroughbred single-footers without discomfort.

The tennis grounds, golf links, baseball park, and race course are all in daily requisition, and the scene of many exciting contests between experts of national reputation. The city has an excellent theater, presenting a high class of attractions, a vaudeville amphitheater, and numerous minor places of amusement. The mountains abound in deer, wild turkeys, and other wild game, and the neighboring streams are well stocked with black bass, pike, and croppie.

It is only necessary to add to this account of the model sanitarium and pleasure resort that since the erection of the Eastman, Arlington, and Park hotels, with their superior and luxurious accommodations, the majority of the patrons of the "American Carlsbad" come from the ranks of the best and most refined people of the country. Nowadays the disreputable and lawless element is conspicuous by its absence.

HERBERT DURAND.

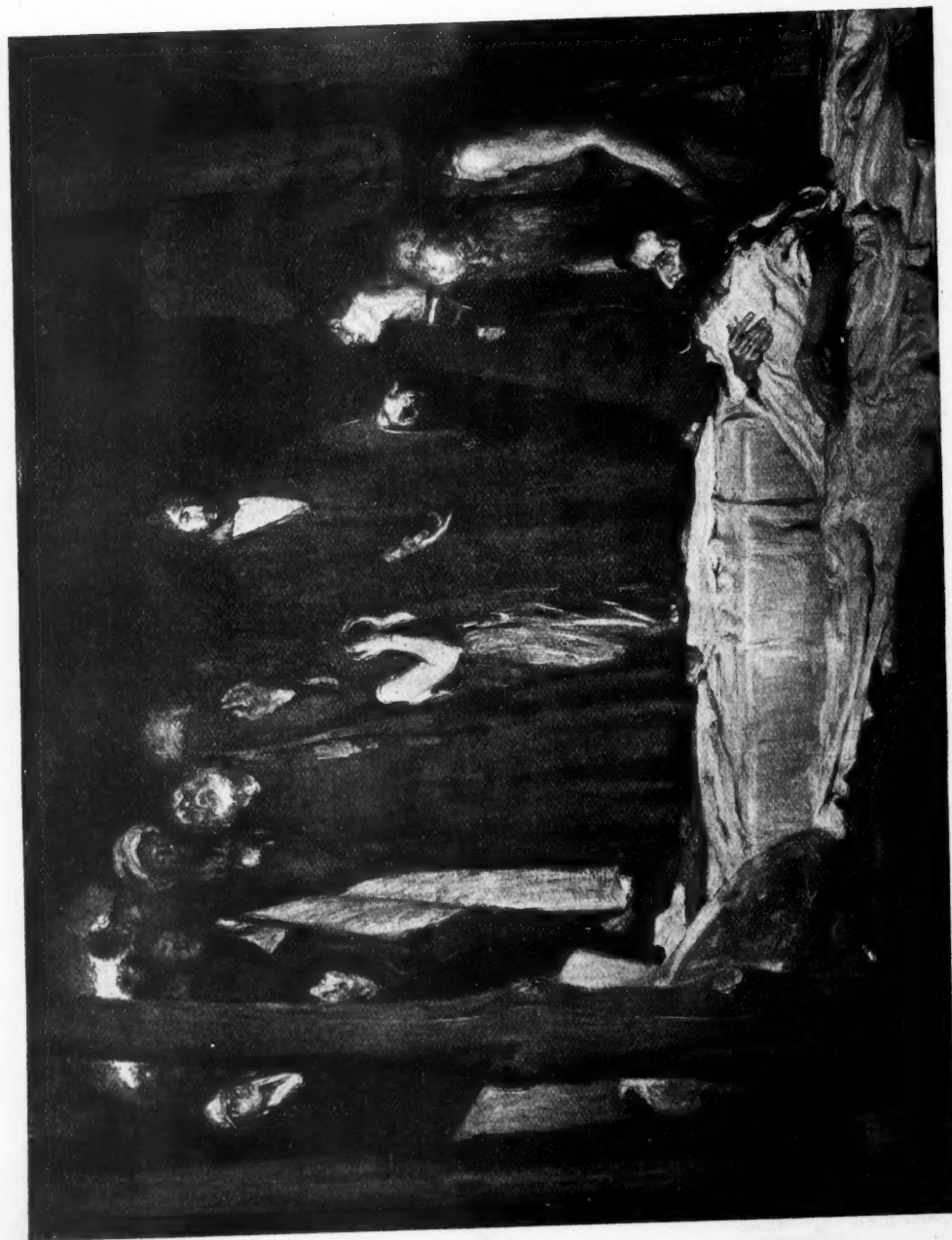
THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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THE RAISING OF LAZARUS.

From the new painting by Mr. H. O. Tanner, an American artist in Paris. (See Page 690.)

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

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NO. 6.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The Sealing
Conferences at
Washington.*

It is too early to note the full results of the interesting diplomatic conferences that were held in Washington in November. Representatives from Russia and Japan conferred with our own special agents upon the need of a prohibition of the slaughter of seals in the North Pacific and the best way to save those animals from extermination. The conferees were clothed with treaty-making powers, and an agreement was readily secured. This conference was followed by a session of expert students of the seal herd who were qualified by their recent investigations to compare notes touching the facts as to the relation of pelagic sealing to the rapid reduction and threatened extinction of the species. The leading personages were President David Starr Jordan, of the Leland Stanford University, who is a zoölogist of international repute; Professor Thompson, representing England, and Mr. Macoun as the Canadian expert. The prestige of this meeting of experts was greatly enhanced by the very opportune visit to Washington of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, accompanied by Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. These distinguished visitors were received with all the honor and courtesy that was their due, and with evidences of a good feeling that was as sincere in its expression as it was unostentatious. There are numerous questions which concern Canada and the United States jointly, the chief difficulty in the settlement of which has been due to the anomalous political connection of Canada with a European country and the necessity of settling our strictly North American issues by reference to a monarchical government across the ocean. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to a far greater extent than any of his predecessors, sees both the propriety and the need that Canada should have a far more direct voice in her own international affairs. Sir Wilfrid, of course, did

not expect that by spending a few days in Washington he would secure the settlement out of hand of the seal question, and much less did he expect that a reciprocity treaty could be negotiated and signed on a week's notice. Nevertheless, he hoped undoubtedly that some of the main principles affecting the solution of several questions might be brought nearer to the point of mutual acceptance by his personal exchange of views with the officials at Washington. His plan of a joint commission to deal with all pending issues, and especially to consider reciprocity ought to be carried out. The prospect for it is favorable.

*Japan's
"Coming-out"
Party.*

It is interesting to observe that the appearance of Japan in this conference with the United States and Russia marks the beginning of a new era in the diplomatic and international life of the Japanese kingdom. Never before, if we mistake not, have the representatives of Japan been called into conference on equal terms with those of great world powers like Russia and the United States upon a topic of general concern. Japan has suddenly become a power to be reckoned with and respected. However we may regard the merits of Japan's pretensions in the Hawaiian controversy, we are bound to respect the astuteness and vigor with which she has conducted her diplomatic correspondence, both with the Hawaiian Government and also with our own. The people and Government of the United States have always been Japan's best and most sincere friends; and that fact is not likely to be forgotten by the Japanese, even though the sudden rise of their fortunes may for the moment have turned their heads a trifle. They are bending all their energies toward the very rapid increase of their navy. They intend to play an important part in the history of the next twenty-five years.

*The Pacific
Ocean in Its
New Importance.*

These conferences at Washington have an interest far beyond the topic which has given occasion for them. The question of the seals, to be sure, is important enough to be treated seriously, and it is to be hoped that it may be settled in some enlightened manner creditable to the progress of civilization. Yet the question is not worth any real friction or irritation between nations. But meanwhile the conferences in Washington must needs invite attention to the Pacific Ocean as the theater of various new and important commercial and international developments. The rise of Japan, with her great navy; the approaching completion of Russian railways across Siberia and Northern China, with the accompanying development of Russian ports, fortresses, and naval forces on the Pacific coast; the excitement about Alaska, with its gold fields; the impending annexation of Hawaii and the general advance of American interests on the Pacific coast; the talk of transpacific cables; the remarkable development of the Canadian-Pacific steamship connec-

tions with India, China, and Japan; the prospect of a ship canal somewhere across the neck of land between North and South America—all these and many other matters lend a fresh and powerful glamour to any occasion that brings together representatives of the nations that are most keenly interested in the future of the Pacific Ocean.

*Special
Assignments
in Diplomacy.*

It is, in our opinion, an excellent thing for the administration at Washington to employ trained diplomatic talent for the exclusive treatment of particular topics of importance. For concentration is a very large element of success, and the State Department itself is always occupied with a multitude of matters that arise in the course of ordinary administrative work. It is plain enough, therefore, that when Mr. Foster and Mr. Hamlin are especially commissioned to deal with the question of the seals something is likely to be accomplished. When one man like Mr. Handy is made a special commissioner with a quasi-ambassadorial status to represent us at Paris in all



George A. Clark Pierre Botkine (Russia). David S. Jordan (U.S.). Kakichi Mitsukiri C. S. Hamlin (U.S.). M. de Wallant
(Secretary). Shiro Fujita (Japan). John W. Foster (U.S.), (Japan). M. de Routkowsky (Russia).

MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEALING CONFERENCE.

(Courtesy of the New York Tribune.)



HON. JOHN A. KASSON.

matters that have to do with American representation at the great exhibition of 1900 it becomes at once practically certain that our interests in that matter will be cared for, and that as a result we shall make a suitable display three years hence. If the special mission of Senator Wolcott and his colleagues as regards the rehabilitation of silver has not been definitely successful, it has succeeded in arousing an unexpected interest in the subject, and has certainly gone far nearer success than we should ever have been carried by negotiations through ordinary diplomatic channels. The most recent instance of the naming of a special diplomatic agent for the accomplishment of a particular task is the selection of the Hon. John A. Kasson as a special ambassador for the negotiation of reciprocity treaties under the new tariff. Mr. Kasson has had much experience in diplomacy, having been United States Minister to Austria, besides holding other diplomatic positions; and in his long and able career as a member of Congress from Iowa he became an expert in tariff legislation. It is not likely, therefore, that we have many men as well fitted as Mr. Kasson for the difficult work of negotiating commercial treaties under the reciprocity provisions of the new tariff. France and Germany are already actively at work studying the operations of the tariff preliminary to the discussion of reciprocity arrangements, while Can-

ada is, of course, entirely prepared to take up the subject, and several of the South American countries will afford an advantageous field for negotiation. Let our trading zone be extended.

*The Plight
of the
West Indies.*

The future of the West Indies must henceforth be observed by the United States with an ever-increasing degree of curiosity and concern. Nature has been prodigiously bountiful in the endowment of these islands, and they have at times contributed a great deal to the wealth of Europe. But their industrial development has been slight and superficial, and they have been subject to the sharpest reactions. At present their fortunes are at an extremely low ebb. Even if Cuba should be kept by Spain, there is no prospect that it will yield further streams of wealth to Spanish coffers. Its tobacco and some other crops may become measurably profitable again in the early future; but the great sugar crop, once the source of immense wealth, is probably a thing of the past—at least as a revenue-producing factor. American capital and ingenuity might do something for Cuba, in spite of the permanent victory that beet sugar seems to have won over cane sugar; but Spain can never bring back smiling prosperity to the Gem of the Antilles. As for the great British island of Jamaica, its industrial decline, owing chiefly to the changed economic position of cane sugar, has of late proceeded very rapidly. A royal commission on the serious industrial crisis in the British West Indies has lately reported in the most gloomy and discouraging vein. The great island of Hayti-San Domingo, divided between two retrograde and farcical republics, is fabulously rich in soil and in possibilities of development, but is little above Central Africa in actual advancement. As compared with the West Indies, moreover, the march of improvement all over the continent of Africa is in this decade at a many times greater rate. If any influence and energy can ever be effectively applied to lift the West Indies out of the political, social, and industrial quagmire into which they have sunk such rescue must come from the United States.

*The Two
West Indian
Republics.*

We should not hesitate to bring the republics of Hayti and San Domingo under our moral influence and protection to a far greater extent than heretofore. To that end our Government might well attach greater importance to our representation in those republics by increasing diplomatic and consular salaries, by sending naval vessels more frequently to visit the island, and by pressing to a conclusion our long-continued negotiations for a port

and a coaling station. American commercial interests in the island might moreover be increased very considerably under a reasonable amount of encouragement. It was reported in the newspapers last month that the American company which holds the foreign debt of San Domingo, farms the revenues, manages the banking and currency of the republic, and holds various other concessions, had sold out to an English chartered company of some kind. This would be regrettable; but so far as we can ascertain, it is not true. The report would seem to have grown out of the American syndicate's attempt to place its securities on the London money market. It is important for the United States that this company should not yield its political influence to any European syndicate.

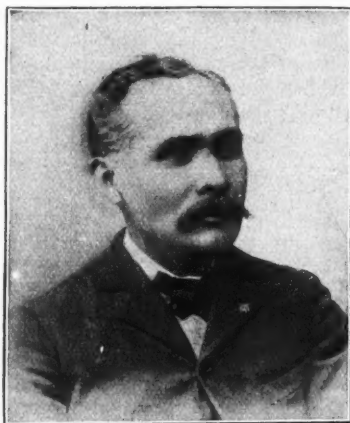
*Hayti
and
Germany.*

As for the republic at the other end of the island, it has been in a high state of excitement this past month over a dispute with Germany. We are not in possession of the precise merits of the controversy. It seems that the local authorities had arrested a resident whose mother is a native Haytian but whose father is of German origin, and had in due course incarcerated him for a violent assault. As the result of a second trial the term of imprisonment was extended from three months to a year. It seems that the man had at some earlier time given up the Haytian citizenship which he had long exercised and had enrolled himself at the German legation as a subject of Germany. The German Minister went directly to President Sam, the head of the Haytian state, and not only demanded the immediate release of the prisoner, but also an indemnity of a thousand dollars a day for each day of his imprisonment, with a further indem-

nity of five thousand dollars for every day that the release should be postponed. The German Minister accompanied his demands with threats that German warships would bombard Port au Prince. When the excitement was at its highest pitch the United States Minister, Mr. W. F. Powell, intervened and requested that the prisoner be released as a courtesy to the United States. This solution was gratefully welcomed by the Haytian Government, which in its action virtually recognized in the United States the character of a protector of the legitimate rights of the small American republics. It is charged that Germany had really welcomed the difficulty as an excuse for sending some warships to make a demonstration in the West Indies, and that the intervention of the United States was resented at Berlin. Much, of course, depends upon the essential merits of the case. If Hayti had done Lueders a real injustice Germany had a perfect right to resent it promptly and to make good its threats. It is obvious that all interests, both American and European, would be subserved by the development at these petty West Indian and Central American capitals of a large American influence, supported by very careful diplomatic appointments, with suitable permanent accommodations for our representatives, and with frequent visits from American men-of-war. Such an influence on the part of the United States would help to avert revolutions, and would make for steady and equable administration.

*Spain's
New Cuban
Policy.*

It soon became evident to the world that Sagasta's return to power in Spain had brought neither harmony nor strength into the political counsels of that unhappy country. Still further was it evident that there was nothing in the programme of Spain's new Cuban policy that had any serious value. The autonomy proposals of the Sagasta cabinet were not of a kind to be entertained for a moment by the friends of the Cuban cause. No Spanish government, whether conservative or liberal, has at any time made even a paper programme of Cuban reforms under which Cubans were really to be permitted to manage their own affairs. As the Hon. Hannis Taylor has learned by his four years' residence as our Minister at Madrid, the Spanish political mind does not appear to be even capable of understanding the significance of freedom and home rule as they are understood among English-speaking people. Inasmuch as these latest Spanish proposals embody the greatest concessions that Spain is willing to make toward Cuba, and inasmuch as the Cubans regard the proposals as the merest sham, it may now be considered certain enough that



HON. W. F. POWELL, OF NEW JERSEY,
U. S. Minister to Hayti.

the Cuban war cannot be terminated by any kind of political compromise between Spain and her revolted colony. If Spain is to retain Cuba at all, it must be by sheer force of arms. But the failure and recall of Weyler, after the confident assurance that had been made to the world long ago that the insurrection was practically stamped out, were absolutely fatal to Spain's military position in Cuba. From the very outset of the insurrection to the present time the insurgents have never had so good a reason for confidence as was given them in the recall of Weyler. And they have not persisted throughout the better part of three years merely to give up the cause when their prospects have immeasurably brightened. For everything is now turning their way.



HANNIS TAYLOR, EX-MINISTER TO SPAIN,
Who has returned to advocate Cuban freedom.

The Waiting Game of the Patriots. It must be remembered that the Cuban game is a comparatively easy one to play. The insurgents have nothing to lose by the continuance of the struggle; for, since agriculture and industry are almost wholly paralyzed in the island, the masses of idle men are safer and better off under the standards of Gomez and the patriot leaders than they could otherwise be under existing circumstances. The interior of the country readily yields the simple food supplies that have always sufficed for the Cuban population. It is not the insurgent troops, but the "pacificos," or non-combatants, driven by the Spanish soldiery into the large towns, who have suffered for lack of food. General Gomez has never from the first had occasion to modify his theory of the methods by which

Cuba would win independence. He has been well aware that in the lack of warships and heavy artillery the insurgents could not hope in the early stages of the war to gain possession of fortified seaports. But he has always believed that they could so sweep the interior and harry the Spanish forces as gradually to wear out the resources of the mother country, with the inevitable result of grave discord in Spain's home affairs. This game of waiting has been played with masterly skill by the venerable leader of the Cuban forces. He has made no needless sacrifice of his men, nor has he ever shown any vengeful feeling toward his opponents. On the contrary, he has treated military prisoners with great consideration, and has never forgotten that Cuba has no reason to hate the brave and unfortunate young fellows who come from the villages and farms of Spain under military duress to participate against their own wills in an unfortunate struggle three thousand miles away from home. A general who can play a successful game of military strategy with the minimum loss of life by gunshot, saber-stroke, bayonet charge, or machete thrust is worthy of the highest praise. The future military historian will probably show that the thing for which Gen. Maximo Gomez deserved the highest praise was his ability, with a comparatively small force of men and very limited resources, to keep a quarter of a million troops of the enemy expensively idle for a period of several years, while living upon, and gradually exhausting, a base of supplies three thousand miles distant. Now, what Gomez has done thus far either he or his successor, in case of his death, can apparently continue to do for years to come.

Who Will Break the Deadlock?

Here, then, is the situation in Cuba. No political compromise between the contending parties is possible, and no military solution by the complete victory of one side or the other is in prospect. The insurgents cannot be conquered, nor can the Spanish troops; for one party is invincible in the hills and fastnesses of the interior, while the other party is invincible in the fortified towns, particularly on the seaboard. It is evident that the deadlock can only be broken through the strained situation of affairs in Spain or outside intervention. Unfortunately, there is too good reason to fear that the evacuation and abandonment of Cuba would result in the overthrow of the present dynasty and a fierce civil strife. There has been much within the past few weeks to confirm the impression that the Spanish politicians are now fully resolved to charge the United States with responsibility for the prolongation of the Cuban strife, and to seek a pretext of war with this country, under cover

of which to withdraw from Cuba and to avert civil war at home. For a long time our Government has been anxiously watching the Cuban situation and endeavoring to ascertain what course this country ought to pursue. Logically, there has been really nothing to do except to decide firmly and finally between letting the situation entirely alone or demanding the immediate restoration of peace and order in Cuba, and undertaking to secure it with the assumption of full responsibility for Cuba's future. We have, however, been postponing the choice between these two logical alternatives, in the hope that something might happen to relieve us, in part, at least, of the necessity for exercising so grave a decision. It now seems not unlikely that Spain's peculiar predicament may lead to some overt act on her part which would compel us, whatever we might otherwise have intended, to settle the Cuban question for all time.

*The
Diplomatic
Preliminaries.*

Reducing the recent diplomatic discussion to its simplest terms, it is understood that our new Minister to Spain, General Woodford, was instructed by the administration to inform the Spanish Government that we thought the Cuban war ought to be ended, and would like to have Spain name a day (earlier than December of the present year) within which Spain would expect to restore order in Cuba. This mode of approach gave Spain an obvious diplomatic opportunity, which she did not fail to improve. The Spanish foreign office, after taking plenty of time, in order to make its answer as effective as possible, informed our Government, through General Woodford, that Spain could set no precise date for the end of the war, but that she would spare no efforts to bring it to an end as soon as she could, and that meanwhile her efforts would be greatly facilitated if the United States would observe more faithfully the duties of neutrality. The answer then proceeded to charge that the insurrection would have been suppressed long ago but for the constant streams of material and moral support that had been flowing from the United States to the aid of the insurgents. Lists of filibustering expeditions were included in the answer, and various other incidents were set forth to show the nature and extent of American aid to the Cuban cause. Our Government itself was accused of laxity in its efforts to prevent the fitting out of expeditions. The purpose of this reply was to influence the European powers, and to establish a basis for future claims against the United States, analogous to our claims against England after the conclusion of the Civil War. It was scarcely fortunate that we should have invited such a statement.

*Our Actual
Record as
a Neutral.*

The plain facts, of course, are that our Government has used great diligence, and has actually expended money reaching into the millions, for the prevention of filibustering expeditions to Cuba. It has been our duty, under international law, to use all reasonable diligence to prevent the use of our territory for the organization and departure of military expeditions designed to make war upon any power with which we are at peace. But the private sale and shipment of arms, ammunition, and other supplies is a perfectly legitimate business. The Cuban insurgents have not desired to recruit men in the United States, and there has been no filibustering worth mentioning. The smuggling of arms and ammunition into Cuba is not filibustering, and is no concern of ours whatever. It is for the Spanish civil and military authorities to guard their own coasts; and if they have not been able to prevent the landing of supplies on so comparatively limited a coast line as that of Cuba they have no right to ask that the United States Government should prevent the shipment of munitions of war from a coast line as vast as ours. The thing has been manifestly impossible. Much of the material purchased by the agents of the Cuban patriots in this country has gone first to ports in the British West Indies, to be subsequently reshipped, or else has found its way into Cuba by way of a Central or South American republic.

*The Critical
Point
Approaching.*

Naturally our Government was not pleased with Spain's answer, and it is reported that Minister Woodford received cable instructions to inform the Spanish foreign office, in a sharp note, that we resented and repudiated the charges contained in the Spanish answer. To this note, it is alleged, Spain made an equally sharp retort, containing the threat that Spain might see fit to overhaul and search American vessels on the high seas. There could be no possible justification for such a proceeding in the actual state of facts, and it could signify nothing but Spain's deliberate intention to force this country into a war. Our forbearance in the presence of Spain's infamous barbarities in Cuba, and in view of the prolongation of a hopeless struggle that has destroyed our great commerce with Cuba, has been without parallel in the history of international relations. So far as we have owed any duty of neutrality toward Spain we have far more than performed it, and it simply remains for us to decide on other grounds what we will do. Diplomatic conference with Spain is altogether futile. This country must determine for itself what its proper course should be, and then it must assume full responsibility.

*Wanted:
A Firm
Policy.*

Irresolution is unpardonable in the foreign policies of a great government, and irresolution has for a number of years past been so marked a characteristic of the foreign policy of the United States that it has cost us much prestige and done us serious harm. There is nothing that the world respects so much in a nation's attitude and policy as firmness and fixity of purpose. If the people of the United States wish to intervene in Cuban affairs they have the most abundant moral justification for doing so. The only thing that could condemn such a movement on the part of our country would be doubt in our minds as to the wisdom or justice of our policy. American intervention in Cuba at any time within the past year and a half would have been accepted by the whole world with even less of cavil or criticism than the Russian intervention on behalf of Bulgaria twenty years ago. The starvation of the "reconcentrados" has given us the plainest grounds for interference. Spain has had every reasonable chance to regain her lost control, and she has hopelessly failed. The ostentatiously conciliatory policy of the new captain-general, Blanco, promises to have even less efficiency than the criminally brutal policy of his predecessor. The Spaniards in Cuba themselves resent the proposed policy of autonomy as an insult to their loyalty, while the insurgents look upon it as the merest sham. The brutalities of the Weyler policy which concentrated the farming population in the garrisoned towns are now fully admitted by the new authorities, and there is at least the pretense of an effort to feed the remnant of these starving people, and some, at least, of them, it is said, are to be allowed to go back to their devastated homes and fields. But this change of policy, far from softening their hearts toward Spain, must only serve to convince them that Spain's clutch is weakening, and they will help the insurgents more than ever. In any case they are now nearly all starved to death. There seemed some slight prospect that Weyler's policy of extermination, applied to women and children as well as to men, might some time possibly restore to Spain the control of a depopulated province. But the Sagasta-Blanco policy comes three years too late. The fact is that this policy has been adopted with sole reference to its effect upon public opinion in the United States. It is a measure for gaining time. The Spanish Government asks the United States to be patient until the new policy has been tested by results. Meanwhile Spain is resorting to every conceivable means to increase her naval strength, and there can be little doubt of her intention to use her navy against the United States. The frankness with which she has attempted to purchase ships and secure

financial support in other countries, with scarcely a pretense of concealing the direction of her hostile designs, might justify a very pointed inquiry and protest on the part of the Government of the United States.

*Both Coun-
tries Gain-
ing Time.*

It is quite clear that all the very surprising reports of a delightful state of diplomatic harmony between Spain and the United States that filled the newspapers during November were due to the fact that both governments had strong reasons for desiring to postpone an open break. Spain was engaged in the difficult operation of swapping horses amid stream. A new captain-general had been sent to Cuba, accompanied by a new commander of the forces in the field, while a new admiral, also, Landero, had been sent to relieve Admiral Navarro as commander of the fleet on the Cuban station. Moreover, the financial and naval programme at home was meeting with some disagreeable checks and delays. As for our own administration, it had staked its success upon a policy for the improvement of industrial conditions, and nothing could have been further from its tastes and preferences than so disturbing a condition as foreign warfare. The President, moreover, was not to be blamed for wishing to throw upon Congress the lion's share of the responsibility for any part we might see fit to take henceforth in the Cuban imbroglio. Congress will convene on December 6. Its Western and Southern members particularly will bring to Washington with them from their constituencies a strong sentiment in favor of the recognition by this Government of the independence of Cuba, with the further understanding that this country will help make that independence a universally admitted fact.

*The Philippines
Pacified.*

The Madrid authorities pretend to have received dispatches from the Governor-General of the Philippines, Prèmo de Riviera, to the effect that the rebellion in that island is entirely at an end. The report is probably true, although it may have been colored somewhat at Madrid for effect upon the Cuban situation. The Philippine insurrection began just fifteen months ago. Its prime mover was a remarkable man named Dr. Rizal, whose influence with his fellow-natives of the Philippines was even greater than that of the idolized Marti among the Cubans. Dr. Rizal was captured, court-martialed, and shot by the Spaniards a few months after the outbreak of the rebellion. After the sentence was pronounced, he was married to a Philippine girl of Irish origin, Miss Josephine Bracken. The rebellion was serious

enough to require the shipment of numerous reinforcements from Spain, but there was never much prospect of its ultimate success. When, some months ago, it seemed practically at an end through the surrender of a large body of the insurgents, the field was taken by the young widow of Dr. Rizal, whose appearance as the Philippine Joan of Arc fanned the insurrection into new and vigorous life. The final pacification of the island, according to the reports from Madrid, has come about through a policy borrowed from the methods used by the English in India. The terms of peace, it is said, were prescribed by the rebel chiefs themselves, and of course full amnesty and many administrative reforms were promised by the Spaniards. General Blanco, now in Cuba, it will be borne in mind, was the Governor-General of the Philippines through most of the trouble, but failed to restore harmony.

The Death of Henry George. The conditions of the great municipal campaign in New York were seriously altered by the sudden death of Mr. Henry George, on October 29, some four days previous to the election. Mr. George's health was known by his close friends to be extremely precarious. He had once before been the victim of a slight stroke of apoplexy, and the high pressure to which his candidacy subjected him seems to have been the cause of this second stroke which ended fatally. The whole city was in a state of unusual excitement, and the death of Mr. George added a tragic element to a situation already full of dramatic intensity. Even the political opponents whom he had denounced most unsparingly joined with all the rest of the community in paying high tributes to his memory. A public funeral was attended by thousands of people, and a great procession of organized bodies of workingmen made a profoundly impressive spectacle. It is too early as yet to make an estimate of the place which history will assign to Henry George as an economic writer and a social and political reformer, but it is pertinent to note the fact that all disposition to question the sincerity of Mr. George's beliefs, the honesty of his character, and the unselfish devotion of his life to the general welfare has entirely disappeared. Apart from his specific proposals for social progress, the spirit of his life and work has won the respect of the country and the world. On the very night of his death Mr. George had been addressing great audiences, and the burden of all his last speeches was fierce denunciation of government by bosses and rings, and particularly of the Tammany system. He had repeatedly expressed his good will toward Mr. Seth Low and the Citizens' Union movement, and he had made it perfectly plain

that the thing he supremely desired was the triumph of honest and decent government. His warnings and rebukes were in the tone of a grim Hebrew prophet rather than that of an adaptable nineteenth-century politician. He died, and the whole city paid him tributes that seemed well-nigh extravagant; for all the well-known politicians, clergymen, and leaders of opinion seemed to be competing with one another in the effort to say the most glowing thing about Mr. George as a martyr in a sacred cause. And the voiceless thousands seemed even more deeply and sincerely impressed than the few scores of men who are always heard on such occasions.

Tammany's Victory. There were those who supposed that this great wave of emotion meant some general and serious respect for the immediate cause to which Henry George had sacrificed his life; but they were destined to be disillusionized in very short order, for Mr. Richard Croker's Tammany Hall ticket was elected by an overwhelming majority, and the essential flippancy of the community was thus more clearly revealed than ever before. It was our remark last month that New York City had a great opportunity to achieve such good government as would mean substantial benefits to all the people, but that, whatever decision the ballots might register, the people would get what they really wanted, and what they wanted would be quite as good as they deserved, and probably better. We have now no hesitation in saying that, in our opinion, it is the sincere intention of Mr. Croker, and of the persons whom he has caused to be placed in the positions of authority in the most important city government in the world, to give to the people a far better administration of their affairs than their own conduct entitles them to have. The serious thing about the result of the election is not the probable inefficiency or possible mismanagement of the affairs of the city by a Tammany administration, but the irresponsibility of the voters who have voted to abdicate real democratic government and to install a vulgar boss in supreme authority. It has sometimes been difficult for Americans to comprehend how the French people could have permitted the Second Republic to be broken down, and could have voted their cheerful acquiescence in the usurpation of an adventurer who subjected the whole political fabric to his personal rule. It ought not now to be so difficult for us to understand. The citizens of the great American metropolis have deliberately voted that they do not want government under men selected for public spirit or high character, but that they prefer above all things to be governed by one Richard Croker, for whose

life and character not a single voter in New York has a particle of sincere respect.

A Deliberate Choice. What Mr. Henry George just before his death was saying every day on public platforms about Mr. Croker did not misrepresent the prevailing opinion among all classes of people in the community. The people who voted to make Mr. Croker master of the city for the next four years were undoubtedly of the same opinion as Mr. Henry George. They rejected enlightened, decent, and progressive government because they did not want it; and they did not want it because their motives in the whole matter were selfish ones. It is not more feasible now than it was in the days of Edmund Burke to indict a whole community, and nothing could be farther from our meaning than that the voters of New York are prevailingly vicious and depraved. Our assertion simply is that there is an immense body of voters in New York who do not prefer the best things, and who are willing to turn the city over to the tender mercies of Croker and Tammany for some reason personal to themselves. This can be better understood with concrete illustration. To begin with, there is in a great city like New York a large element who are positively vicious, belonging to the criminal and semi-criminal classes. These men, for obvious reasons, prefer Tammany government. Next, the Tammany machine itself, which has been built up by a long process, has a great body of men directly attached to it, who as petty politicians with little or no other means of support have a pecuniary interest in Tammany's success. Then comes the liquor interest, which went in a solid body for Tammany this year, as it has usually done heretofore. Even admitting that liquor selling is a legitimate and honorable business, it is not for a moment to be denied that the fifteen thousand saloons of the Greater New York are surrounded by vicious and law-breaking tendencies, that they are the supporters always of bad government, and that they are able to command a following, which reduced to its very lowest terms must mean from forty to fifty thousand votes on election day.

*The Truckmen,
for
Instance.*

When the reform administration of Mayor Strong temporarily took the place of the Tammany government the street-cleaning department found a great obstacle to its work in the trucks and wagons, some thirty thousand or more of which when not in actual use were left standing on the streets. At night and on Sundays the cross streets of New York were lined with these trucks. For many reasons the practice was seriously objectionable.

One of the best things accomplished by the reform administration was the removal of these vehicles, whose owners were accordingly obliged to pay for shed room or yard room. The objectionable practice had always been connived at by Tammany, which had found it both politically and financially profitable to "protect" the truckmen. Civilization makes some progress even in New York, and it is not likely that these truckmen will succeed again in appropriating the streets for their stable-yards. Nevertheless, they have their hopes, and of course they voted the Tammany ticket. The case of the truckmen gives a sufficient clue. There are various other private interests that wish to violate municipal ordinances or break the State laws, and that seek the connivance of public officials. These interests naturally vote for Tammany. The street railroad organizations, gas companies, and other franchise-using or franchise-seeking concerns are in position to control a great many votes, and the reasons why they should favor a Tammany government rather than a Citizens' Union government are too plain to require any explanation.

*Some Partisan
Bearings.*

The reasons why the great bulk of the voters who were expected to support the Henry George ticket resorted to Tammany after the death of their leader cannot be explained in a word. In any case, these men would never have voted for General Tracy and the straight Republican ticket. As between that ticket and Tammany, their preferences could not have been in doubt. Nor were their instincts in that respect other than sound, for Tammany represents a much greater capacity for a reasonably well-conducted municipal government than is represented by the local Republican machine. It must be remembered that New York has always been an overwhelmingly Democratic city. In the recent campaign the best Republicans, with a few exceptions, supported Seth Low and the Citizens' Union. What remained of the Republican party that rallied around Mr. Platt's ticket represented in New York City almost exactly what Republicanism has represented in some of the strongly Democratic Southern States. Mr. Henry George's movement had been launched not as an independent local effort to secure emancipated municipal government, but as the movement of the Simon-pure National Bryan Democracy, as against a Tammany which had refused to indorse the Chicago platform. The death of Mr. George seemed so clearly to foreshadow the dissolution of the "Democracy of Thomas Jefferson" that a great many plain Democratic voters of Bryan affiliations promptly decided that Tammany's, after all, was the only remaining Demo-

cratic standard, and to that standard they flocked. This was made the easier for them by the fact that Judge Van Wyck, the candidate for mayor, had supported Mr. Bryan last year, while the army of Tammany workers throughout the great metropolis was, by direction from headquarters, set at work upon most conciliatory tactics. Taking round figures, the Tammany ticket received 230,000, the Seth Low ticket 150,000, the Platt Republican ticket 100,000, and the ticket headed by Henry George, junior, as a substitute for his father, 20,000. Mr. Low's vote, under all the circumstances, was a magnificent tribute to his high personal character and eminent qualifications. Further than that, it was a splendid object lesson to the machine politicians.

How the Machines "Live and Let Live." Up to the very last moment, Mr. Platt had assured President McKinley and the administration at Washington that the Tracy ticket would be elected beyond a peradventure, and that Mr. Low's vote would be the smallest cast for the four principal tickets. Mr. Platt most strenuously endeavored to implicate the McKinley administration in the local New York contest in such a way as to make it a sharer in the disgrace of the Republican defeat. The fact of course is that the Republican machine was not in ignorance of the facts of the situation. It was aware all the time that General Tracy did not stand the ghost of a chance of being elected. There has never been the slightest prospect that the Greater New York would fall into the hands of the Republican machine, and the Republican machine has always perfectly understood this. The separate Republican ticket, and the refusal of the machine to support Seth Low, were a part of the plan to make certain the success of Tammany. It is a great pity that so plain a political game should find the general public so easily imposed upon. What the Republican machine desires for itself is to maintain its control of the State government at Albany. So long as it can control the law-making power, which is always superior to the power of the municipal government in New York City, the Republican machine has the advantageous position in a trading bargain with the Tammany Democracy.

Again A Platt Legislature. After the election it was found that the regular or Platt Republican members of the Legislature would probably fall just short of a clear majority, and a great deal was said for a few days about the ability of six or seven anti-Platt or Citizens' Union members to virtually control the Legislature by reason of their exercising the balance of power between the large group of Democrats and the still larger

group of regular Republicans. The absurdity of this idea lay in the assumption that there was any honest and complete antagonism between the two large machine groups on matters involving profit and advantage to the political machines. The Republican side of the Legislature will have no trouble in drawing sufficient support from the Democratic side to insure easy success for machine measures. The trading basis is beautifully free from difficulties, and for the present moment the two machines have everything that they could reasonably have hoped for. To be sure, the spoils contingent of the New York City Republican machine would have been glad to have the offices that Mayor Van Wyck will distribute to Tammany Democrats; but since there was never any chance that these offices could go to Republican henchmen, there is no keen disappointment. Their reward comes to them in other ways; for the control of the State government makes the Republican machine rich and powerful enough to scatter crumbs of comfort among the faithful who keep up the fraudulent enrollments and manipulate the dishonest caucuses of the metropolis. The great corporations that are robbing the people of the city and State of New York will be quite amply protected this coming year, although they will have paid more handsomely for their protection than ever before. And the price of that protection will not be monopolized by a single political machine.

Progress Despite Politics.

Meanwhile the general progress of the great community in the arts and methods of civilized life will not be completely checked by the success of Tammany. Public opinion will demand clean streets, and there will not be a complete lapse from the Waring standard. Sites for a number of additional small parks and children's playgrounds in the densest portions of the city were definitely announced last month, and there is good reason to expect that this programme will be carried through. Within a month the courts have secured a highly favorable report upon the feasibility of the proposed underground rapid transit line, which is to be constructed with municipal funds, and the prospects for that great enterprise are now altogether bright. The remarkable beginnings of educational reform that have been made within the past year are likely to suffer a great deal from Tammany's victory, for in nothing has Tammany administration in times gone by been so far below the average American standard as in this matter of schools. Nevertheless, the gains that have been made will not be altogether lost. There is much reason to believe that Mr. Richard Croker has advanced a good deal in his apprecia-



HON. CHAS. P. WEAVER,
Democratic Mayor-elect of Louisville,
Ky.



JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER,
Elected Chief Judge of the New York
Court of Appeals.



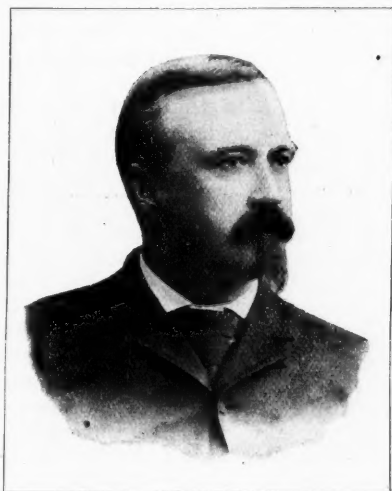
HON. W. T. MALSTER,
Republican Mayor-elect of Baltimore,
Md.

tion of the true requirements of modern municipal progress, and that he would greatly prefer that the next four years of Tammany rule should be marked by some attractive gains in New York's municipal appointments, rather than by a slovenly retrogression. But these things are not Mr. Croker's first consideration, and real progress in modern municipal methods is almost impossible under the class of men that Tammany will certainly select to be heads of the great administrative departments.

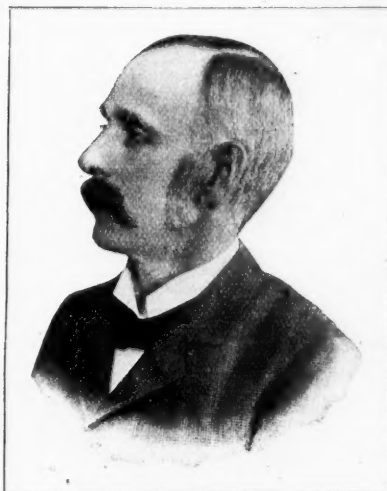
*The November
Elections
in General.*

In general the elections throughout the country showed Democratic gains, as against the great Republican wave

of last year; but the reaction would not appear to have been sharp enough to have any striking party significance. Governor Wolcott was re-elected in Massachusetts by a Republican majority of more than 80,000 votes. The only State office of significance in the New York election was that of the chief judge of the highest court, and the Democratic candidate, Judge Parker, was victorious by a plurality of more than 50,000 votes. The Republicans carried the New Jersey Legislature, but by a reduced majority. In Pennsylvania the Republican ticket was successful by considerably less than half of last year's plurality. In Maryland, despite his strenuous efforts, Senator Gorman was defeated, and the



HON. J. HOGE TYLER,
Democratic Governor-elect of Virginia.



HON. LESLIE M. SHAW,
Republican Governor-elect of Iowa.

Republican Legislature will name his successor. A Republican was elected Mayor of Baltimore. In Ohio the contending forces were led by Senator Hanna, whose continuance at Washington depended upon the election of a Republican Legislature, and Mr. John R. McLean, of Cincinnati, who expected the senatorial seat if the Democrats should gain a majority of the law-making body at Columbus. Mr. Hanna was successful "by a close shave," and Governor Bushnell was re-elected. In Iowa the Hon. Leslie M. Shaw was elected governor by a large Republican majority. In Nebraska the fusion of Populists, silver Democrats, and silver Republicans carried the day; and in Kentucky the silver Democrats were successful—the gold Democrats, who ran a separate ticket, having cut a lamentably small figure in the result. It may be fairly predicted as a result of this year's elections that the National Gold Democrats, as a distinct organization, will disappear, and that those who were most earnest in the movement will probably act henceforth with the Republicans, while Bryanism, so-called, will have almost undisputed sway in Democratic councils.

Postal Savings Banks.

The report of Postmaster-General Gary, embodying as it does the reports and recommendations of the assistant postmasters-general, is an exceptionally important document. A large part of the volume is devoted to an argument, to our mind unanswerable, in favor of the prompt institution by this country of a postal savings bank system. The array of facts and figures marshaled to show the timeliness and importance of this step ought to make a deep impression upon the Congressional mind. The enormous growth of the postal money-order business is adduced as showing how the people already patronize the postal service for the transmission of funds. That they would avail themselves of it to deposit their savings is beyond question. Within a very few years the deposits would be counted by the hundreds of millions. The time is certainly auspicious for the adoption of this policy of postal savings banks. Further than that, however, it ought to be possible to combine that policy with some plan for the improvement of the currency system.

Currency and Banking Reform.

The study of the currency and banking question has been progressing steadily, and recommendations will be well formulated early in December. In our next number we shall present a careful summary and explanation of the proposals that are to be made by Secretary Gage on behalf of the administration, and by the currency commission that has been at work under the auspices of the Indian-



SIR ROBERT GIFFEN,

Eminent English opponent of bimetallism.

apolis Convention, with ex-Senator Edmunds as its chairman. It is thought in many quarters that the political complexion of the Senate will prevent the passage of any measure whatsoever for the improvement of the national banking system and the simplification of the currency; but at least it will do no harm to try. The failure of the Wolcott mission ought to promote currency reform, for any kind of silver policy is out of question.

England's Rejection of Bimetallism.

Senator Wolcott and his colleagues have come back from their unavailing efforts abroad, and international bimetallism, for the present, at least, is as hopeless an enterprise as a railroad to the moon. There is no doubt that Senator Wolcott and his fellow-commissioners have some grounds for the feeling of disgust they are said to entertain toward the present English cabinet. Undoubtedly they had been led to believe some months ago that if France and the United States should be willing to take a certain agreed position as to free coinage England would for her part agree to throw open the mints of India to the free coinage of silver rupees, would avail herself of the existing legal right to maintain a certain proportion of the reserve of the Bank of England in silver, and would perhaps still further agree to extend the

use of silver as subsidiary money. France having declared herself ready to meet her part of the arrangement, England finally withdrew from all that had been tentatively promised. The force of opinion in financial circles, led by the great bankers of London and by such eminent monetary scientists as Sir Robert Giffen, forced the cabinet to change its front rather ignominiously. For a moment the situation seemed to threaten withdrawals from the cabinet, and perhaps a ministerial reorganization. But nothing of the kind has happened. The disgust of the American commissioners and the French Government would seem to be directed not so much against the English cabinet, as a whole, as against one or two members of it, particularly Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary for India, who would seem to be, judging from recent occurrences, a good many different kinds of an objectionable public character.

Austria Sets Us an Example. It is to be remarked that the swiftness of Germany to vindicate the apparently dubious rights of a Haytian claiming German citizenship might well serve as an example to the United States. There was a time in our history—many years ago, be it said—when we had the reputation of being the swiftest and most courageous nation in the whole world to protect the rights of our citizens in other lands, regardless of consequences. From that reputation we have fallen a long ways. One of the noteworthy incidents of this last month has been the vindication by Austria of the rights of an Austrian citizen in Turkey. It seems that certain indignities had been suffered by an Austrian merchant named Brazzafolli, at Mersina, who had been kind to Armenians. Without a particle of delay, the Baron de Calice, Austrian ambassador at Constantinople, made his demands upon the Turkish Government, accompanying them with the statement, exactly as did the German Minister at Port-au-Prince, that if the demands were not immediately complied with, his orders were to withdraw at once from the country and terminate diplomatic relations. The Porte dallied one day, Austria prepared to bombard Mersina, and of course the consequence was that Turkey made the required apology, dismissed and disgraced the officials in Asia Minor who had committed the wrong against the Austrian citizen, and showed respect to the offended power by saluting the Austrian flag. This closed the incident. Now for the moral: The disrespect shown this Austrian merchant in Adina was as nothing compared with the frightful indignities that Turkish officials and Turkish soldiers, in violation of treaty rights, have visited against as honorable and up-

right American citizens as this country possesses. Our recent representative at Constantinople, Mr. Terrell, of Texas, who has come home to sing in glowing terms the praises of the Sultan of Turkey, was allowed by the Cleveland administration to spend whole years remonstrating mildly with the Turkish Government, but there is no evidence, so far as we are aware, that the slightest attention was ever at any time paid to Mr. Terrell's demands. In the early days of the republic we should have followed up those demands for apology and compensation by a fleet of warships, and we should certainly have gained our point and won the respect of the world. As a plain matter of fact, we were in a far better position to make a demand of this sort against Turkey than was Austria. The superiority of our position lay in the fact that no European power could for a moment suppose that we had any ambitions to gratify in the Turkish empire, or that we would pursue any advantage further than the mere enforcement of existing treaty rights—rights that had been violated not only with the connivance but with the active assistance of Turkish officers and soldiers. The time to enforce a demand of that kind is at the moment when the offense is committed. The dallies of Mr. Cleveland's administration have made it practically impossible for us to proceed summarily now. The McKinley administration ought, however, to understand that if any fresh instance should arise in Turkey, the only decent and self-respecting course to pursue would be exactly the course that Austria has taken with such complete success.

Germany on the Chinese Coast. Austria's peremptory dealing with Turkey was more than matched, however, in the same week by an act of Germany's on the coast of China. Two German missionaries were recently murdered in the Province of Chan-Tung, and the subsequent behavior of the governor and officials of the province increased the wrath of the German Government. Several warships were sent to the port of Kiaochan, and on Monday morning, November 15, six hundred marines were landed with several pieces of artillery. The garrison of the Chinese fort, variously reported as numbering from one thousand to five thousand men, fled precipitately. The Germans took possession and hoisted their imperial flag over the fort. Naturally it was rumored that Germany had some ulterior designs, and that the attack on the missionaries was an excuse to obtain a foothold on the Chinese coast that would not soon be relinquished. There is, however, no apparent foundation for such statements. The provincial governments in China are so tardily reached by diplomatic pressure

brought to bear at Pekin that European governments have on various occasions found it necessary to act as Germany has now done.

Austria's Home Troubles. While Austria in its outward affairs—as for example its prompt action at Messina—keeps up the appearance of an orderly government, its inner constitutional life has been subjected during the past few weeks to an almost intolerable strain. If the Emperor Francis Joseph were less beloved, and less skillful as a ruler, the imperial structure could hardly have survived the recent crisis. Hungary is a separate kingdom, with its own parliament and interior organization, joined to Austria by a compact which makes the Austrian emperor the Hungarian king, and which provides for joint military, naval, and diplomatic services. These services are sustained by joint contributions under an agreement renewed periodically. Of late the Austrian half of the dual monarchy has been in a state of parliamentary anarchy. Count Badini,

the prime minister, whose retirement seemed inevitable last month, has been kept in his place by the emperor, and the daily riots in the Reichsrath have been gradually losing their violence. The clash of races and creeds is at the root of all these Austrian troubles. Lately the Bohemians have been allowed to use their own language officially in schools and courts of justice. This has met with the bitter antagonism of the German element. The standing crusade against the Jews has also played a part in these latest troubles. While the Austrian Parliament was completely deadlocked by these dissensions, the time came for the renewal of the arrangement with Hungary, and it was impossible to get a bill passed. This situation was fraught with great danger to the empire; but the steadiness and patience of the Hungarian Government, under the leadership of Baron Banffy, has saved the dual scheme. It was reported on November 19 that the Reichsrath at Vienna would approve the bill providing for a provisional renewal of the Hungarian compact. It will not be surprising if the end of Francis Joseph's reign should be speedily followed by important changes in the political map.



THE CONDITION OF AUSTRIA.

Badini dragging the chariot of state, driven by the priest, the capitalist, the landowner, and the Young Czechs.

From *Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

Rival Influences at Constantinople. For some time past it has seemed evident enough that some very special understanding had been reached between Germany and Turkey. The revival of Turkish military strength appears to have been due in large part to the training of German officers, and to a modern military equipment obtained from German manufacturers. The attitude of Germany, moreover, in the protracted negotiations at Constantinople over the question of Crete was stubbornly and persistently pro-Turkish. During the past month it has been declared with more definiteness than ever in the European press that the arrangement between the German empire and the Sultan is in fact of a kind which practically adds Turkey to the Triple Alliance. In case of a great European war the cooperation of the Turkish army would be a very desirable thing to obtain. A year or two ago Turkey seemed to have fallen almost completely under the spell of Russia's influence. Certainly nothing but the very strongest combination can avail to check Russia's ultimate progress toward Constantinople. It has been thought that Austria and Russia had come to something like an understanding touching their respective spheres of influence in the Balkans. The whole situation is bafflingly intricate, and it must not be supposed that the rumors regarding an alliance between Germany and Turkey are authentic enough to be accepted as conclusive. It is significant, however, that Russia should now have

reminded the Turkish Government that a large part of the war indemnity of twenty years ago remains unpaid. Hitherto Russia has not pressed Turkey for the money, and has seemed to regard the pecuniary claim as a means by which to keep Turkey under moral domination. But it has been reported that the Turks intended to use the indemnity paid them by Greece for the purpose of rehabilitating the Turkish navy, and this idea does not find a pleasant reception at St. Petersburg. If Turkey's indemnity is to be spent for ships under the tutelage of Germany, with a view to increasing the aggregate strength of the combination against the Dual Alliance, Russia may well prefer to collect her outstanding bill against Turkey, and apply the proceeds in naval construction on her own account. The gathering in Constantinople of agents representing the Krupp gun works of Germany and the Armstrong works of England found their negotiations seriously interrupted by the Russian attitude. In order to give her diplomacy the proper impressiveness, Russia has allowed it to be known that her strong fleet in the Black Sea is in a state of entire readiness, a squadron of eleven vessels, including four first-class battleships, being now ready to proceed to the Bosphorus on a few hours' notice. Russia, by the way, has informed Turkey and the powers that the proposed Christian Governor of Crete must be a member of the Greek orthodox Church; and the case of Colonel Schaeffer, of Luxembourg, whose qualifications seemed to make his candidacy so satisfactory, is thus disposed of, and the Cretan situation remains as vexed and unsettled as ever.

England's Frontier War. The valor shown by the Anglo-Indian troops in the fierce campaign that continues to rage against the hill tribes on the frontiers of Afghanistan has been truly splendid. It will have resulted in a long list of incidents to be added to the already huge collection of valorous achievements in minor wars that are so much gloated over in the English army and by the English newspapers, although not often familiar to any one outside of England. It seems a pity, if England must fight and do deeds of heroic valor, that it should always be against poor and unfortunate peoples, who labor under the impression that they are fighting for their own homes and firesides against a cruel and ambitious invader. This statement by no means sums up the right and wrong of England's everlasting series of petty wars. But it partly explains the fierceness of some of these campaigns, and the tremendous demands that even such warfare makes upon the undoubted courage of English officers and troops—for it is no child's-play to go

into a distant region and attack men on their own ground. Whether England has entered Zululand to fight savages, the Transvaal to attack the Dutch farmers of South Africa, the Soudan to assail the fanatic Arabs, or the mountain valleys northwest of India to conquer the self-reliant hill tribes who acknowledge no master,—she has in every such case occupied the position of an invader attacking brave men in their own homes; and she has had to pay pretty dearly in many instances for her experiences. It is the opinion of a large part of England, and quite the unanimous opinion of all the rest of the world, that England has no business whatever to be fighting these hill tribes on the confines of Afghanistan. The studious acknowledgment of their independence, together with some shrewd and tactful favors, might have kept them friendly enough toward England; and thus they would have served admirably to strengthen the frontiers of India against the insidious approach of Russia. Nothing could have been finer, according to the descriptions published in the newspapers on November 15, than the recapture of Dargai Ridge by the Gordon Highlanders on October 20, meager accounts of which had been forwarded at the time. But this desperate bravery, equal in its magnificent display of discipline to the charge of the Six Hundred at Balaklava, would seem, from all we can learn, to have been just about as needless a sacrifice of good men, and just about as much of a military mistake as that famous exploit of the Crimean War. Although it is principally their native Indian troops that the English are sacrificing in this bloody frontier campaign, they have also lost some brave officers and men of British blood.



LENDING A HAND.

AMEER: "Allow me to assist you!"

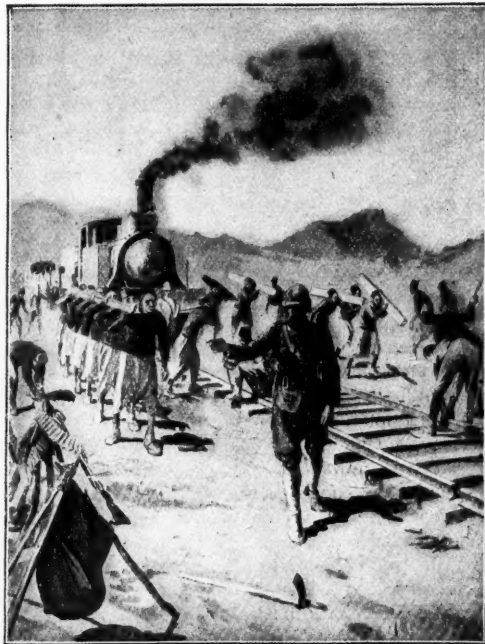
JOHN BULL: "Thanks very much, but it's pretty well under now!"—From *Punch* (London).

*The Liberals
Oppose This
Tory War.*

The English Liberals are beginning to ask with a great deal of point whether the war is not the direct consequence of the breach of faith as to the withdrawal from Chitral, which is chargeable against Lord George Hamilton in particular and this Tory administration in general. The by-elections for seats in Parliament have of late shown very remarkable gains for the Liberals, although not long ago their party seemed to be almost extinct. If the iniquity of this war against the tribesmen on the Indian frontier should result in the overthrow of the Salisbury government it would be a just retribution. England needs a successor to Gladstone.

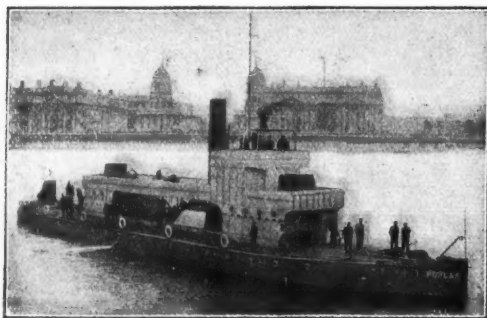
*England
in
Africa.*

The people of England last month had three topics of especial importance that called their attention to their interests in Africa. The most pressing of these was the difficulty with France concerning "Hinterland" rights in the interior. The other two matters were (1) the advance of the expedition that is proceeding toward Khartoum, and is destined to recover the Soudan, and (2) the opening of the railroad which Cecil Rhodes has constructed to connect Buluwayo with Cape Town—an event of very great significance which was duly celebrated. We shall know better, now that this railroad is opened, what the real value of Rhodesia is for white colonists. The advance up the Nile is one of the most definite and deliberate projects England has on hand. It means civilization even more than imperial extension. A picture on this page shows the work of the railroad builders who are completing a road to connect the navigable stretches of the Nile at that part of the river which is broken by cataracts. Another picture shows one of the new light-draught gunboats which have just been built in London and shipped in parts, to be put together and used on the upper Nile, and which are destined to open the way

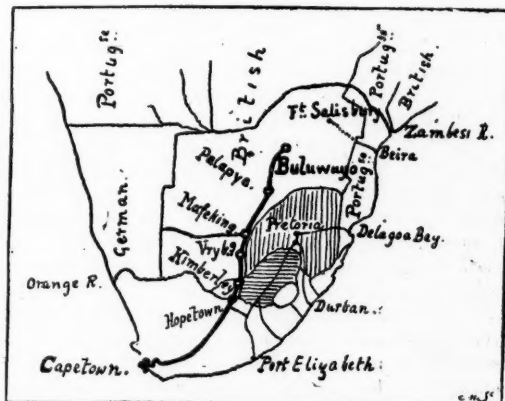


LAYING THE LAST MILES OF THE RAILWAY FROM WADY HALFA TO ABU HAMED.

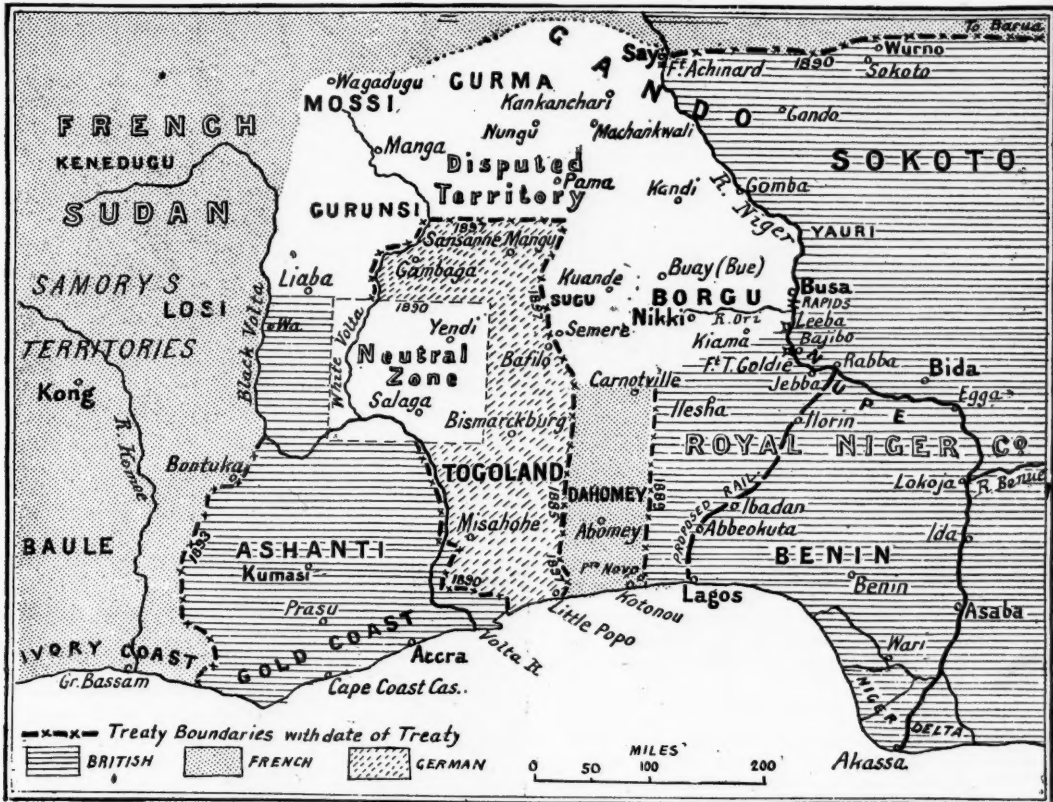
straight to Khartoum. The seriousness of the trouble between England and France in the Niger country is not to be denied. The territory in dispute is that which appears white on the map presented herewith. Both England and France have made treaties with the tribes inhabiting the interior back of their strips of frontage on the Gulf of Guinea. The English treaties were made prior to the French; but England has not occu-



ONE OF THE NEW GUNBOATS DESTINED FOR THE NILE CAMPAIGN, ON TRIAL IN THE THAMES.



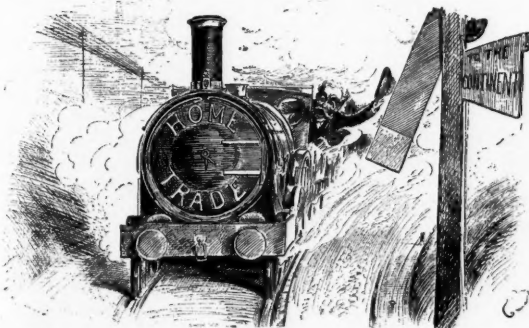
THE NEW RAILWAY TO BULUWAYO.



MAP OF THE NIGER, SHOWING TERRITORY IN DISPUTE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

pied the ground, and the French have proceeded to do so. In a game of grab of this kind neither party has any really serious rights. Nevertheless, smaller matters have led to bitter strife. The situation can be seen at a glance by an examination of our map. The French of late have

been gaining a good many points in the game of colonial acquisition, and they bid fair to outwit the English in this matter of the Niger hinterlands. They are also determined to get control of the remote upper Nile, a thing that England cannot for a moment contemplate with equanimity.



THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE—As it strikes all but their leaders.
From Moonshine (London).

The strike of the engineers, or machinists as we should say, has proved to be one of the most stubbornly contested industrial conflicts in the history of Great Britain. The trouble began July 13, in London, where the eight-hour day and the rate of overtime payment were the points in dispute. Most of the great engineering establishments had conceded the eight-hour day, but a few employers were stubborn and instituted a lockout. This was followed by a general strike, until 100,000 skilled machinists were idle and many great machine-building and manufacturing establishments were brought to a standstill. The general sympathy of the English press and public has undoubtedly been with the strikers. For a long time all at-

tempts at conciliation or arbitration failed through the stubbornness of the employers. The whole nation became anxious, because the strike was delaying the completion of new warships and was also giving rival manufacturing nations, particularly Germany and the United States, a great opportunity to force their iron and steel products into markets which England had previously dominated. Never at any time before have American steel products competed so successfully with English wares, not only in outside markets, but at various points in the British empire itself. On November 17 it was agreed between the engineers and their employers to come together on the 24th in a conference of fourteen on each side. It is hoped in England as we go to press with this number that the strike may be completely ended by December 1. The danger of a paralyzing trade dispute over the question of wages in the Manchester cotton district was keenly realized in England last month, when the mill-owners decided that they must make a general 5 per cent. reduction or shut down, offering, however, to submit the question to arbitration. Competition of other countries has of late seriously affected the cotton textile industry of Lancashire, and the mill-owners are probably sincere in their opinion that they must cut wages or close their mills until prices improve.

An Arctic Rescue.

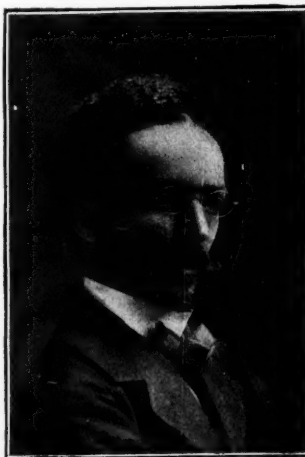
In the last days of November the steamship *Bear*, of the United States revenue service—a vessel whose exploits in Alaskan and Arctic waters have been so various and often so thrilling—was under orders from Washington to set forth on a winter expedition as far as she could proceed toward the frozen north. Her object is the rescue of the crews of some five or six whaling ships from San Francisco which have become imbedded in the ice of the Arctic Ocean beyond Point Barrow. These whalers go northward on three-year voyages. It takes them the first open season to get fairly into the whaling waters. They then take refuge for the winter in the lee of Herschell Island, where they are tightly frozen in. The next brief Arctic summer is their harvest time, and they capture whales in the open sea. The season is too short, however, to permit them to get back, and they are obliged to spend another winter and wait for the short season of open water to make their way homeward through Bering Straits. This year the fleet started on the home voyage too late. Some of the ships got through, but a number were caught in the ice. Since they were far from their island of refuge, it is considered impossible that their ships should withstand the crushing power of the ice-pack. It is hoped, though, that

the crews—about one hundred and fifty men in all—may survive until a rescue expedition can reach them. The *Bear* makes a visit every summer to Point Barrow, but of course at this time of the year she cannot possibly get through Bering Strait. It is expected that she will get about as far north as St. Michael's, whence the rescue expedition must proceed by sledges overland to Point Barrow, a total journey of perhaps a thousand miles. It is reported that the Government's herd of reindeer in Alaska will be drawn upon for the food purposes of this overland expedition, although dogs will be practically relied upon for sledging. The result of this heroic enterprise will be awaited with intense interest.

An American Artist in Paris.

Our frontispiece this month is a reproduction of a notable painting produced under interesting circumstances by a young American now living in Paris. The artist is Mr. Henry O. Tanner, a negro, whose home is Philadelphia, and whose father is Bishop Tanner

of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Young Tanner's artistic promise was recognized by Philadelphians some years ago, and he considers himself much indebted to a well-known citizen of that philanthropic community for encouragement and substantial aid. Mr. Tanner has been very successful in Paris under the instruction of Benjamin Constant, and has



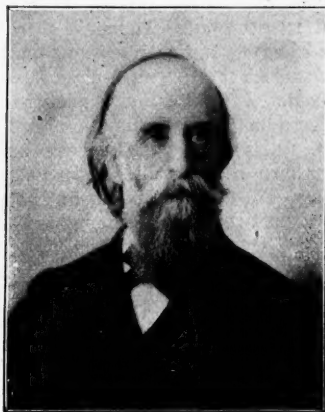
MR. HENRY O. TANNER.

had a good picture on exhibition in the salon each season for the past three or four years. Last year his "Daniel in the Lion's Den" received honorable mention, and this year his "Raising of Lazarus," which our frontispiece reproduces, has had the very great honor of being purchased by the French Government and placed in the Luxembourg gallery. One of his pictures is now in the library at Hampton Institute, Virginia, and another has been on exhibition this season in New York. Our opportunity to reproduce from Mr. Tanner's latest picture is due to the courtesy of Mr. Robert C. Ogden. The original will be exhibited in this country in the coming year.

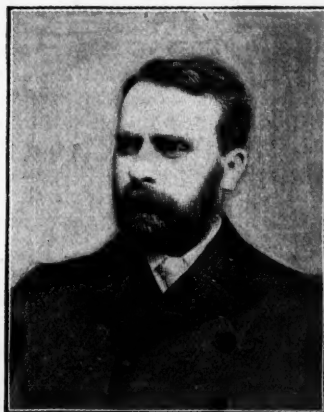


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HENRY WARD BEECHER.



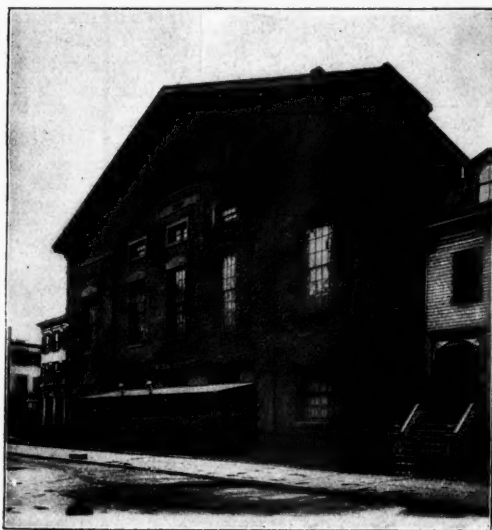
DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.



THE REV. DR. CHARLES A. BERRY.

An Anniversary. An event of more than local interest was the celebration in November of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. For forty years Henry Ward Beecher's genius made Plymouth pulpit one of the great agencies for the religious and social progress of the American people. A man of Mr. Beecher's precise mental type could hardly have taken up and carried on successfully the work that he laid down. Dr. Lyman Abbott has proved himself in fact the ideal man to succeed Henry Ward Beecher, and under his ministrations Plymouth Church has continued to be a distinct and valuable factor in

the best thought and life of our times. The anniversary brought to this country the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Berry, of Wolverhampton, England, who now stands foremost in the ranks of the Congregational ministers of the old country, and who has been improving his visit to America to assist the Hon. William R. Cremer in the expression here of the desire of the plain people of England for an arbitration treaty with the United States. Dr. Berry was invited after Mr. Beecher's death to succeed him as pastor of Plymouth Church. It was a mark of Dr. Berry's sound judgment that he declined the call. A mature man who has already made his mark often loses nine-tenths of the leverage wherewith he may influence not only his own countrymen but the world at large if he attempts to shift his position to another country. Dr. Berry, as an Englishman who knows and appreciates America, serves both nations best by holding and strengthening his place at home. He has visited America half a dozen times, and with an ever-growing welcome.



PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

Yellow Fever and Its Prevention.

Yellow fever is a western hemisphere disease which has its favorite habitat in the West Indies, and is always liable to be communicated by infection to our southern seaboard, particularly along the Gulf coast, and to the Mexican, Central American, and South American ports. Thus far the principal measures of protection against it have been quarantine, sanitation, and the prompt isolation of every suspicious case at its inception. There is now much encouragement to believe that the efforts of bacteriologists, working on the Pasteur lines, will succeed in discovering an effective remedy by inoculation. It is, indeed, reported that a young

Italian scientist, Dr. Guiseppe Sanarelli, who is a director of the Uruguayan National Institute of Experimental Hygiene, has succeeded in isolating the yellow fever germ. In South America there has been much experiment with inoculation, and it is claimed that a good deal of success has been attained. The epidemic which has, during the past few months, afflicted our Southern States has presumably come from Havana. The sanitary conditions of that city are so frightful that

it is a constant menace to the health of the United States. The yellow fever epidemics, scores in number, that have come to us from the island of Cuba have cost this country many thousands of valuable lives and many hundreds of millions of dollars. If we had years ago bought Cuba

and paid five hundred millions for the sole purpose of putting its seaports into a wholesome sanitary state, the bargain would have saved us money. Our own southern cities have within the past few years greatly improved their health conditions, but they are constantly menaced by the nearness of such plague spots as Havana. The actual number of deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans alone this fall will, according to reports in November, scarcely have reached two hundred and fifty—and those at all other points in the South taken together would hardly be more numerous. The number of cases of illness was something more than ten times the number of deaths. The alarm, however, throughout the South resulted in local quarantines of the harshest character and in a fearful paralysis of business. It is generally admitted now that quarantine operations in the case of any such outbreak should be controlled altogether by the United States Government.

The Obituary Record.

Two days after our obituary list was closed last month came the sad news of the death of Dr. Justin Winsor, librarian of Harvard University and eminent as the editor and principal author of "The Narrative and Critical History of America." And two days after the death of this eminent



THE LATE JUSTIN WINSOR.

son of Harvard occurred that of Prof. Francis Turner Palgrave, of the University of Oxford, an essayist and poet of great distinction. Our most elaborate article this month explains with many pictures the work of John Gilbert, the English artist and draughtsman, who died several weeks ago, and whose long career as an illustrator gave him a representative place in the history of the pictorial press. On our own side of the water there has passed away John Sartain, an artist and engraver, of Philadelphia, who had completed his eighty-ninth year, and could look back upon an active artistic career of more than sixty years. Half a century ago he was editing and publishing illustrated magazines of wide circulation in this country. In 1876 he had charge of the art department of the "Centennial." He was in many ways identified with the higher interests of Philadelphia. Dr. James Carey Thomas, of Baltimore, who died on November 9, was eminent in the medical profession, a trustee of the Johns Hopkins



THE LATE DR. THOMAS W. EVANS.

University, and an influential member of the Society of Friends. The Rev. Dr. Sabato Morais, president of the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York, was one of the foremost scholars and philanthropists of his race. Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the American dentist of Paris, who died on

November 14, had for many years been one of the celebrities of Europe. He accumulated a great fortune, the crowned heads of Europe paying him extravagant fees for professional work. He returned to this country to take a leading part in the sanitary service during the Civil War, and was also eminent in the Red Cross hospital work of the Franco-Prussian campaign. It has been understood that his great fortune is to be devoted to educational purposes in the United States. The Duchess of Teck, who died late in October, was a cousin of Queen Victoria, and one of the most attractive and popular personages connected with the royal family. Her friend Lady Henry Somerset contributes to this number of the REVIEW a brief article, paying tribute to the character of the lamented Duchess.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From October 21 to November 20, 1897.)



HON. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN,
United States Minister to China.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

October 25.—That portion of the United States military reservation of Fort Randall which is situated in South Dakota is opened to settlement.

October 26.—Chief of Police Kiple, of Chicago, issues an order discharging 434 policemen and reinstating men discharged by the preceding administration.

October 27.—The Citizens' Union of the Greater New York announces that no further contributions of money for campaign expenses are solicited.

October 29.—Henry George, the candidate of the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson for Mayor of Greater New York, dies suddenly, and his son, Henry George, Jr., is selected by the campaign committee to take his place on the ticket.

November 2.—Elections are held in twelve States; in Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio, the legislatures chosen are Republican, in Kentucky and Virginia, Democratic; Republicans are chosen to the governorship in Iowa, Massachusetts, and Ohio, a Democrat in Virginia; the Republicans win in elections to judicial and other State offices in Pennsylvania and South Dakota, Democrats in Kentucky and New York and fusions of Democrats and Populists in Colorado and Nebraska. A Tammany Democrat is elected Mayor of Greater New York, and Democratic mayors are also

chosen in the cities of Albany, Buffalo, Detroit, Louisville, Providence, Rochester, Syracuse, and Troy; a Republican mayor is chosen in Baltimore, and independent candidates in Salt Lake City and Utica. The victory of Tammany in the Greater New York election for city offices is complete.

November 9.—The Philadelphia Select Council passes, by a vote of 25 to 13, the ordinance leasing the city's gas plant for a term of thirty years.

November 12.—Mayor Warwick, of Philadelphia, signs the gas lease ordinance.

November 15.—The Wyoming Supreme Court decides that foreign-born citizens must be required to read the Constitution in the English language in order to vote.

November 16.—The Whiteway ministry of Newfoundland resigns office.

November 17.—The Citizens' Union of New York City decides to continue its organization.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

October 21.—Medical Director W. K. Van Reypen, Surgeon-General of the Navy, to succeed the late Dr. Newton Bates.

October 22.—Col. Peter C. Hains, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., member of the Nicaragua Canal Commission.

October 29.—Gen. James Longstreet, of Georgia, Commissioner of Railroads.... Henry S. Pritchett, of Missouri, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

November 11.—Charles Page Bryan, of Illinois, Minister to China.

November 12.—Gen. George S. Batcheller, of New York, to represent the United States as judge on the mixed tribunal in Egypt.



PROF. L. S. SWENSON,
United States Minister to Denmark.



DR. GEO. H. BRIDGMAN,
United States Minister to Bolivia.



HON. CHAS. M. DICKINSON,
United States Consul-General to
Turkey.



HON. WILLIAM R. FINCH,
United States Minister to Uruguay
and Paraguay.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

October 21.—The lower house of the Hungarian Diet passes the bill prolonging the compact between Austria and Hungary for one year.

October 23.—The French Chamber of Deputies declares confidence in the government by a vote of 398 to 76, on the question of reduction of the wheat duties.... A new Servian cabinet is formed, with Dr. Wladan Georgevitch as prime minister.

October 24.—Sir Richard Henn Collins is appointed lord justice of appeal in England to succeed Sir Nathaniel Lindley.

October 25.—The French Budget Commission adopts a proposition to tax foreign securities that have heretofore escaped taxation; the increase of revenue is estimated at 10,000,000 francs. It is also proposed to increase the stamp duty on foreign government bonds.

October 28.—The Spanish cabinet approves several Cuban reforms.

October 29.—The session of the Austrian Reichsrath is definitely closed.

October 30.—Marshal Blanco arrives in Havana and enters on his duties as Governor-General of Cuba.

November 9.—The foreign minister of Japan, Count Okuma, resigns, and is succeeded by Count Nishi.

November 18.—The budget committee of the lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath adopts the bill for the provisional renewal of the Austro-Hungarian compact.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

October 21.—The Sultan of Turkey grants permission to refugees to return to Thessaly.

October 22.—Japan consents to arbitrate all questions at issue with the Hawaiian republic.... An account of the negotiations between the American Bimetallic Commissioners and the governments of Great Britain and France is made public in London.

October 23.—The conference on the seal question by representatives of the United States, Russia, and Japan

begins at Washington.... The Sultan of Turkey demands the recall of two American missionaries from the province of Aleppo, Asiatic Turkey.

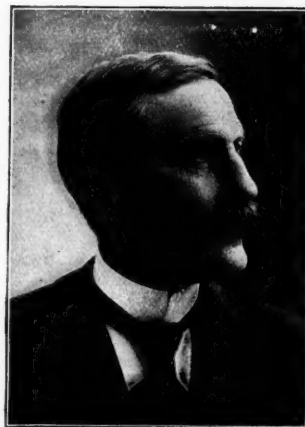
October 27.—Spain's reply to Minister Woodford's note on the Cuban question is received in Washington.

October 29.—It is officially announced in Washington that the conference of representatives of the United States, Russia, and Japan has agreed to a proposition for complete suspension or material limitation of pelagic sealing.... Turkish consuls receive orders to resume their duties in Greece.

November 6.—The sealing treaty between the United States, Russia, and Japan is signed in Washington.

November 10.—The conference between the sealing experts of the United States, Great Britain, and Canada begins in Washington.

November 11.—Conferences between Premier Laurier, of the Dominion of Canada, and Secretary Sherman on behalf of the United States are begun.



HON. T. E. KINNEY,
Mayor-elect of Utica, New York.

November 13.—The Austrian Ambassador to Turkey demands the dismissal of the two Turkish officials responsible for a recent indignity to an Austrian merchant, and a salute to the Austrian flag.... German warships are ordered to the scene of the recent outrages on missionaries in China.

November 15.—Germany lands troops at Kiao-Chan, China, and takes possession of four Chinese forts.

November 16.—The sealing conference at Washington ends, the experts agreeing on the condition of the seals, and the diplomats accepting the Canadian proposition as a basis for future negotiations....President McKinley signs the Postal Congress treaty.

November 18.—The *Competitor* prisoners are released from the Havana prison.

November 19.—The Dominion of Canada agrees to the proposition of the United States for a joint commission to settle controversies.

November 20.—Russia demands of Turkey the arrears of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

October 22.—The closing of the National Bank of Asheville, N. C., leaves but one bank in the city open, and a run is begun on that bank....The Iowa Supreme Court decides adversely on the legality of contracts between speculators in grain.

October 23.—Bank deposits in Kansas are reported as aggregating \$40,000,000—an increase in one year of more than \$6,000,000....An arbitration commission grants an award of over \$450,000 to the Cauca Railway and Land Company against the Republic of Colombia.

October 30.—The Tennessee Centennial Exhibition, which opened May 1, is brought to a successful close.

November 1.—The reorganization committee of the Union Pacific Railway bids in the Government lien, the second mortgage, at \$57,564,932.76 at the sale in Omaha.

November 2.—The Union Pacific reorganization committee purchases the first mortgage, by which the construction bonds were secured, for \$50,637,475.

November 3.—Plans are made for the formation of a biscuit trust to include the New York, American, and United States Companies.

November 11.—The cotton operatives of Manchester, England, consent to an arbitration of the questions in dispute with their employers.

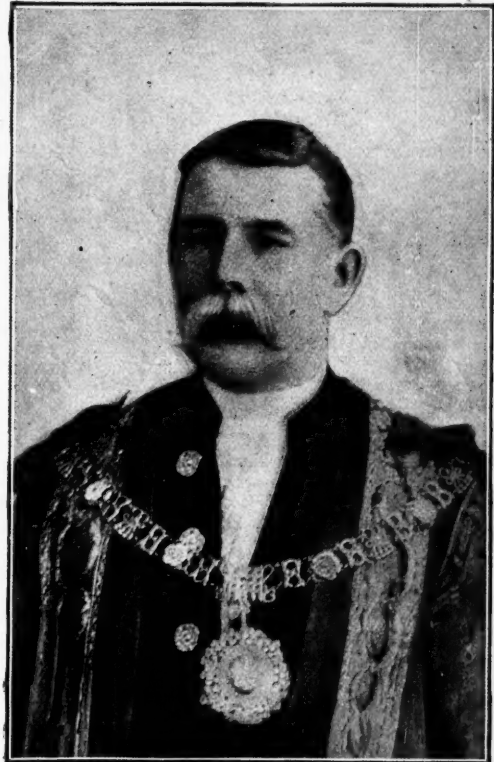
November 12.—Henry A. Hicks, of New York City, is elected General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

October 21.—Dedication of the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago.

October 23.—Meeting of the World's W. C. T. U. in Toronto.

October 24.—An express train on the New York Central plunges into the Hudson River near Garrison's; twenty persons are killed, and many injured.



HORATIO DAVID DAVIES,
The new Lord Mayor of London.



M. ZAIMIS,
The new Greek Prime Minister.

October 27.—Fire in a St. Louis office-building causes a loss of \$800,000.

October 30.—The Norwegian Government orders an expedition to start from Tromsø for Spitzbergen for the relief of the Andrée balloon expedition.

October 31.—The British forces in India capture the Arhanga Pass....The public funeral of Henry George is held in New York City....Marshal Blanco arrives at Havana and issues a proclamation to the Cubans.

November 4.—The Buluwayo Railway, in South Africa, is opened to traffic.

November 6.—The steamer *Idaho* founders in a gale on Lake Erie, and nineteen of her crew are drowned.

November 8.—A monument to Elijah P. Lovejoy, the abolitionist, is dedicated at Alton, Ill....Horatio David Davies is installed as Lord Mayor of London.

November 16.—Hamilton College dedicates two new buildings.

November 18.—Mt. Holyoke College dedicates four new halls and a chapel.

November 19.—A fire in the Cripplegate district of London destroys property to the value of \$10,000,000.

November 20.—Yale defeats Princeton at football, and the University of Pennsylvania defeats Harvard.



THE LATE DEAN VAUGHAN.

OBITUARY.

October 21.—Dr. Newton Bateman, former president of Knox College, Ill., 75.

October 22.—Justin Winsor, librarian of Harvard University, 67.

October 24.—Francis Turner Palgrave, English poet and essayist, 73.

October 25.—John Sartain, artist and engraver, 89.... Rev. Dr. John Stoughton, English Congregationalist, 90.

October 26.—Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Gold Alvord, of New York, 87.

October 27.—The Duchess of Teck, 64.... Dr. Alexander Milton Ross, Canadian physician and author, 65.

October 28.—Lord Rosmead, 73.... Chief Justice Hiram C. Truesdale, of Arizona, 37.

October 29.—Henry George, 58.... Prof. Edward Rush Ruggles, of Dartmouth College, 61.

November 1.—Prof. William Royall Tyler, of Quincy, Mass., 45.

November 2.—Sir Rutherford Alcock, 88.

November 3.—Ex-United States Senator Thomas Lanier Clingman, of North Carolina, 85.... Baron d'Itajuba, Brazilian Minister to Germany.

November 4.—Prof. George Frederick Holmes, of the University of Virginia, 77.

November 5.—Ex-Governor James Ponder, of Delaware, 78.

November 6.—Gen. Hans von Werder, formerly German Ambassador to Russia, 63.

November 7.—Edmund S. Holbrook, a veteran of the Illinois bar, 81.

November 8.—Ex-United States Senator Nathan Fellows Dixon, of Rhode Island, 50.... Rear-Admiral Alexander Colden Rhind, U. S. N., retired, 76.... Gen. James C. Duane, formerly Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.

November 9.—Dr. James Carey Thomas, a well-known Baltimore physician, 64.

November 11.—Rev. Dr. Sabato Morais, president of the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York, 73.... Henry Augustus Hurlbut, New York merchant and financier, 89.

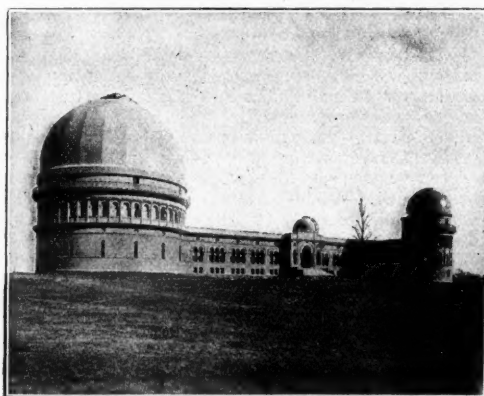
November 12.—John Bagnold Burgess, distinguished British painter, 67.

November 14.—Dr. Thomas William Evans, a famous American dentist resident in Paris, 74.... Dr. Harrison Allen, of Philadelphia, 56.... Col. John Jameson, former head of the Railway Mail Service, 56.

November 16.—Prof. William Henry Riehl, German publicist and historian, 74.

November 17.—Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, rector of the "Little Church Around the Corner," New York City, 77.

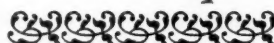
November 18.—Sir Henry Doulton, English manufacturer of art pottery, 77.



THE NEW YERKES OBSERVATORY,
University of Chicago.

November 19.—Prof. William Seymour Tyler, D.D., LL.D., for 56 years head professor of Greek in Amherst College, 87.

November 20.—Henry Calderwood, professor of moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, 67.



CURRENT HISTORY IN INTERNATIONAL CARTOONS.

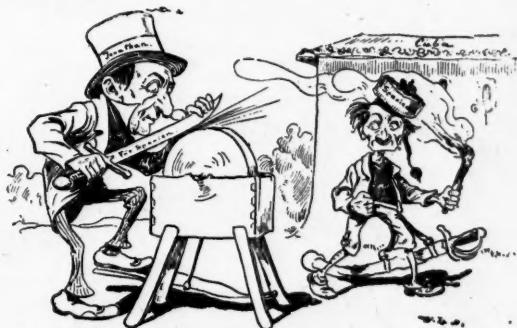


TUT! THE AMERICAN EAGLE WANTS EVERYTHING.

From *Moonshine* (London).

THE European cartoonists often manage to disclose real sentiment as respects international affairs, where the editorial writers are under restraint for reasons of diplomacy. A number of the cartoons selected for our department this month are of a kind that show national animus in various matters of international concern. For example, while in their serious utterances the European newspapers have been slow to admit that the loss of Cuba by Spain is inevitable, the cartoonists, exercising more liberty to express the opinion that everybody holds, do not fail to show that they think the Cuban question one that the United States must and will settle in its own way.

The English papers in particular do not like the later developments of the Monroe Doctrine, as two cartoons on this page will clearly indicate. But since the Venezuela episode they have perceived that the Monroe Doctrine is henceforth to be reckoned with. The little cartoon from the Zurich paper (reproduced on this page) showing Uncle Sam as getting ready to rescue Cuba, and the German cartoon on the next page, are fairly representative of European opinion respecting the atrocious methods of the Spaniards. The plain truth is that Europe has been not merely surprised but a good deal shocked at the failure thus far of the people of the United



SPAIN: "Just as I am about to burn down the whole shanty that wretched fellow over there begins to grind once more."

From *Der Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

States to rescue Cuba from a situation decidedly worse than that of Armenia. There has been a pretense in certain quarters in this country that the Spanish outrages in Cuba have been grossly exaggerated, but Europe is in no doubt about the facts.

The annexation of Hawaii is looked upon in Europe as a matter of course, and nobody there questions for a moment the advantages of such an acquisition by the United States. Mr. Bush, in the *New York World*, makes Uncle Sam shrug his shoulders and look sour at the Hawaiian prospect, but Mr. Bush in this instance represents a very scanty fraction of American opinion.

The recent sealing conferences at Washington have not been pleasantly regarded by our English friends. The well-known political cartoonist of *Fun*, London, represents John Bull as turning his back upon the first conference, in which the United States, Russia, and Japan entered into an agree-



THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

BROTHER JONATHAN: "After we've done for you and got Cuba, we'll have a turn at John Bull and Jamaica."

From *Judy* (London).



THE CUBAN BLOODHOUND WHISTLED BACK AT LAST.
from *Kladderatsch* (Berlin).



OUR SUSCEPTIBLE UNCLE.

Noticeable cordiality in his neighborly reception of "Our Lady of the Snows."—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).



NOT EQUAL TO BEARING STRAITS.
BROTHER JONATHAN (astonished): "I guess you two had better scoot, as he won't stand in with you."
From *Fun* (London).



UNCLE SAM: "Heavens, Mr. McKin'ey, haven't we had enough of this sort of thing?"—From the *World* (New York).



"SHAKE, OLD MAN! WE DID IT!"

From the *World* (New York).



"'TWASN'T ME, 'T WAS HIM!"

From the *Herald* (New York).

ment to prohibit pelagic sealing. The American cartoons, on the other hand, so far as they deal with these matters, particularly with the Canadian visit to Washington, have been very complimentary and agreeable to our neighbors across the boundary line. Mr. Kipling has made it inevitable that Canada should henceforth be presented in cartoons as "Our Lady of the Snows."

We have in recent previous numbers of the *REVIEW* given the American political cartoons so much attention that this month we have preferred to look abroad. Nevertheless, the two cartoons from the *New York World* and *New York Herald* on the result of the great municipal election could not well be passed by. Mr. Platt's congratulation of Mr. Croker on the success of their joint efforts of course represents the view that all men must take who have looked plainly and squarely at the facts. In

the *Herald* cartoon Mr. Platt is represented as pointing to Mr. Low as the bad boy who broke the Republican elephant, and who is therefore entitled to discipline. But the stern lady who wields the shingle is evidently not of the sort to be deceived.

The Hon. Marcus A. Hanna is represented in Ohio's political barber-shop, looking himself over after a



A CLOSE SHAVE.

From the *Herald* (New York).



LET WELL ALONE.

JOHN BULL: "No, thank ye, Jonathan. I've done very well with my gold, and I don't want any change!"

From *Punch* (London).



EUROPE AS IT REALLY IS.

The Master is the Czar driving the three-horse monster wagon, to which are harnessed the Kaiser, Felix Faure, and Emperor Francis Joseph, near whom the Czecks and Germans give one another brotherly beatings; Humbert, with the Pope in his pocket, implores the mercy of the Master; whilst Spain, with Portugal on its back and its feet in the Cuban inkpot, suppresses the Anarchists, but not without trouble. Queen Victoria reads from the *Times* the latest news from India.

From *Der Nebelspatter* (Zurich).

particularly close shave. Mr. Hanna finds himself safely through the ordeal, but he would not like such an experience every year.

Punch, which usually gives John Bull the air of superior virtue in dealing with Brother Jonathan, represents the old gentleman as declining the American proposals for a restoration of the use of silver.



GRACEFUL CONCESSIONS.

From *Picture Politics* (London).



"ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER."

IMPERIAL "TRAVELER" (to H. I. M. the Sultan): "I've been a good friend to you, and if you should be wanting anything in the cannon or rifle way, you really must give us the order."

[Sir Andrew Noble was in Constantinople with the object of getting for Armstrong's firm the order for the rearmament of Turkey, but the prospect of his succeeding is small, as the order will almost certainly go to German firms.—*Daily Papers*].

From *Punch* (London).



LIBERTY OF CARICATURE IN GERMANY.

"The mob hasn't an idea how difficult governing is—every day the worry; shall I compose, or write poetry, or solve the social question to-day?"

[The above cartoon is interesting because of its having been suppressed by the police for its allusion to the German emperor.—ED.]

From *Simplicissmus*.

In an uninteresting cartoon, which we do not reproduce, *Punch* has improved the occasion of Tammany's victory in New York to show by contrast the moral superiority of London.

One of the most ingenious as well as frankest cartoons of recent international politics is entitled "Europe as It Really Is," and we reproduce it from the *Nebelspalter*, of Zurich. It represents the Czar of Russia as the real master of the whole situation, and it is true that nothing else furnishes so good an explanation of a great many peculiar things that



MAKING HAY WHILST THE SUN SHINES.
From *Picture Politics* (London).



The German emperor is reported to have sent two pictures to the Bazaar at the Yildiz Palace. We venture a guess at the subject of one of them.

From *Picture Politics*.

have recently happened in European politics as the hypothesis that Russian power and influence are now supreme.

On the same page we reproduce a cartoon from *Punch* representing the Germans as getting ahead



PITY THE WOES OF THE POOR INDIAN TAXPAYER.
The *Hindi Punch* (Bombay).



"What do you little rogues want to quarrel with me for?"

ENGLAND IN INDIA.
From *Jugend* (Berlin).



of the English in the matter of orders at Constantinople for guns and military supplies. But after that cartoon was drawn, Russia made a few remarks to the Grand Turk which spoiled the prospects both of the German Krupps and the English Armstrongs. The remaining cartoon on that page is from an English paper, and represents France and Germany as both engaged in securing advantages while the British lion sleeps.

We have reproduced a caricature from *Simplicissimus* (one of the most remarkable of the German illustrated papers) which was recently suppressed by the police after its appearance on the news stands throughout Germany, because it seemed to allude pretty directly to the German emperor. The caricature is mildly humorous, but entirely without malice. Its suppression is a fair instance of the extent to which the liberty of the press is curbed in Germany.



GOOD NEIGHBORS.

THE RUSSIAN: "Brother Turk, do you see anything? I don't."

THE TURK: "Brother, I also see nothing."

From *Der Floh*, Vienna.



JOHN BULL: "I begin to think I have had my Jubilee a little too soon."

From *La Silhouette* (Paris).

JOHN GILBERT AND ILLUSTRATION IN THE VICTORIAN ERA.

BY ERNEST KNAUFFT.



FANCY-DRESS BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

One of John Gilbert's contributions to the first number of the *Illustrated London News*, 1842. Of course the drawing was made before the event, and is purely imaginative. Nearly all of the news-illustrating of the period was hypothetical; the sketch "made by our special artist on the spot" is a production of later times. The drawing was made with pencil on boxwood nine inches wide and engraved by hand. Photographing the artist's drawing upon the block was not done till about 1861, while photo-engraving, the process which allows the modern newspaper artist to make his drawing any size and in any medium has only been fully developed in our day.

JOHN GILBERT, who died October 5th, 1897, at Blackheath, England, had for over half a century devoted an extremely active life to the illustrating of books and newspapers, and for the greater part of this period he held, by common consent of the public, the unofficial position, as it were, of illustrator-laureate to the people. Whether the record of his life's work with the cognate topics of the illustrated book and picture-paper—the engraving of drawings and the printing of cuts—is a subject of interest or not depends on your point of view. If your heart does not throb at the sight of an illustrated book, if you do not so greatly covet an *édition de luxe* with beautiful plates that you spend your last cent to buy it, and then straightway borrow the money to procure an earlier edition with execrable plates, so that you may compare the two with the eye of an expert, you are *persona non grata* at this our séance, where woodcuts of bygone days are to be made to appear and Dibdin's ghost invited to assist.

Since it is a recognized principle of constitutional government that a man is to be tried by a

jury of his compeers, it is but fair that you should judge our heroes sympathetically, and therefore we ask you to conjure up memories of juvenile times, when reading was not yet a facile process and you preferred to trace the progress of a romance in the illustrator's graphic portrayal. Revert to the time when you followed the events of the day—the wars and catastrophes by flood and field and the ceremonies of state—in the pages of the illustrated newspapers, a time thus charmingly celebrated in verse by Andrew Lang—

"I see the pictures from afar
That pleased a child's sick-bed—
The woodcuts of the Russian war,
The fields we daubed with red.

"An unacknowledged painter, I
Improved the artist's work—
How very blue I made the sky,
How very brown the Turk!

"Long is the pictured chronicle
Of peace, of war, of mirth;
A wondrous tale the woodcuts tell
Of changes on the earth."



ILLUSTRATION FROM "WAVERLEY ANECDOTES,"
LONDON, 1841-45.

Drawn by John Gilbert; engraved by H. R. Vizetelly.

We ask you to revert to a later period, when the comic weekly (*Punch*, very likely) was your hebdomadal theater; when you accepted or rejected a romance at the library according to the attractiveness of its illustrations; when you formed your conception of kingship from the crowned and sceptered monarch on the tapestried throne as depicted in the woodcut, and not from the verbal description of the text. For it was just this interest in the picture-book and the stories of the world's activity it told that interested young Gilbert in his boyhood and made him select the career of a history painter and illustrator rather than follow in the footsteps of the still-life painter, George Lance (for a short time his instructor—and his only one), and give to the world studies of onions, bisected watermelons, silver cake-baskets, and pearl-handled fruit-knives. We may picture young Gilbert, who was articled to an estate broker, chafing under the restraint of the office and looking wistfully out of the window upon the crowded London street and the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor's residence, which happened to be within eyeshot, longing to portray the drama of contemporary history which was being enacted before him. So strong was this desire that at the end of two years he resigned his clerkship and exhibited at the Society of British Artists, in 1836, when he was yet but nineteen, a water-color of "The Arrest of Lord Hastings at the Council Board in the Tower by the Protector, Richard, Duke of Gloucester." The next year he exhibited an oil painting, "The Coronation of Inez de Castro."

At this time the romanticism of Walter Scott was thrilling the British youth as that of Victor Hugo was exciting the ardor of the French, and it was but natural that an 1836 theme of Gilbert's should be taken from Scott, whose works the future artist was destined more than once to illustrate. Mr. John Sheepshanks, the donor of the Sheepshanks collection, came across some of the young artist's early efforts. These he showed to Mulready, who advised Gilbert to seek employment in drawing on wood for the publishers. This he successfully did, and in 1838 began his wonderfully productive career by illustrating a child's book of nursery rhymes.

Before chronicling his further success let us stop a moment to consider the character of



ILLUSTRATION FROM "WAVERLEY ANECDOTES,"
LONDON, 1841-45

Drawn by John Gilbert; engraved by H. R. Vizetelly.

English illustration when Gilbert entered the field. First a few words concerning the history of illustration in England.

EARLY ENGLISH ILLUSTRATION.

The illustrated book was not a novelty to the Englishman. Before modern English was spoken the Irish and Northumbrian monks decorated their scriptures with vignettes, grotesques, and enormous initial letters. True, in these decorations there was no pictorial exposition of the text, but by the fourteenth century such works as Froissart's and Peter Langtoft's chronicles were beautifully embellished with court scenes that were, in the full sense of the word, illustra-



A WOODCUT FROM "WAVERLEY ANECDOTES," LONDON, 1841-45.

Drawn by John Gilbert; engraved by H. R. Vizetelly. H. R. Vizetelly was one of the well-known engravers of the period and the first art editor of the *London News*.

We notice here the characteristic of the mid-century style of wood-engraving;—theskies, water, and shadows on buildings and draperies are merely wood-engraved tones.

tions; even to-day the historian authenticates the costumes and architecture of the different periods by these very pictures. They, however, are connected with the written, not with the printed, book; but it is not without interest to note that the first printed illustrations were in imitation of the decorations of the manuscript book, as the first type was an imitation of the handwriting in the same. Caxton's *Game and Playe of Chesse* (1474) contained crude cuts, while his *Mirror of the World* (1481) was embellished with vignettes and initials after the example of the early manuscripts. However, it must be confessed that there were not in England, in the Middle Ages, artists comparable to Albrecht Dürer, Schongauer, and Burgmair in Germany, who made illustrating a distinct part of their profession. Holbein did design the title-page for the "Great Bible," but his work in England was not sufficiently prolific to constitute him a factor in the history of British illustrating. It is not until the end of the eighteenth century that a real activity is discernible in the illustrating field in England, and then we find two distinct methods working toward the establishment of modern illustration; the one, copperplate engraving, highly popular, but destined to an early death; the other, the wood-engraving of Bewick, almost unrecognized, but, as time was to prove, the germ of modern illustration. It was on copperplate that Hogarth (1697-1764) engraved and etched his inimitable series

of social satires, which were, and are likely to remain, the most powerful illustrations the world has ever seen. It is true that the most vigorous of his plates appeared in serial form merely as prints, but Hogarth illustrated books such as *Hudibras* and *Don Quixote* with copperplate engravings, or more often etchings. Similar plates, designed by Gravelot and Hayman, were used indiscriminately to embellish, now the tiny duodecimo, now the cumbrous folio.

THE BOYDELL SHAKESPEARE.

The copperplate reached its climax about the year 1800, when the Boydells, noted print publishers, deluged, not only Great Britain, but Germany and France, with their mammoth serials, among which the *Boydell Shakespeare*, with its reproductions after West, Reynolds, Romney, Fuseli, and Northcote, is most widely known. In 1804 Napoleon's embargo of British ports ruined many an industry, and among other victims was John Boydell. After his failure he testified as follows regarding the extent of his business:

"I have laid out, with my brethren, in promoting prints in this country, about £350,000. When I first began business the whole commerce of prints in this country consisted in importing foreign prints, principally from France, to supply the cabinets of the curious in this kingdom. . . . I set about establishing a school of engraving in England. . . . It is perhaps sufficient to say the whole course of that commerce is changed, very few prints being now imported into this country, while the foreign market is principally supplied with prints from England."

This was the period in which the sporting plates, mostly mezzotints, which are so conspicuous to-day in the shops, were produced in immense quantities for the sport-loving Britisher.

It was indeed the heyday of English illustration. Sir Joshua Reynolds and Benjamin West received a thousand guineas for one picture after another of their Shakespeare Gallery originals; and even later, in the middle of the century, when the commerce in prints became active again, Sir Thomas Lawrence received as much as ten thousand pounds for the right to engrave six pictures! These plates, however, appeared as prints, not in books; but in the earlier career of Boydell the *Shakespeare* was a bona fide piece of book-illustration.

THOMAS BEWICK.

At the very time that immense sums were being expended for these mammoth Boydell books—the subscription to the *Shakespeare* was over £5 per volume—a modest provincial workman on the banks of the Tyne was plying his graver on tiny pieces of boxwood, and rendering in



A WOODCUT ABOUT 1841-45 FROM "WAVERLEY ANECDOTES."

Though this is unsigned, it is from the same volume as the cuts on pages 674 and 675, all signed by Gilbert; and we do not doubt that this is an example of his very earliest work, and it is interesting to compare it with the adjoining authenticated Gilbert.

miniature the scenes of his native district with such fidelity and sentiment that he was destined entirely to revolutionize the methods of book-illustrating; for it was not long before book-lovers recognized in the tiny woodcut head-and-tail-pieces of the *History of Quadrupeds* (1790) and the *British Birds* (1797) the hand of a master—Thomas Bewick.

Mr. De Vinne, with fine technical perception, points out that the invention of Lord Stanhope's iron printing-press, in 1798, was a potent agent in popularizing woodcuts, since it permitted a very much stronger pressure than the old-fashioned wooden press of Gutenberg and Franklin—a woodcut requiring twice as much pressure as type. Publishers, of course, hailed with delight this method of illustrating, which permitted text and cut to be printed together, while the public did not object, as now a book that had cost pounds could be bought for as many shillings; and the introduction of the steam press about 1815, and the practice of stereotyping later, made the woodcut a still more valuable adjunct to the illustrated book. Thenceforth the copperplate press was restricted to the production of etchings and engravings; and within the first quarter of the century wood-engraving became the popular method of illustrating books. Nesbit, Clennell, Jackson, and Harvey, all pupils of Bewick, popularized this art after his death; and the art which he had practiced as a pioneer be-



ILLUSTRATION FROM "THE LADY OF THE LAKE,"
EDINBURGH, 1853(?).

"The cross, thus formed, he held on high."—Drawn by John Gilbert; engraved by W. H. Whympers.

By this time the engravers were beginning to introduce facsimile engraving into their work—that is, instead of making the background a series of parallel white lines, as in the Vizetellys, they imitated the pencil-hatching of the artist. This was a great waste of labor, but it led to good results—to the facsimile engraving of 1860 onward—and permitted the more autographic interpretation of the Walker and Millais drawings.

came a recognized profession, so that at the time of John Gilbert's youth books with woodcut illustrations were issued on every hand. Gilbert may have seen Bewick's *Birds*, or his *Æsop*, Sherwood's *British Novelists*, with cuts engraved by Clennell, and Harvey's *Tower Menagerie*. The periodical of the day was the *Penny Magazine*, which had been started by Charles Knight in 1833. It contained woodcuts, principally by John Jackson, which were tame enough, but which were the connecting link between the tiny vignette of Bewick and the full-page illustration of the *London News*. But it was not till 1841 that *Punch* was started, and 1842 saw the inauguration of the *London News*.

BOOK ILLUSTRATION OF THE VICTORIAN ERA.

The Victorian era inaugurated a period of marked reform in the English nation. The excessive drinking of gin a century or so before had demoralized the people for several generations (vide Hogarth's plates, "Beer Lane" and "Gin Lane.") It is also to be remembered that during the reigns of the Georges few great statesmen were able to hold office after their fiftieth year: hard drinking duly brought them down with the gout).



QUEEN VICTORIA AS QUEEN PHILIPPA AT THE FANCY-DRESS BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Drawn by John Gilbert for the *Illustrated London News*, May 14, 1842. It must be remembered that drawings of this character at that time were made entirely from the artist's imagination, drawing from photographs and photographing directly on the block not then being practiced.

The grossness of the past literature and art was manifest, but whether the consciousness of a visitation of retribution in the form of gout (vide Cruikshank's caricature, "The Gout") had frightened the people into a realization of their brutality, or whether it was a happy blending of the salutary after-effect of puritanic sincerity and the decided manliness and healthy fun of the eighteenth century satirists, the Richardsons, the Hogarths, and Gillrays, is hard to decide; but there is no denying the unanimous outbreak of didactic humor. Carlyle with his *Sartor Resartus*, Kingsley with his *Yeast*, and, more important, Dickens and Thackeray with their good-natured irony, were, aided by the printing-press, enabled to civilize England to an extent the public inadequately estimates, and a potent adjunct to their labors were the English caricaturists, Doyle, Leech, Bennett, Tenniel, Du Maurier, and Charles Keene, *protégés* of our good friend *Punch*.

Technically, the book-illustration of this period was limited almost entirely to woodcuts of a degraded character. They were neither the honest facsimile of the outline work of the Middle Ages nor the pure white line of Bewick, but a modification of his white line, a conflicting mixture of outline and attempted rendering of artists' wash in color tones and values.



PORTRAIT OF JOHN GILBERT.
(Wood-engraving from a recent photograph.)
From the *Illustrated London News*.

We reproduce John Gilbert's first illustration for the *London News*, which demonstrates better than a chapter of words the style of the period; and in considering Gilbert, as well as his contemporaries, we must always bear in mind the fact that they had to fight against the conventionalism of this kind of engraving. We also reproduce two of Birket Foster's illustrations to bring out this point more strongly. The one is from an etching (page 679) in which the lines are autographic—that is, just as the artist intended them; the other is a wood-engraving by Vizetelly, in which we no longer see the artist's line, but his pencil line and wash tints translated by the wood-engraver so that nothing is autographic. And herein lies a factor that, next to the artist's inherent ability, most influences the character of book-illustration. If the method of engraving at any special period is universally poor, the illustrations, no matter how clever the draughtsmen, will be universally poor. If the standard of engraving is high, the illustrations of the time will be universally good, though some may, of course, be superior to all the rest. For this reason we are compelled to inflict upon the reader from time to time parenthetical observations as to the engraving of artists' drawings.

For example, the excellence of the Pre-Raphaelite illustrations is not solely a matter of draughtsmanship, for had they been reproduced in 1790 they would have been interpreted by etching or



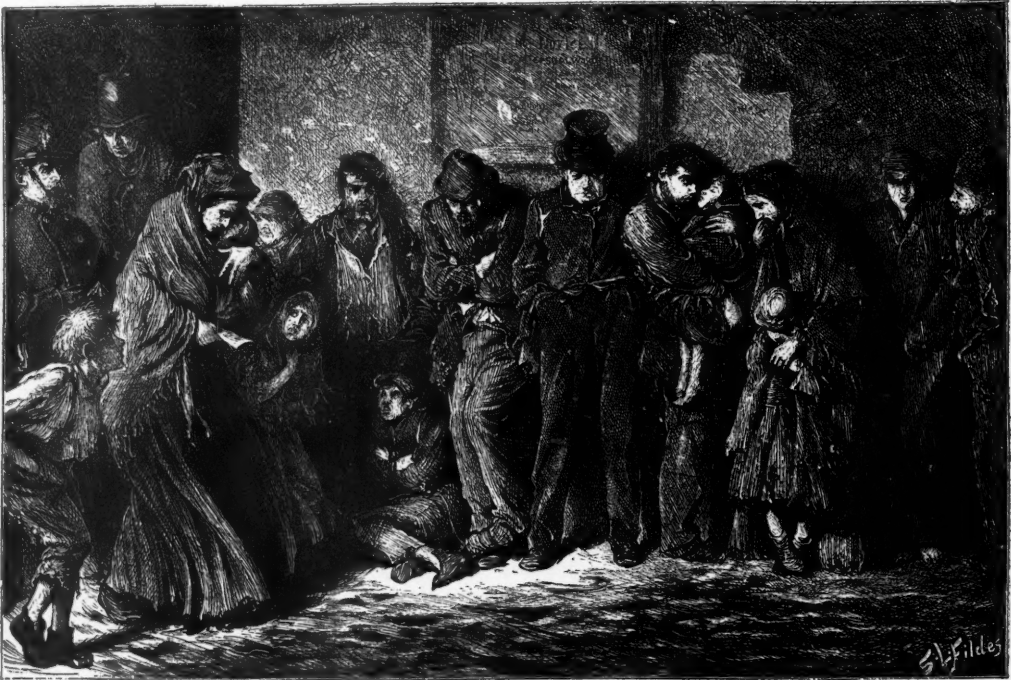
"DISTRIBUTION OF COALS BY THE BEADLE OF THE PARISH."

Drawn, in pencil and wash, by Birket Foster, for an early number of the *Illustrated London News*. Half-tone, greatly reduced from the original drawing, which has been preserved. Birket Foster, born 1825, spent his life drawing English landscape as Gilbert drew figures. First work appeared about 1841, strangely enough in *London Punch*, for which he designed initial letters for some time; also worked for the *London News*; was a pupil in Landells' engraving shop.



ILLUSTRATION TO "BOYS' SUMMER BOOK," LONDON 1847.

Drawn by Birket Foster, engraved by Vizetelly. We can see from this cut how the engraver again interprets the sky, water, and shadows in an engraver's tone that has little or none of the spirit of an artist's drawing. By comparing it with the etching by Foster we can see how much inferior the woodcut of the time was to the autographic etching or the lithograph by Gilbert. Yet we must bear in mind that the cheapness of the woodcut excused its use.



"HOUSELESS AND HUNGRY."

By Luke Fildes, in the first number of the *London Graphic*, 1869. Afterward the same subject, slightly changed, was painted under the title of "The Casuals" (Royal Academy, 1874), and sold for two thousand guineas.

A single glance at the multitude of backs and the few expressionless faces in Foster's work, and then at this group facing us in the manner of the French stage, with the varied expression on the faces, makes us realize why it was that when a copy of the *Graphic* in which this appeared was forwarded by J. E. Millais to Charles Dickens the latter was so pleased with its character-delineation that he engaged Fildes to illustrate *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*.

Luke Fildes, born 1844, evinced great talent for drawing at the age of ten. He studied at the Warrington School of Art. When eighteen he came up to London and won a scholarship worth fifty pounds a year; worked for the then existing magazines, *Cornhill* and *Once a Week*; drew for the *London Graphic*, nearly all his compositions being genre subjects taken from London street life. His best-known paintings are "The Widower," "The Penitent," and "The Doctor." The last was undoubtedly the picture of the Academy of 1890.

copperplate engraving, while had they been reproduced in 1842 they would have been unmercifully cut to pieces by the wood-engraver of the time, and every particle of individuality taken out of them.

THE PRE-RAPHAELITES. 1857.

In the *Life of Birket Foster* we find the following anecdote of a publisher's attitude toward the Pre-Raphaelites:

"He (Foster) acquitted himself so well that Vizetelly had no hesitation in recommending him to all his clients. The immediate result was a commission to illustrate Longfellow's *Evangeline*. David Bogue had intrusted this to certain young Pre-Raphaelites, but their work had staggered him. . . . Neither he nor anyone else was as yet educated up to such revolutionary methods. He would have none of it, and when asked, 'What shall you do with the drawings?' 'This,' he replied, and wetting one of the blocks, he erased the drawing with the sleeve of his coat. Each was in like manner destroyed, although a considerable sum had been paid for them."

This attitude toward Pre-Raphaelite artists was not confined to art editors alone; it was almost universal, being shared by the public. If it had not been for the encouragement of Moxon and



"EGO ET REX MEUS" (HENRY VIII. AND CARDINAL WOLSEY).
SKETCH BY JOHN GILBERT IN PEN OUTLINE AND WASH
FOR AN EXHIBITION CATALOGUE, FROM HIS PAINTING.

This is much more freely executed than the artist would have drawn for a book, but many of his news-illustrations and drawings for cheap periodicals were doubtless made in almost as rough a manner; they were then turned over to the engraver, and the broad washes of gray and black interpreted in the manner of Vizetelly, if done prior to '53, but in the style of the Dalziel's if done later.

the support of *Once A Week* (1859) we should probably lack any examples of their black-and-white work; and as it is, although collectors make a special feature of Pre-Raphaelite work, it was really so limited that there can hardly be said to be such a school in black-and-white. The representative book illustrated by these draughtsmen is the "Moxon" Tennyson, 1857. Its illustrators were Millais, Rossetti, Holman Hunt; and (not of the brotherhood) T. Creswick, C. Stanfield, W. Mulready; while the engravers were Dalziel brothers, J. Thompson, T. Williams, W. J. Linton, and W. T. Greene.

That the engraving of these blocks was of more than momentary importance may be judged from the following clipping from the *New York Times* of so recent a date as October 30, 1897:

In the *Times* of August 14 was printed an article which commented on a criticism



BLACKHEATH.

Drawn by John Gilbert, 1892, in pen and wash, and engraved by half-tone. From the *Illustrated London News*.



AN ETCHING BY BIRKET FOSTER, ILLUSTRATING "THE HAMLET," BY THOMAS WARTON, LONDON, 1859.

An etching is drawn and bitten upon a copperplate by the artist himself. It is therefore more autographic than a wood-engraving. Many of Cruikshank's illustrations to books were etched by the artist himself. But as the etching is printed by a hand press, it is more expensive to produce than a woodcut printed by a steam press. Hence, after 1860 etching gave place almost entirely to the woodcut. By comparing the Vizetelly woodcut after Foster (page 678) with this etching we can see how he was sacrificed by the engraver.



ILLUSTRATION TO DORA GREENWELL'S "SEASONS," IN
"A ROUND OF DAYS," 1866.

Drawn by Fred Walker; engraved by the brothers Dalziel. Fred Walker, whose name has been made familiar to many through *Trilby*, though he did not belong to the Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood, may be classed with them, since he drew with the same fidelity of detail that characterized them. This specimen is less dramatic than some of his genre illustrations (in his paintings he usually selected just such story-telling subjects as Fildes in his "Casuals" and Herkomer in his "Last Muster"). His "Harbour of Refuge" and "Wayfarers" are essentially dramatic. The present specimen shows with what care he was willing to delineate the commonplace accessories of humble genre subjects. He illustrated Thackeray's *Philip* in 1862, and drew for *Once a Week*. Fred Walker was born in 1840, and died at the age of thirty-five.

of Mr. Thomas Sulman relative to Rossetti. Mr. Sulman had written in *Good Words* that Mr. W. J. Linton, the well-known engraver, and Rossetti had disagreed as to the woodcutting of some of Rossetti's designs.

Mr. Linton took Mr. Sulman to task for misrepresenting him, and Mr. Linton wrote to the *New York Times*: "I valued Rossetti's drawings too much not to at least endeavor to faithfully render them, and for such faithfulness rendered he more than once chose me as his engraver."

The letter having been copied, in the *London Academy* of September 18 Mr. Thomas Sulman makes the *amende honorable*, as far as he is concerned, in the following communication printed by the *Academy*:

FINCHLEY, Sept. 13.

... I yield to no one in admiration of the genius of Mr. W. J. Linton as an engraver, and congratulate myself on having drawn out his expressions of regard for Rossetti's art. I accept, too, his correction, but that my memory is not at fault as to the dissatisfaction (just or

unjust) of Rossetti and his friends with the engravings is shown by Mr. Ruskin's words on these very cuts in his *Elements of Drawing*, first edition, 1857, p. 343, where he writes: "They are terribly spoiled in the cutting, and generally the best part, the expression of feature, entirely lost."

THOMAS SULMAN.

In a later edition of *Elements of Drawing* Ruskin adds this foot-note to the foregoing criticism:

"This is especially the case in the 'St. Cecily,' Rossetti's first illustration to the *Palace of Art*, which would have been the best in the book had it been well engraved. The whole work should be taken up again and done by line engraving, perfectly, and wholly from Pre-Raphaelite designs, with which no other modern work can bear the least comparison."

It is seen, then, that the mere cutting away of the boxwood is a more important influence in the



"THE WIDOW'S SON."

Drawn for Dalziel's *Bible* by F. Madox Brown. For the *Bible* it was engraved on wood by the brothers Dalziel, but our cut is from an illustration in Joseph Pennell's *Pen Drawings and Pen Draughtsmen* (reproduced by kind permission of the publishers, the Macmillan Company), which was reproduced by photo-engraving from the original drawing, made about 1860, though the *Bible* appeared 1880.



ILLUSTRATION BY JOHN E. MILLAIS TO TENNYSON'S
"DAY-DREAMS."

From *Poems by Tennyson*, London, Edward Moxon, 1857. Engraved by the brothers Dalziel.

The "Moxon" *Tennyson* is a landmark in the history of illustrating. Corresponding to Currier's edition of Bernardin de Saint Pierre's works—*Paul et Virginie* and *La Chaumière Indienne*, illustrated by Meissonier. With the exception of the latter books, probably no illustrated volume was ever produced with more care. It is a monument of Pre-Raphaelite painstaking.

Millais illustrated *Barry Lyndon* and *Orley Farm*, and contributed some drawings to *Parables of Our Lord* and *Once a Week*.



ILLUSTRATION BY WILLIAM H. HUNT TO TENNYSON'S "BALLAD OF ORIANA."

From the "Moxon" *Tennyson*, 1857; engraved by the brothers Dalziel.



ILLUSTRATION BY ROSSETTI TO TENNYSON'S "SIR GALA H.A.D."

From the "Moxon" *Tennyson*, 1857. Engraved by William J. Linton.

evolution of illustrating than the layman imagines.

THE PRE-RAPHAELITE INFLUENCE.

Although they did not found a school, their influence was most salutary, for their style was too sincere to be abused. It was not, as in the recent Beardsley craze, a mere trick of mannerism; so the public were not nauseated with a multitude of pseudo Burne-Jones and Rossetti emaciated maidens. These draughtsmen of the period went to nature for their inspirations. And for at least a decade the English magazines were filled with very serious and healthful drawings by such artists as J. W. North, A. Boyd Houghton, G. T. Pinwell, F. Sandys, and T. Mahoney.

THE "GRAPHIC" ARTISTS, 1869.

A second consideration of the work of the Victorian era is in connection with the newspaper press. In the eighteenth century the black-and-white arts were confined to the print for the wall and the print for the book; but from 1842 onward it became a matter of the print for the book and the print for the illustrated paper. Few, if any, of the book illustrators confined themselves to the book alone, but nearly all served an apprenticeship with either the *Illustrated London News* or the *Graphic*, and it is indeed the founding



"88; DANTON, ROBESPIERRE, AND MARAT IN THE WINESHOP."

By Hubert Herkomer, from the *London Graphic*, 1874 to 1877 (block 12"x9"). Herkomer usually drew English subjects (a composition of this kind from his pencil is an exception), but our Fildes, Green, and Walker examples being English subjects, we have selected this romantic example of Herkomer to show that the *Graphic* illustrators frequently selected foreign subjects. His painting, "The Last Muster," which was exhibited at the World's Fair, originally appeared, like Fildes's "Casuals," as an illustration in the *Graphic*.

of the *Graphic* in 1869 that is largely responsible for the building up of the illustration of to-day.

Herkomer relates his experience with the *Graphic* as follows :

"With a very small capital in hand, I bought a block, the page size of the *Graphic*, which cost me one pound (over twenty-six hours' work at the stenciling)," at which he had been employed at the South Kensington Museum, "and set to work upon the subject of Gypsies on Wimbledon Common. I brought the actual gypsies, dirty and unsafe as they were, into my rooms. I took it to the *Graphic*, but was not allowed to enter the august presence of the manager. The block was taken to him, and I was left to my reflections. Soon, however, I was permitted to follow the block, and was told by the manager that it was very good, and I could go on drawing for the *Graphic*."

The lay reader, though he may not fully understand what this wooden block was which the artist drew upon, can at any rate easily realize that, even as recently as 1869, the practice of illustrating was surrounded with impediments to a much greater extent than it is to-day, when the artist draws to any scale freely upon bristol board or paper. (Herkomer's drawings were made the exact size of the page, and in reverse.)

A contemporary of Herkomer was Luke Fildes, whose "Houseless and Hungry" earned for him the commendation of Dickens, a degree of celebrity not often accorded to a newspaper illustrator. Other *Graphic* artists were Lawson, Hall, Green, Patterson, Houghton, Caldecott, Frank Dadd, and Frank Dickee. The salient characteristic of their work is greater scope in the choice of subject than was allowed their predecessors of

the newspaper press. It was John Gilbert's wont to remain at his house in Blackheath, and on the arrival of a messenger with a block, to draw to order, entirely from his imagination, the latest marine catastrophe or imperial pageant, an illustration to a novel, or the prize ox at a cattle show. Of course this prevented his developing that degree of artistic sensibility that was obtained by the *Graphic* artists of 1869 and later. They, with great liberty in the choice of subject, with ample time to develop it, composing from models and from sketches of the actual scene, naturally produced results of a higher grade.



"SYMPTOMS OF BOXING NIGHT."

Drawn by Charles Green for the *Graphic Portfolio*, 1877 (block 12"x9"). Charles Green belongs to the same group as Herkomer and Fildes, for when contributing to the press he always made careful studies from models, so that his compositions are much ahead of the ordinary illustrations of the period. Green illustrated Dickens.

THE EXTREMES OF PRE-RAPHAELITISM.

Pre-Raphaelitism just escaped being a fad; it no doubt went to extremes. Ernest Chesneau, in his admirable estimate of English art, quotes an anecdote of a very fair criticism which was passed on the religious painting of a Pre-Raphaelite. "Three or four years ago all London was moved by a picture in which Mr. Hunt, one of the greatest artists of the school, had represented the finding of the Saviour in the temple (1860). Mr. Hunt had made a long stay in Judea in order to become acquainted with the characteristics of the country. But, alas! one cannot please all the world and his wife. A Jewish lady, after having carefully examined the picture, gravely remarked: 'It is very beautiful, only one cannot help observing that the artist is unaware of the distinctive feature in the tribe of Judah: his doctors possess the flat feet which belong to Reuben, whilst the men of Judah have a very high instep.' After such a thrust, it would be cruel on our part to dwell on the Pre-Raphaelite errors with regard to religious painting."



"JOAN OF ARC AT THE CORONATION OF CHARLES VII. AT RHEIMS."

Half-tone reproduction of a drawing by John Gilbert; engraved on wood by W. Thomas (about 1890?). Block $9\frac{1}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$ ".

The softness of this is entirely due to the modern method of half-tone reproduction. Gilbert would have been delighted could he have had his original drawing reproduced with so much delicacy.

We might also point out, in connection with the Madox Brown drawing here reproduced, that, despite the artist's conscientious painstaking in introducing the *Shemah Israel*—Hear, O Israel—invocation in Hebrew text upon the house-front, he gives it in characters that no Jew of the time of Elijah could have read. The Jews of that time doubtless employed the Phœnician characters, akin to our own. Those in the drawing were not used till centuries later.

It is, indeed, the ever-present problem of the printer and illustrator to discriminate between correct historic detail and the graphic sign conveying the idea. If to the public of to-day, a public absolutely ignorant of Bible history, the modern Hebrew characters on Moses' tablet of the ten commandments convey the idea of authenticity, it is probably right that Mr. Sargent, in his Congressional Library decorations, should represent these tablets with such characters rather than with a more nearly correct inscription, though to the educated it is as absurd as though the commandments were transcribed in Dutch; just as it



JOHN GILBERT.

From the *London Graphic*, between 1869 and 1877.

In publishing this portrait in the *Graphic Portfolio* for 1877 the editor said: "This portrait is from a photograph on wood which was worked upon by Sir John Gilbert himself, and is engraved entirely in a facsimile manner, the lines drawn by the artist being preserved by cutting away the white between them."

was probably well for Michael Angelo to adorn the head of Moses with tangible horns, which were acceptable to the mind of the Middle Ages, as exemplifying the description of the Vulgate, which renders "Moses's face shone"—*esse cornutam*—was horned.

Such problems are apt to be the *bête noire* of the illustrator as long as the art is practiced, and the art is likely to be practiced as long as mankind takes an interest in the mental power of the artist, his power of concentration, of synthesis, of selection; when such an interest ceases the public will be satisfied with the blind mechanism of photographic illustration. Although the news-artist and the portrait-artist of the early days of the *London News* are being superseded by the photographer, the caricaturist, the sketch-artist, and the novel-illustrator are in greater demand than ever before in the history of art, and though the modern English school, embracing such men as Phil May, Maurice Grieffenhagen, Bernard Partridge, Raven Hill, L. Baumer, Aubrey Beardsley, Hugh Thompson, Lawrence Hausman, Percy Kemp, and Dudley Hardy, is wont to be frivolous, yet the modern illustrator is entirely emancipated from conventionality; and if these young



"HENRY III. D'ANGLETERRE ET SIMON DE MONTFORT (1258)."

Drawn by John Gilbert; engraved by S. Williams. From *Magasin Pittoresque*, 1851 (block, $5\frac{3}{4}$ "x7 $\frac{1}{4}$ "). This also appeared in the *London Exhibitor* in the same year.

men at first slightly abuse their liberty, we need not despair of their immediate successors becoming more serious and forming the twentieth-century school, that shall entirely eclipse the past.

JOHN GILBERT'S CAREER.

And now a few details of John Gilbert's career. As we have recorded, he received a few lessons from the still-life painter, Lance, and his début was made as a painter; but the success of his little designs to the child's book of poems determined that his career should be mainly that of an illustrator. In 1840 he illustrated *The Thames and Its Tributaries*, and he contributed illustrations to the works of nearly all the popular writers of the day—Scott, Ainsworth, Marryat, W. S. Gilbert, Charles Reade, as well as to the classics—*Don Quixote*, *Gil Blas*, *Shakespeare*, etc. For years his routine work was his *London News* illustrating. Mr. Gilbert tells the story of the inception of the *London News* as follows:

In 1842 Gilbert was visited at his house in Blackheath by Mr. Herbert Ingram.

"He plunged at once into business, and declared his intention of starting a weekly illustrated newspaper. I declared emphatically my disbelief in the practicability of his scheme, and he set forth his plan in detail, laying considerable stress upon his need for my assistance. It was



"DISCOVERY OF SIR EDWARD SMITH AND POCAHONTAS BY THE INDIANS."

Drawn by John Gilbert; engraved by Nichols. From *Leisure Hours*, 1852.



"QUEEN ELIZABETH KNIGHTING THE CELEBRATED NAVIGATOR, SIR FRANCIS DRAKE."

Drawn by John Gilbert; block $5\frac{3}{4}$ "x7"; engraved by Best and Hotelin. From the *Magasin Pittoresque* of 1852. Earlier in the year 1852 it was printed in the *Monthly Exhibitor* in London. There was doubtless a reciprocal arrangement between the two publishers.

argued that the publication of the first number should be delayed until the forthcoming *Bal Masqué*, which I was to illustrate from the details furnished in the newspapers. The ball took place at Buckingham Palace on May 12, her majesty appearing as Queen Philippa (see page 673) and Prince Albert as Edward III. I was then twenty-five years of age, and not unknown as an illustrator among the booksellers of Paternoster Row and Fleet Street. From that date my regular visit to London on Thursday included a call at the *News* office at 198 Strand. I worked very hard upon the paper for many years, perhaps most industriously in depicting the stirring scenes of the Crimean War."

It is not generally known that Gilbert illustrated for *Punch*. He did, however,



ILLUSTRATION TO "THE BOOK OF JOB," LONDON, 1880.

"None spake a word unto him, for they saw that his grief was very great."—Drawn by John Gilbert; engraved by W. H. Whympers.

for several years, but it is told that Douglas Jerrold dispensed with his services with the remark that he did "not want a Rubens on the staff of *Punch*." We reproduce Gilbert's title-page for the third volume (1842). It must be acknowledged that the few vignettes in this volume signed J. G. are rather heavy in treatment and lack the freedom of those of Leech which flank them. He did not always have the pleasure of drawing for the leading illustrated newspapers of the world, nor of adorning the classics, but he drew as well for the cheap sensational sheet, the *London Journal*. Herbert Ingram, who had become a millionaire through the ownership of the *Illustrated London*



ILLUSTRATION FROM "THE LADY OF THE LAKE," EDINBURGH, 1853(?).

"And ne'er did Grecian chisel trace
A Nymph, a Nalad, or a Grace
Of finer form, or lovelier face."

Drawn by John Gilbert; engraved by W. H. Whympers.



ILLUSTRATION TO "THE TEMPEST." FROM GILBERT'S "SHAKESPEARE."

Engraved by Dalziel. Published by Routledge, London, 1858-60.

This work is Gilbert's magnum opus, but in view of the hurried manner in which he executed the drawings, and the inferiority of the engraving, the work no longer holds its own. The lithographs of "English History" must to-day be considered Gilbert's *chef-d'œuvre*.



"MILES STANDISH AND JOHN ALDEN."

Longfellow's *Courtship of Miles Standish*, London, 1859.

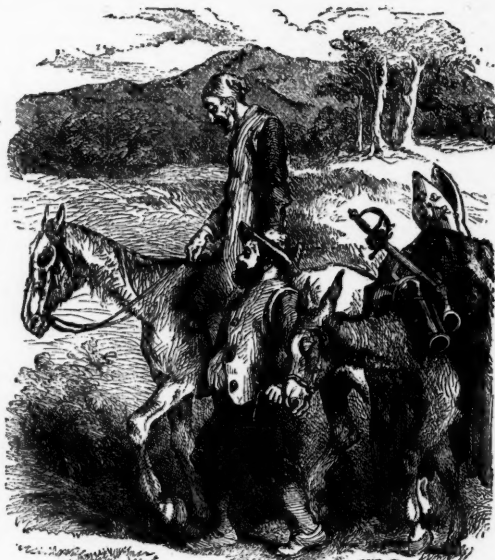


ILLUSTRATION TO "DON QUIXOTE" BY JOHN GILBERT.

Probably engraved by the brothers Dalziel.

Gilbert's *Don Quixote* illustrations failed to take equal rank with those of Doré.



ILLUSTRATION TO SOUTHEY'S "JOAN OF ARC," 1853.

Drawn by John Gilbert; engraved by the brothers Dalziel.



ILLUSTRATION TO "THE SALAMANDRINE," BY CHARLES MACKEY, LONDON, 1853.

Drawn by John Gilbert, engraved by the brothers Dalziel. Gilbert's work here is picturesque, and was very well engraved for the period; but despite the fact that he had had more experience than the Pre-Raphaelites, his delicate outline was not as well adapted to printing.

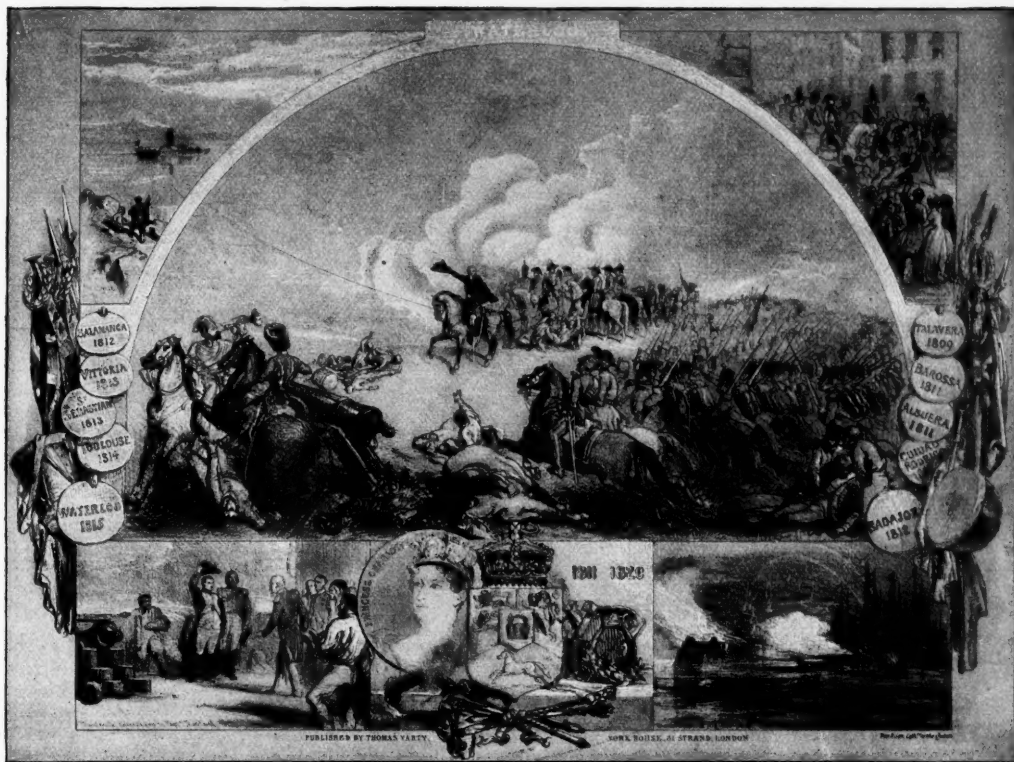


ILLUSTRATION TO "CHRONOLOGICAL PICTURES OF ENGLISH HISTORY."

A series of lithographs, designed and drawn on the stone by John Gilbert. Published about 1856.

The original of this was 15x11 inches. In our half-tone much of the strength of the original is lost where the velvety black of the lithographic crayon was contrasted with bold effect with the high-lights scratched out of a tint which covered the drawing.

News, bought out the *London Journal*, a paper which hitherto had published the cheap fiction of the G. W. M. Reynolds and Harrison Ainsworth order. Its circulation was up in the millions, and Ingram thought he saw a grand chance to improve popular literature. His first move upon acquiring it was to give the masses *Ivanhoe*, published serially and illustrated by Gilbert. He also arranged with the best authors to contribute its fiction, and employed John Gilbert to illustrate some of the novels, among others one of Charles Reade's—*White Lies*, we believe—and in 1859 to illustrate the popular romance, *Stanfield Hall*.

The outcome of the venture, however, was, as one might suppose, disastrous to the publishers; the circulation fell to the thousands instantaneously.

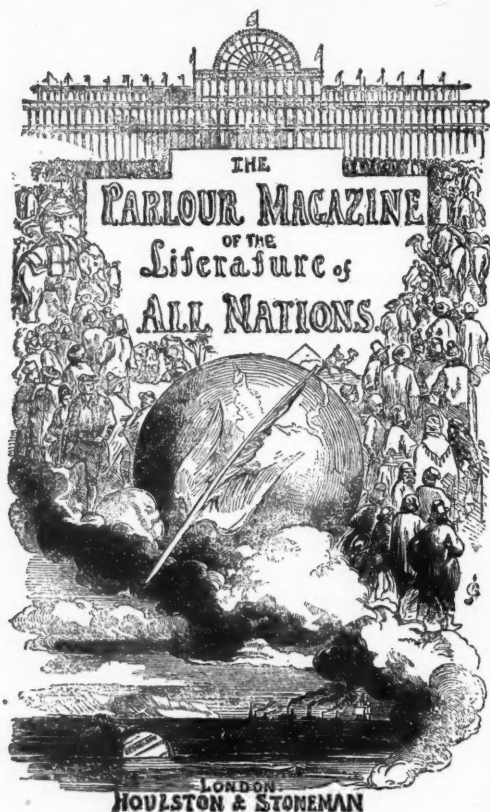
We publish two illustrations to Scott's *Lady of the Lake*. The one represents the work of John Gilbert about 1842, when he was but little past his majority. A year before,

Punch had been started, and the same year the *Illustrated London News* was founded. The other represents his work in 1858, when he had already formed his style, and when, also, the engravers of the time had so mastered the art of facsimile wood-engraving that they no longer cut the spirit out of the artist's work. It is to be recorded that between 1842 and 1858 Meissonier in France and Menzel in Germany made some superb drawings on wood which had shown the illustrators of the world what could be done in that medium. We cannot say that the wood-engraver who took hours to engrave around the lines in the background in the 1858 "*Lady of the Lake*" was well employed, nor that Gilbert's rapid, easy-going style was of the highest order. We believe that Vizetelly's 1842 theory—that a sky or foreground should be rendered by the wood-engraved white line—is a correct one, and in the event of a Bewick, a Linton, or a Cole doing his best the result is superb; but we

merely record it as a matter of fact that the white line of 1842 and thereabouts destroyed the artist's design, and gave a much less satisfactory result than that of the would-be facsimileists of 1858 and onward.

There is one confusing thing which must needs lower our estimation of the book-illustration of the period, and that is that an engraver's name at the base of a cut by no means guarantees personality. In the case of William J. Linton, we fancy that he engraved every line of the Rossetti drawing, and it is possible that in the "Moxon" *Tennyson* both E. and T. Dalziel worked on the block; but in the Gilbert engravings, when we read "Engraved by the brothers Dalziel" there is no reason for believing that they individually touched the blocks. This cognomen stands simply for a shop name. In their shop were many apprentices, to whom the work was turned over and engraved in a mechanical sort of

Class 6, Machine 158.



COVER DESIGN BY JOHN GILBERT.
(1857. The year of the Crystal Palace Exposition.) Engraved by
Geo. Measom.



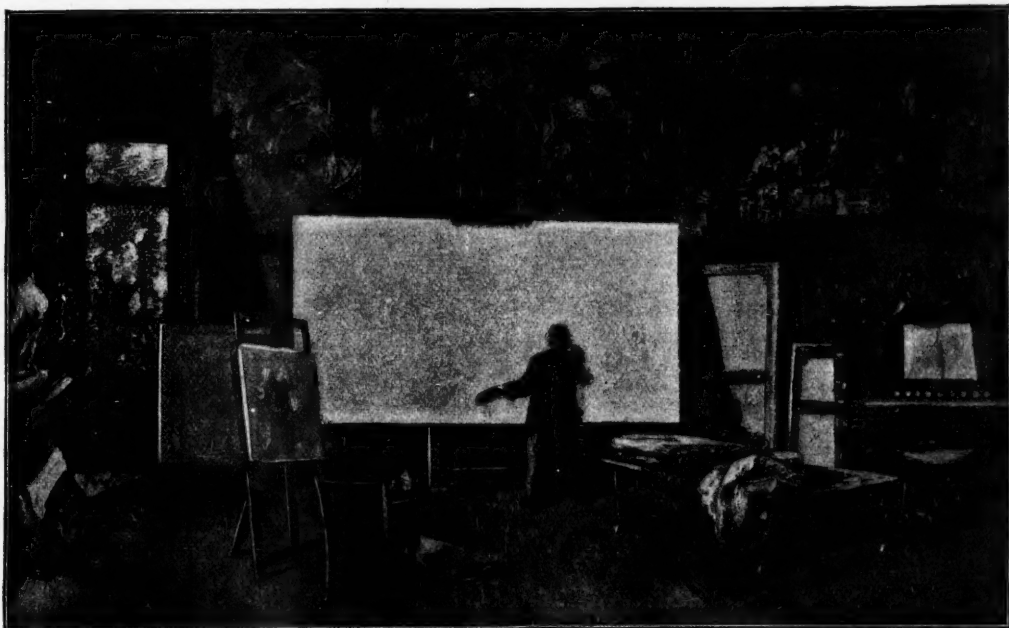
"DON QUIXOTE'S NIECE AND HOUSEKEEPER."

Half-tone from painting by John Gilbert.

way. This is greatly to be regretted, since it retarded the development of engraving in England to a great degree.

In 1859 appeared an English edition of Longfellow's *Courtship of Miles Standish* with Gilbert illustrations. One may see from the specimen we reproduce that they are adequate to the extent that in regard to *Standish* we feel that "Short of stature he was, but strongly built and athletic," and the youth of John Alden is apparent; but we can hardly say that there is any great depth of thought displayed in the rendition of these heroes.

A class of work akin to his Shakespearean illustrations were Gilbert's cuts to historical essays. For at the very moment that the messenger from the blood-and-thunder periodical was leaving our artist's house in Blackheath the messenger from the Sunday-school periodical might be entering the front gate, and the artist would fall to depicting some episode in history, such as "Dr. Johnson Reading 'The Vicar of Wakefield,'" "Henry the Third and Simon de Montfort," or "Queen Elizabeth Knighting Sir Francis Drake."



THE LATE SIR JOHN GILBERT AT WORK IN HIS STUDIO AT BLACKHEATH.

Half-tone from a drawing by the artist. From the *London Graphic*.

The last two we reproduce. These he executed with much similitude of veracity. We also give from *Leisure Hours* of 1852 a Pocahontas illustration which is a typical drawing of this style and of this period. It is not likely that Gilbert had the slightest knowledge of Pocahontas' physiognomy, though an alleged portrait of her from the life, it is said, hangs in a gallery in Norfolk, England. He doubtless drew from his imagination, or from some print of any North American Indian. In his ideal of Scott's *Lady of the Lake* we do not feel that he took any greater interest in acquainting himself with the true costumes and scenery of the poem than in the case of Pocahontas; though of course, as a Britisher, he had in this instance greater opportunity to post himself.

Of all literature that Gilbert should not have touched, the *Book of Job* is preëminently the one beyond his ability. However much we may smile at some of the conceptions of Blake, we must at least admit that his *Book of Job* is the work of a genius; but Gilbert is not poetical enough in his conceptions to be even grotesque: he is simply commonplace. His old man is not the emaciated sufferer of the grand Arabic poem, but is hale and hearty as an athlete. In this book Gilbert nowhere rises to the sublime, or even to the picturesque.

JOHN GILBERT AS A PAINTER.

As we have said, young Gilbert made his début at the Royal Academy in 1838 (with the "Portrait of a Gentleman"), and in 1839 at the British Institute. His subjects were nearly always historical. In the early part of his career he usually painted in water-color, but latterly in oil. Visitors to the World's Fair will remember his exhibits there, which were the water-colors "Richard II. Resigning the Crown to Bolingbroke," lent by W. Y. Baker, and "Conspiracy," lent by Edward Prieston. Many of his compo-



Among the gift books issued in the sixties which collectors prize is Willmott's *English Sacred Poetry* (London, 1862). To this Gilbert contributed eight illustrations. We reproduce one illustration to "A Hymn" by James Thomson which shows his ability to render an English pastoral. This was engraved by the brothers Dalziel.

sitions were first made for the illustrated papers and afterward rendered in color.

In 1856 he exhibited in the "Old Society" (of British Artists) his painting "The Queen Inspecting the Coldstream Guards in the Hall of Buckingham Palace."

In 1871 he was elected president of the Water Color Society, and received, as is customary on such occasions, the honor of knighthood. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy (where he afterward exhibited regularly) in 1872, and in 1876 was made a full academician. He was an honorary member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors of Belgium, honorary president of the Liverpool Society of Water Color Painters, and a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

HIS GIFTS TO THE CITY OF LONDON.

In 1893 Gilbert presented sixteen (eleven water-colors and five oil paintings) of his works to the city of London. They now hang in the Guildhall. One of these, "Don Quixote's Niece and Housekeeper," and a sketch of another, "Ego et Rex Meus," we reproduce. Among them were, also, "Charcoal Burners" (1889, water-color), "Fair St. George" (1881, oil painting), "An Armed Host Drawn up Below, A Battle in the Sky" (water-color), and "The Return of the Victors."

Upon this occasion he was presented with the freedom of the city of London, an honor rarely, if ever before, conferred upon an artist. Some of his other paintings are "A Venetian Council of War," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1892, now in the Manchester Gallery, and "After the Battle." Other of his works are "Don Quixote Giving Advice to Sancho Panza," "The Education of Gil Blas," "Scene from Tristram Shandy," "Othello Before the Senate," "The Plays of Shakespeare," a kind of tableau in which the characters in each play are introduced; "Charge of Cavaliers at Naseby," "A Drawing-room at St. James," "A Regiment of Royalist Cavalry," "Rubens and Teniers," "The Studio of Rembrandt," "Wolsey and Buckingham," "A Convocation of Clergy," "The Entry of Joan of Arc into Orleans," "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" (1874), "Tewkesbury Abbey," "Queen Margaret Carried Prisoner to Edward after the Battle of Tewkesbury," "Mrs. Gilbert," "Don Quixote and Sancho at the Castle of the Duke and Duchess" (1875), "Crusaders," "Falstaff Reviewing his Ragged Troops," "Cardinal Wolsey

at Leicester Abbey," "Doge and Senators of Venice" (1877), "Ready," "Maydew" (1878), "Onward" (1890). Some of his works are in the civic galleries of Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham, as well as in London.

His personal popularity was so great that when, toward the end of his career, he desired to withdraw from the presidency of the Royal Academy on account of failing health his fellow-members would not permit it, but insisted on his retaining



TITLE-PAGE TO THE LONDON "PUNCH," VOLUME III., 1842.

Drawn by Gilbert; engraved by E. Landells.

the office, Professor Herkomer acting as his deputy. He passed away peacefully on October 5th, at his home in Blackheath, a suburb of London, where he had spent all of his life—a life singularly uneventful, but, as we have tried to indicate in this all too brief paper, one which exercised a wide influence in building up an art that has been a valuable handmaid to popular education, a grand civilizer, the power of which none can gainsay.



HOW THE BIBLE CAME DOWN TO US.

BY CLIFTON HARBY LEVY.



AN ILLUMINATED MS. LATIN BIBLE, FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

NEW discoveries about the Bible are being made almost daily. The religious world is startled every now and then by the announcement that some old manuscript has been found or some clay tablet corroborating biblical history has been deciphered. The last few years have been especially notable for remarkable finds, not the least of which has been a single leaf of papyrus bearing a few sayings of Jesus—Logia, as they have been called. These discoveries arouse a questioning frame of mind. We ask, How did we get the Bible—whence did it come—what was the method of its transmission to us? Learned volumes have been written; but only scholars read them. One of the latest of these is by Dr. William A. Coppinger; but it is so expensive a volume, and only one hundred and fifty copies have been printed for sale, that few can read it, even if they would. The much talked of Polychrome Bible, edited by leading biblical scholars

of the world, is an answer to this demand. Still, the question, how did the Bible come down to us, ought to be answered briefly, so that the masses of the people can read and understand. It is irreverent to the Bible and the inspired men who gave us this world-classic—the classic—dealing with the eternal theme of the relation between man and God, to think of it as a ready-made volume, dropped down from heaven bound and gilt-edged.

THE BIRTH OF THE BIBLE.

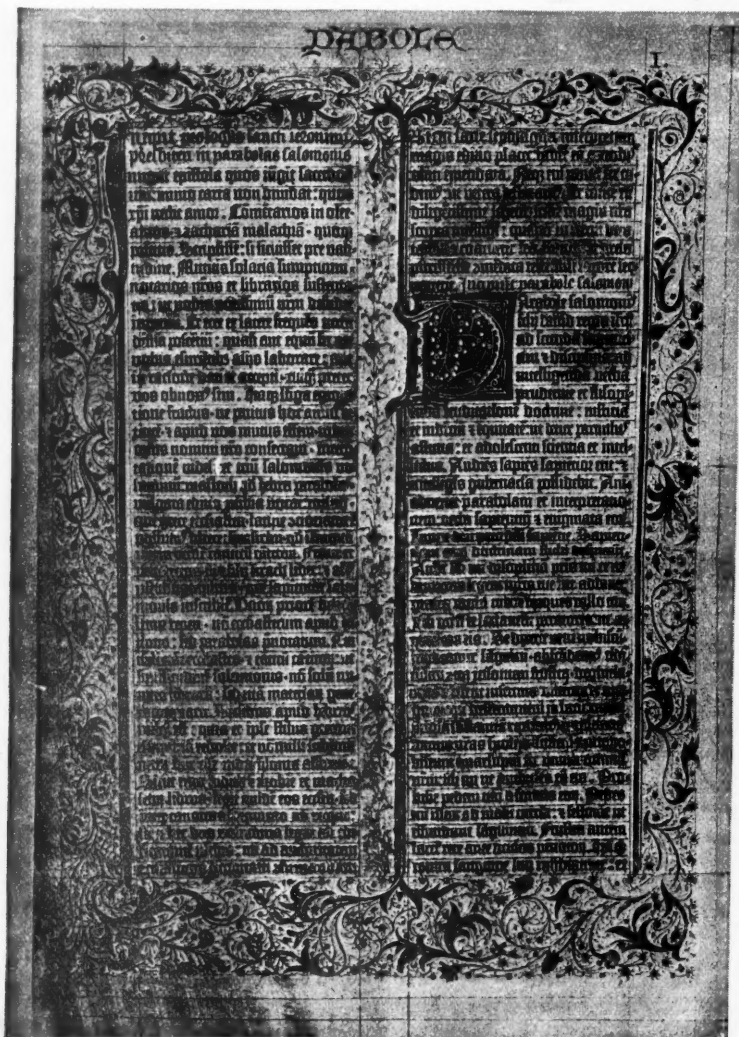
The Bible was born in the little land of Canaan as the weary caravan, led by Abraham from Ur of the Chaldees, pitched its tents and the patriarch wrote down the promises of the Eternal on the palm-leaves which he found at hand. This was more than four thousand years ago; and that writing was in use so early is proved by inscriptions found on Egyptian steles or Assyrian tablets from six thousand to eight thousand years old. The records kept by Abraham and his immediate descendants undoubtedly formed the basis of the Book of Genesis and the earlier chapters of Exodus, to be later utilized by the hand of Moses and his successors. With the advent of this great legislator of the Hebrews the nation was formed, with his legislation as its heart and center. It is probable that Moses wrote his portion of the Bible upon the linen used for such purposes in Egypt, for many large pieces of this linen covered with hieroglyphic writing have come down to us wrapped around mummies. The inscriptions are still legible, showing that this substance was well adapted for the purpose. The Pentateuch was the nucleus of our Bible, the only Bible known to the Hebrews for many generations. It was written in the ancient Ibric character, closely resembling the Phœnician, as proven by the Siloam inscription discovered near Jerusalem and some ancient coins which have been found. Leaders like Joshua, Gideon, and Samuel were needed in the Promised Land. Singers and prophets too arose; and the scribes of the leaders recorded what was done. The poets wrote down their best songs. The prophets' words were treasured up by their disciples and followers. The official records were kept in the national archives, and the songs of the poets and the speeches of the prophets were passed from hand to hand. When the kingdom was divided records were certainly kept both in the southern

kingdom of Judah and the northern kingdom of Israel. But much of the earlier literature was forgotten in the catastrophe of the destruction of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah, and the exiles refused to sing the songs of Zion as they "sat by the waters of Babel and wept." When, at last, the term of exile was over, and some of the more devoted Jews returned to rebuild the walls and temple of Jerusalem, the law had to be brought back to them.

THE FIRST BIBLE CANON.

Ezra was the man for this work, and he and his coadjutors, the elders, collected the scattered records of earlier days and made the first canon of the Pentateuch. They wrote it in a new script—Kethav Ashuris, the Assyrian or square character brought back from Babylon with them—and read and taught it to the people. By this time some of the speeches delivered by the prophets of the exile, the second Isaiah and his

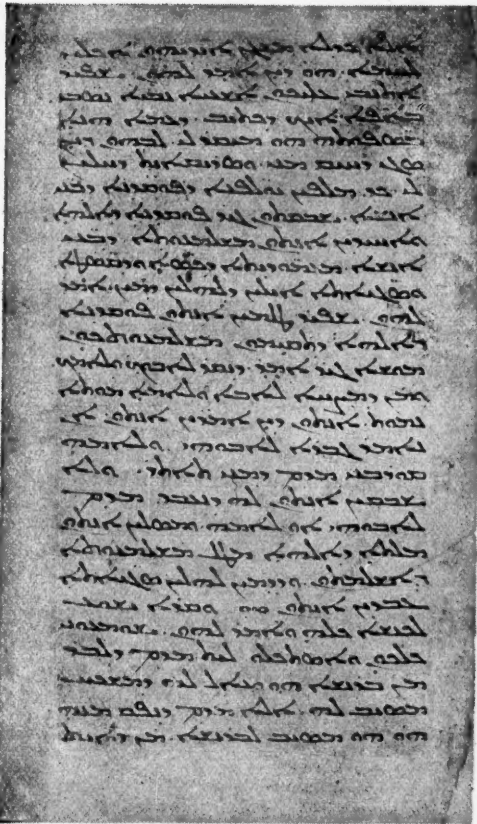
disciples, had become so dear to the hearts of the people that they were esteemed as classics. Some had preserved the addresses of the earlier prophets, and gradually a second set of accepted writings was added to the Law. The older songs, too, were found again, and new singers were inspired for the service of the new temple, and the book of Psalms became its hymn-book. The proverbs of the nation were collected by various hands; other books were found or written as late as the second century before the Christian era. The Book of Daniel, for instance, was composed to inspire a people, fainting under Syrian oppression, for the Maccabean revolution. And all of this later literature was struggling for acceptance into the Bible until the canon of the Old Testament as we now have it was established in the first century of our era by the Rabbinical School of Palestine. As the nation Israel sunk under the waves of Roman conquest the Jewish spirit held the Old Testament aloft as its gift to the world.



FACSIMILE OF A PAGE FROM THE MAZARINE BIBLE, 1450-55 (WITH ILLUMINATED BORDER), THE FIRST LATIN BIBLE PRINTED BY GUTENBERG. THE ORIGINAL PAGE MEASURES 15½x11 INCHES. ITS NAME IS DERIVED FROM THE FACT THAT THE FIRST COPY, ATTRACTING THE ATTENTION OF THE WORLD, WAS FOUND IN THE LIBRARY OF CARDINAL MAZARIN.

OFFSHOOTS FROM THE BIBLE.

Just when Jerusalem was being reestablished the Samaritans had made an effort to combine with



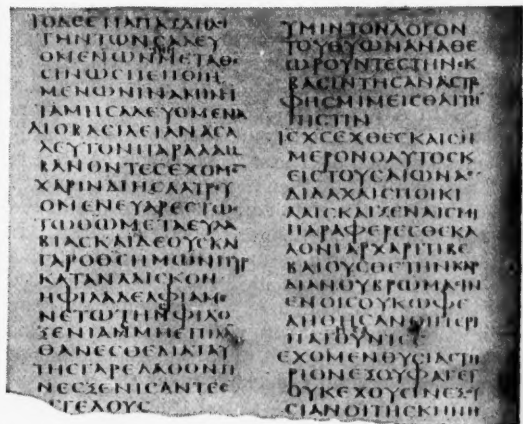
▲ PAGE OF THE PESBITTO MS. IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM, 450. OLDEST SYRIAC MS. OF ST. MATTHEW AND ST. MARK. THIS EXTRACT IS MARK VII.: 5-16.

the Jews in this work, but having been driven away by Ezra's desire to retain the purity of Israel, they took with them a copy of the ancient Pentateuch and set up their temple upon Mount Gerizim. A very ancient scroll of the Law is still preserved by the handful of surviving Samaritans at Nablous (the ancient Sichem). But a far more important event was the translation of the entire Old Testament into Greek by the Jews of Alexandria in Egypt. This was begun about 285 B.C., probably because there was a large settlement of Jews in Alexandria who had become so Grecized as to feel the necessity for a Greek version of the Hebrew Bible, which few of them could read. The legend that this translation was made at the request of one of the Ptolemies (Lagi, perhaps), so that he might place it in the wonderful library of Alexandria, is hardly credible, for it is associated with the fable that the seventy translators (hence the name Sep-

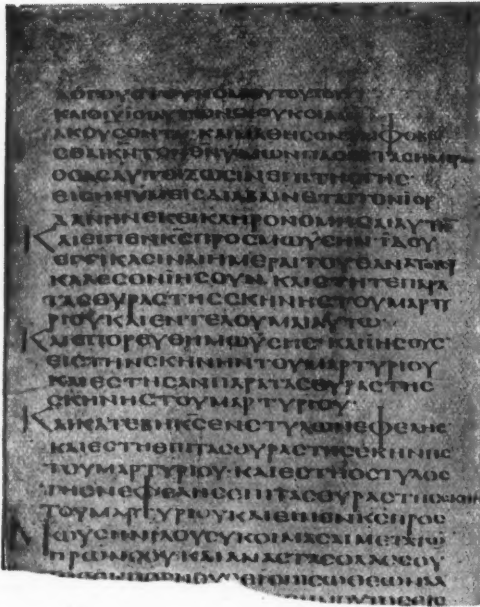
tuagint) retired to as many cells, and when their work was done not one differed from any of the others. The disproof of this lies in the work itself, which is very uneven, the Pentateuch being far the most correct, going to show that the translation was made at different times by men of varying ability. The importance of the Septuagint is, however, not to be underrated, for it was to play a great part in the early history of Christianity.

THE NEW TESTAMENT GROWS.

With the ministry of Jesus a new section or supplement to the Old Testament became necessary for his followers. To them the Bible was incomplete without the record of his activity and the utterances which had fallen from his lips. The earlier apostles and disciples doubtless treasured up his speeches in their memory or jotted down some of them lest they be forgotten. Scholars are agreed that Jesus must have spoken some kind of modernized Hebrew or Aramaean, so these notes were probably in that tongue. The Book of Matthew, when written, toward the end of the first century, was probably in Aramaic. But as Christianity spread among the Greeks or those living in cities dominated by Greek influence, under the powerful leadership of Paul, the necessity was felt for having the records of the New Dispensation in Greek, the *lingua franca* of the time. Hence, when the other Gospels, the Acts and Epistles, and the Book of Revelation were written, it was in Greek, but such Greek as showed marked Hebraic influence. The lately discovered "Logia," or "Sayings of Jesus," the oldest Christian record known to us, while written in Greek, read like translations from some Hebrew original.



CODEx SINAITICUS. 340 $\frac{1}{2}$ LEAVES OF VELLUM, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ x13 $\frac{1}{2}$ INCHES, 4 COLUMNS ON EACH PAGE.



CODIX ALEXANDRINUS. 773 LEAVES OF VELLUM, 13x10 INCHES, 2 COLUMNS ON EACH PAGE.

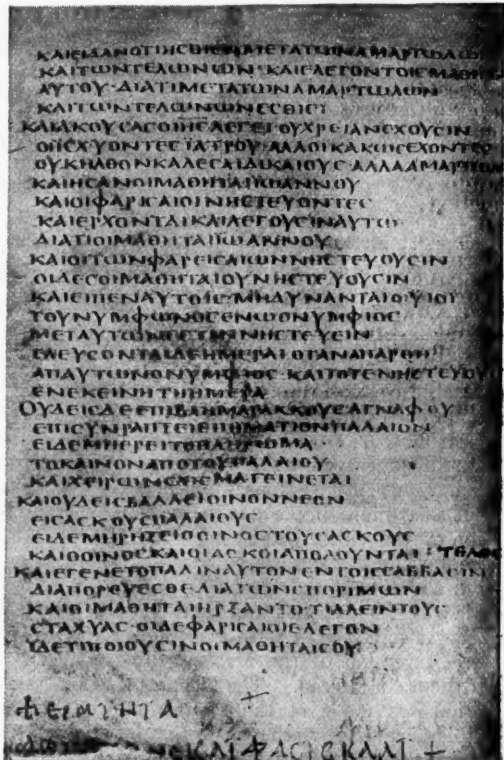
WHEN WAS THE BIBLE COMPLETED?

Scholars differ in opinion as to the date at which the books now found in the New Testament were completed, but it is probable that this was accomplished not later than 130. Many centuries had passed in the formation of the Old Testament, but the New was all written within a single hundred years. The decision as to which books should be received into the new canon was not so quickly reached, for the earliest fathers of the Church frequently quote from other gospels, such as one "according to the Egyptians," or "according to the Hebrews," and the Syrian Church accepted some books not received by that of North Africa or the Western Church, and *vice versa*. There is a legend that at the first ecumenical council of Nicæa, 325, copies of all the Christian literature then current were laid beneath the altar and the genuine books leaped out of the mass and ranged themselves on the altar. It probably contains a germ of truth—that at this convocation it was decided that the books now received were apostolic or written under apostolic direction, and the others were spurious. Be this as it may, the judgment of several generations of Christians certainly decided upon the value of these books as distinguished from many others written at about that time or later, and the Council of Carthage (397) is said to have fixed the canon. The word *canon* was first used by

Athanasius, in the fourth century, in the sense of "accepted" or "authorized," and Jerome and Augustine held the present New Testament as canonical.

THE FIRST FULL BIBLE.

The Septuagintal version of the Old Testament had been combined with these canonized books, forming the first complete Christian Bible, but it was not in a very satisfactory state. The earliest Christian version of the Old and New Testaments together was one in Syriac, called the Peshitto, plain or simple, from its literalness. This must have been made about the middle of the second century, for it is quoted as early as 170 by Melito, Archbishop of Sardis. A Greek version of the Old Testament had been made by Aquila (117–138) from the Hebrew, but this had been done in opposition to the Septuagint and Christianity. Theodotion attempted to revise the Septuagint (150), and Symmachus also attempted a new version, but only fragments of these works have been preserved. When Origen wrote the Hexapla, or six-fold version (230), the text seems to have been tolerably fixed. He had the versions



CODIX BEZAE, SIXTH CENTURY. CONTAINS THE GOSPELS, ACTS, ST. MARK II. 16-24.

of his three immediate predecessors, the Septuagint, the Hebrew, and a reproduction of the last in Greek letters, side by side. Unfortunately, that great work is also almost altogether lost. In some way a corrupt Latin version of the Septuagint had sprung up, probably to supply the demand of Roman readers; but it was so imperfect that Jerome decided to revise this Old Itala, as it was called, and after fifteen years of close application presented the world with a translation made directly from the Hebrew (close of the fourth century). This is now known as the Vulgate or Vulgate, and was officially adopted by the Roman Catholic Church at the Council of Trent. The importance of this version is easily recognized in view of the fact that it was the basis of all the early versions of Western Europe and of the Rhemish and Douay Bibles made during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The name Bible originated at about this time. Jerome had appropriately called it "a divine library," and when Chrysostom spoke of it as "Biblia," the books *par excellence*, the expression was mistaken for a feminine singular by the Western Church; hence Bible—the book.

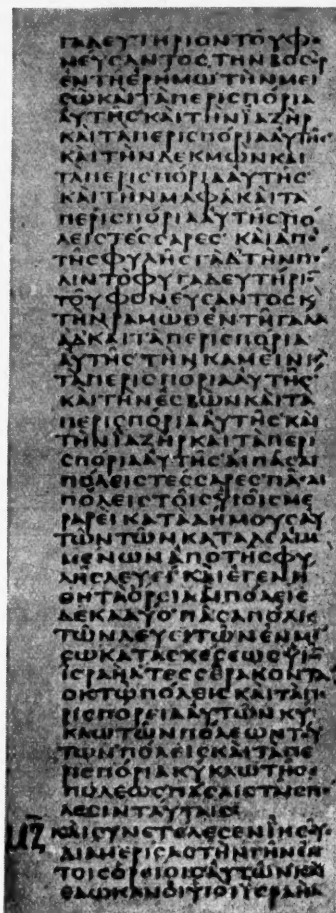
ANCIENT TRANSLATIONS.

Meantime the Bible was spreading through numerous translations. An Egyptian or Coptic version was made as early as the second century, one in Ethiopic in the fourth, one in Gothic in the same century, a copy of which is in the library of the University of Upsala, and one in Armenian in the fifth century.

But there is a wide gap between the fourth and the nineteenth century, and in that time the Bible has suffered many vicissitudes from friend and foe alike. Many of the early manuscripts have been destroyed or lost; some have been found only within the present century.

THE OLDEST MANUSCRIPT WAS DISCOVERED IN 1859.

The oldest manuscript of the Bible now known to exist, the Codex Sinaiticus (fourth century), in the Royal Library of St. Petersburg, was dis-



CODEx VATICANUS, FOURTH CENTURY.
IT CONSISTS OF 759 FINE VELLUM
LEAVES, 10½ x 10 INCHES, 3 COLUMNS
ON EACH PAGE.

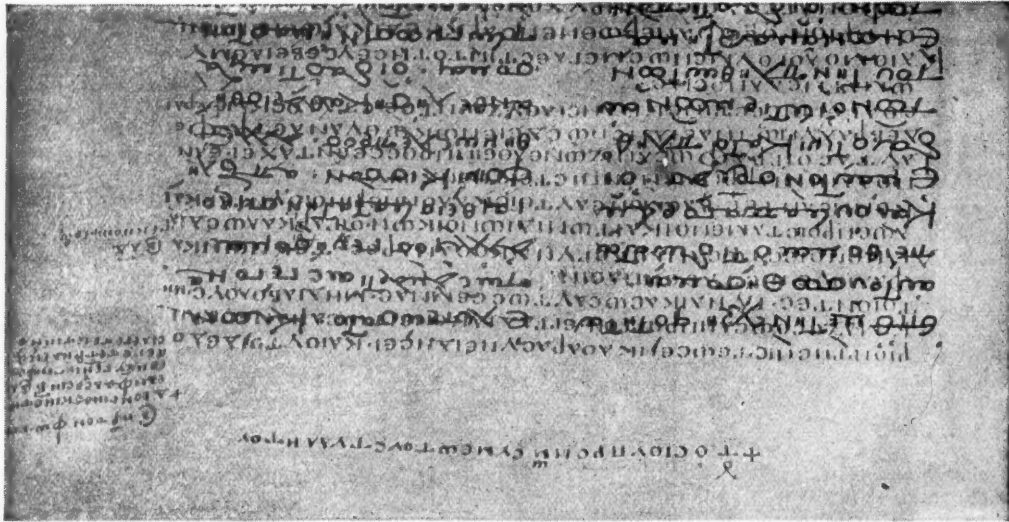
covered and recovered in a most romantic way by Dr. Tischendorf, a great German scholar. In 1844 he visited the convent of St. Catharine, at the foot of Mount Sinai, searching for old manuscripts. While there he saw some leaves of vellum thrown into a waste-basket, and upon examining them found that they were portions of a very early copy of the Septuagint. He betrayed his joy to such an extent that the monks became suspicious and refused to give him more than the forty-three sheets which he had at first found. He returned to Europe, and created a great sensation by the announcement of his discovery. In 1859 he returned to the convent with a commission from the Czar of Russia, and was on the eve of departure without finding anything when one of the brothers invited him into his cell and said, "I, too, have read a copy of the Septuagint," and placed a bundle in his hands. Tischendorf concealed his agitation and begged leave to examine it. To his joy he found that it was indeed an early copy of the Septuagint; but it was only after the Czar had brought his influence to bear that the manuscript was finally transferred to St. Petersburg. The next oldest MS. is the Codex Vaticanus, in the Library of the Vatican at Rome,

consisting of 759 leaves of vellum, 10½ x 10 inches. The Codex Alexandrinus, which ranks next in age, is in the British Museum Library. It was presented to Charles I. of England in 1628 by Cyril Lucar, Patriarch of Constantinople, and contains 773 leaves, 13 x 10 inches.

HOW THE MANUSCRIPTS LOOK.

All of these are written in the Uncial character, so called because the letters are an inch high. There is no space between the words, and final m and n are cut off. Frequently recurring words like God and Jesus are abbreviated. If written in English letters they would look something like this:

THATYEMAYBEMINDFULOFTHWORDS
WHWERESPOKEBEFOREBYTHHOLYPR



CODIX EPHRÆMI, FIFTH CENTURY CONTAINS THE SEPTUAGINT ON 200 LEAVES. THE WORK OF ST. EPHRÆM WAS WRITTEN OVER IT IN THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

OPHETSANDOF THCOMMANDMENTSOFU
STHAPOSTLESOF THLDANDSAV IOR.—2
Pet. iii : 2.

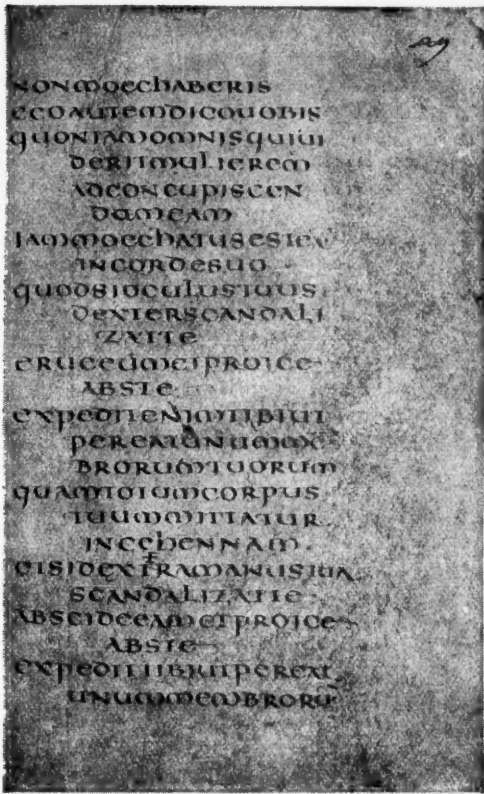


CODIX BABYLONICUS PETROPOLITANUS, 916. 350 LEAVES, CONTAINING THE FOUR GOSPELS. PRESENTED TO THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, 1850.

Some valuable MSS. of the Bible have been found with the original writing rubbed off and some sermons of the monks written over it. These are the palimpsests or rescript MSS. One of the most noted is in the National Library at Paris, and is called the Codex Ephræmi, because the discourses of St. Ephræm, the Syrian, are written on it. The valuable text beneath has been partially restored by the use of chemicals, and was found to date from the fifth century. The value of these old manuscripts is very great, for by carefully comparing them the correct Greek text is established—without which a correct translation is of course impossible.

WHY ARE THE HEBREW MSS. SO SIMILAR?

But what of the old Hebrew text of the Old Testament? The most ancient Hebrew MS. of any part of the Bible is in St. Petersburg, and dates no earlier than the tenth century. More than two thousand copies of the Hebrew Old Testament have been compared, and very few variations have been found. This is accounted for by the fact that from the time when the Hebrew Canon was formed, and even before that time, very strict rules were laid down for the scribes who copied the Bible. The lines and letters were counted, and each copy had to correspond precisely with the one from which it was taken. They calculated, for instance, that there were 5,245 verses in the Pentateuch, 22,206 in the whole Bible, and 78,100 letters in Genesis. All of these rules and calculations were called the Massorah, tradition; and about the tenth century



A PAGE FROM THE HARLEIAN GOSPELS, SIXTH OR SEVENTH CENTURY. ONE OF THE OLDEST LATIN MSS. OF THE VULGATE.

the College of Rabbis of Tiberias on the Euphrates decided upon a standard Bible, or "authorized version." The Hebrew consonants alone had been written down up to that time, the pronunciation being a matter of tradition. Now a system of vowel-signs was devised, fixing the sense in many instances. The vowels are just as important in Hebrew as in English, so it is easy to see how necessary this reform was. The English consonants *b r d* may be read *board* or *bread*, or *bored* or *braid*, and if they occurred in a sentence without the vowels we should have to guess by the connection which vowels were necessary. It is possible that after a text had been adopted all older manuscripts were destroyed, or more probably were neglected because of their defects; and hence they have altogether disappeared.

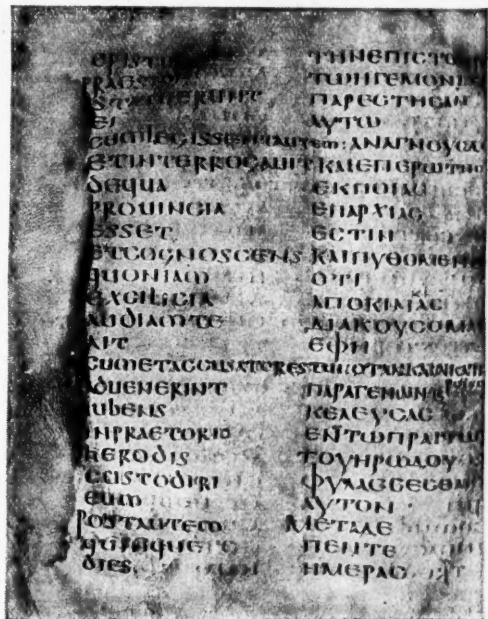
PRINTING THE FRIEND OF THE BIBLE.

The Bible might have remained forever buried in monasteries and libraries, read occasionally in churches and synagogues, had it not been for the

invention of printing. The time and labor needed for copying by hand made books expensive luxuries before the time of Gutenberg. It is not strange that one of the first books published by him, 1450-55, was a Latin Bible known as the Mazarine Bible. The first Hebrew Bible was printed at Soncino in 1488, and the first complete Old and New Testament was the Complutensian Polyglot, printed in 1514. It contained the Hebrew Vulgate and Septuagint, with an interlinear translation of the last, and the Targum or Chaldaic version of Onkelos, made just before the Christain era, and a translation of it in Latin. Edition quickly followed edition, and the Bible was speedily translated into every continental language. Germany, however, led with the first Bible printed in any modern language, appearing in Strasburg, 1466.

THE BIBLE ON ENGLISH SOIL.

But we are chiefly interested in the career of the Bible on English soil, and from this time onward it is easily traceable. The earliest Saxon version was one of the Psalms by Bishop Aldhelm (706). The "Durham Book" contains the four gospels in Latin, with an interlinear translation by Aldred, a priest (946-968). Cædmon's paraphrase and Bede's translation of John are



CODEx LAUDIANUS, IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY. IT HAS THE LATIN ON THE LEFT, THE GREEK ON THE RIGHT, AND CONTAINS THE BOOK OF ACTS.



THE COMPLUTENSIAN POLYGLOT, 1514-17. PUBLISHED BY CARDINAL XIMENES AT A COST OF 50,000 DUCATS, ABOUT 125,000 DOLLARS.

too well known to be more than mentioned. Other versions of parts of the Bible followed from time to time, but the first portion to be translated into English prose was the Psalms. This was done by Richard Rolle in 1350. A verse or two from his version of Ps. xxiii. will doubtless be read with interest:

Our lord gourneth me and nothyng to me shal wante:
stede of pasture that he me sette.

In the water of hetyng forth he me broughte: my
soul he turnyde.

He ladde me on in the streetis of rygтуisnesse: for his
name.

For uin gif I hadde goo in myddil of the shadewe of
deeth, I shal not dreede yueles, for thou art with me.

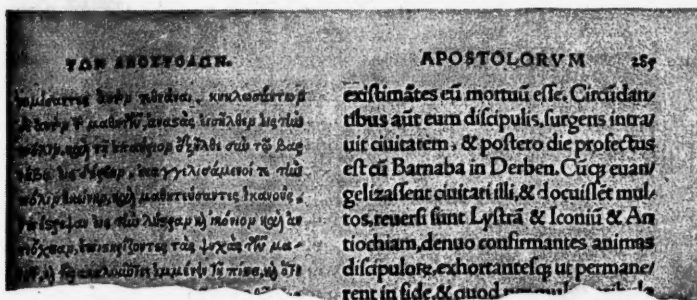
THE ENGLISH LUTHER.

The next man to undertake an English translation of the Bible was John Wycliffe, the English Luther. In 1378 he had been tried and excommunicated for attacking the corruptions of the Church, especially the sale of pardons, indulgences, and masses by the begging friars. Feeling that the best warrant for his position was the Bible itself, he began to translate it, and in 1380 the people were eagerly seeking it or any part of it. The English nation was Bible-hungry, and all the thunders of Pope and priests could not satisfy them. If the Jewish nation possessed the genius for creating the Bible, the English undoubtedly possessed the genius for assimilating the Bible. A convocation at Oxford in 1408 passed this remarkable resolution: "It is a dangerous thing to translate the text of Holy Scriptures out of one tongue into another. We therefore decree and ordain that no man henceforth by his own authority translate any text of the Scriptures into English or any other tongue by way of a book, pamphlet, or tract, and that no man read any such book, pamphlet, or tract, now lately composed in the time of Wycliffe, . . . upon pain of the greater excommunication,

until the said translation be approved by the ordinary of the place, or, if the case so require, by the council provincial."

THE TYNDALE BIBLE.

More than a hundred years had to elapse before the next great English version appeared—the famous Tyndale Bible. William Tyndale had met the renowned Greek scholar, Erasmus, the first man to edit a critical Greek text of the Bible, and now that printing had been invented, he recognized the need and possibilities of a new translation of the Bible. His memorable utterance in answer to his opponent's statement, "We had better be without God's laws than the Pope's,"



NEW TESTAMENT, FIRST EDITION OF ERASMUS, 1516. A PORTION OF CH. XIV. OF ACTS.

was: "I defy the Pope and all his laws; and if God spare me I will one day make the boy that drives the plow in England to know more of Scripture than the Pope does." Even though he had to flee to the Continent to have his Bible printed, it was done in 1525, thereby laying the foundation for all succeeding English versions—for his influence is visible even in the latest. The fact that hundreds of copies were burned only made the people more desirous for it, and what a whole people wants it generally gets. Tyndale was imprisoned, yet his Bible worked among the people. In 1535 the first Bible published in England (though printed abroad) appeared. Although Myles Coverdale claimed it for his, it was in reality little more than Tyndale's version. This is often mentioned as the "Treacle Bible," from the translation of Jer. viii.:22—"Is there no triacle in Gilead?" "Matthews'" and "Taverner's" Bibles, which followed, were merely new editions of Tyndale's text.

THE FIRST AUTHORIZED VERSION.

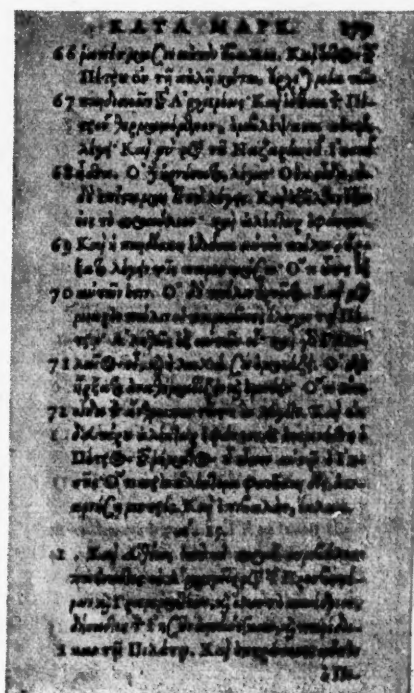
By this time the pressure of public opinion had become so great that it was thought best to have an "authorized version." This was the "Great Bible" of 1539, really a revision of Tyndale's Bible, by Richard Grafton and Edward Whitchurch, although they claimed that it had been made "after the Veryte of the Hebrue and Greke textes." This was the first national or authorized version of the English Church, copies of which were placed in every house of worship in the land.

A few verses of Psalm xxiii. from the Coverdale and Great Bibles will well illustrate the very slight variations between them:

COVERDALE.	GREAT BIBLE.
"The Lorde is my shepherde, I can want nothinge.	"The Lorde is my shepherde, therefore I can want noth- ing.
"He fedeth me in a greene pasture and ledeth me to a fresh water."	"He shall fede me in a grene pasture, and leade me forthe besyde the waters of comforte."

These changes were largely due to the influence of Luther and his translation issued complete at Wittenberg in 1534.

During the last five years of the reign of Henry VIII. a reaction in official circles took place against the Bible, the Parliament of 1543 passing an act for the "Advancement [sic] of true religion," to the effect "That all manner of books of the Old and New Testaments of [Tyndale's] translation should by authority of this Act clearly and utterly be abolished and extinguished, and forbidden to be kept and used in this realm or elsewhere, in any of the king's dominions." When, however, Edward VI. ascended the throne (1547) these obnoxious measures were repealed, and numerous translations, especially from the Greek text of Erasmus, followed, and many editions of previous versions were printed.



FIRST ELZEVIR EDITION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, 1624. MARK XIV.: 06 TO XV.: 2.

مقس



الحليل * والوقت خرج من المحفل وجا الى بيت
سمعان واندر ايس مع يعقوب وبوخا فرأي حماة سمعان
ملقا بجسي شديدة فقالوا له من اجلها فتقدم واقامها
وامسك يدها فتركتها السعي وقامت للوقت تخدمهم
* وثما كان المساء حين غروب الشمس حضر اليه
جميع الذين بهم سقم وجنون والمدينة كلها اجتمعت
على الباب فابرا كثيرين ممن كان باسوا حال باصناف
الامراض واخرج شياطين كثيرة وماكان يدع الشياطين
تتكلموا لعلهم انه آياه *

الفصل الرابع

وعرجا جدا بالغداة قام وخرج الى البرية ليصلي هناك

FIRST ARABIC EDITION OF THE GOSPELS, ROME, 1500-01. THE ILLUSTRATION DEALS WITH JESUS CASTING OUT THE DEMON FROM THE PARALYTIC.

THE "BREECHES" BIBLE.

The reign of "Bloody Mary" suspended all printing of the Bible, for she was resolved to stamp it out. Rogers, Cranmer, Coverdale, and others, at least eight hundred, fled to the Continent before her savage edicts; and many going to Geneva, where Calvin secured them a hearty reception, the Genevan Bible was produced by the exiled scholars. The New Testament appeared in 1557, and the whole Bible in 1560. This version is generally known as the "Breeches Bible," from the rendering of Gen. iii.: 7—"They sewed fig-leaves together and made themselves breeches." During the early part of Eliza-

beth's reign the Great Bible and the Genevan received general acceptance; but some dissatisfaction was felt on account of the notes accompanying the latter, and Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, began the agitation for a new translation. He apportioned the books among the different archbishops and bishops of England, himself acting as editor-in-chief. The revision (for it was only a revision of the Great Bible) took four years, being completed in 1568, but the "Bishops' Bible was not "set forth by authoritie" until 1577. This speedily passed through various editions, the last being dated 1606. It was decidedly the most satisfactory (to the Established Church) version yet made; still, it was colored by Anglican ideas to such an extent that the Roman Catholics felt impelled to translate the Vulgate into English, producing the Rhemes Bible (1582) and the Douay Bible (1609-10).

THE "KING JAMES."

It is reported that at the conference held at Hampton Court between the Conformists and the Puritans (January, 1604), over which King James I. presided, the Puritans suggested that in view of the unfaithfulness and incorrectness of all previous versions a new one was now desirable. The King favored the project, and by July fifty-four of the most learned men of England had been appointed. These were divided into six companies, two of which met for consultation at Oxford, two at Cambridge, and two at Westminster. From the instructions given to the translators we learn that the Bishops' Bible was to be followed as closely as possible. If it be remembered that it had come from the Great Bible, that from Coverdale's, and his from Tyndale's, we see that Tyndale's version was the actual basis of the King James or "Authorized Version" of our time. This is especially notable in view of the strict limitations placed upon the revisers and the comparative narrowness which dictated their selection exclusively from among Anglican divines. Nay, their only remuneration was in church preferment. In the preface to the first edition (1611) it is stated that the "Hebrew text of the Old Testament and the Greek of the New" lay before them, and they did improve very greatly upon all earlier versions. The success of this translation was almost immediate, for it was introduced into the churches, and soon reached the homes of the people. The beauty and dignity, the simplicity and elegance, of the King James Bible are acknowledged by every student of English style. It has without question done more to preserve the purity and Saxon character of the English language than all the schoolmasters of England and America together; but its greatest work has been the moral and

religious influence which it has exerted upon all English-speaking nations. It was not perfect—what translation ever was—but considering the state of scholarship, the lack of critical material or method, the result was simply marvelous. Not less than fifty editions of this version were issued before 1640, less than twenty-nine years after the first. These varied more or less from one another, owing partially to revision, partially to typographical errors. In fact, there is no absolute standard text to-day, though the differences are not very great, but are due to several revisions which have taken place; for instance, one by Dr. Paris, in 1662, and another by Dr. Blayney, in 1769.

Numerous attempts at new translations of some books of the Bible, or all of them, have been made every few years since 1611, but their failure in achieving general acceptance has been uniform. Where individuals have attempted the formidable task alone, they have generally failed, either from lack of the necessary scholarship or excess of pedantry. The people have become deeply attached to the "Authorized Version," holding much of it in their memories, and it is no easy task to wean them from this loving companionship of centuries. The errors of this translation are by no means few, and they are so well recognized by modern scholars that an attempt to correct the version was made by the Anglo-American Revision of 1870-81. The Revised Version has, however, found little favor with the mass of the

people. Its conservatism was so marked that its emendations were too few to recommend the work on the ground of greater clearness and truthfulness to the original.

A NEW VERSION A CRYING NECESSITY.

While the King James version has remained the Bible of the people, it is only for lack of something better—that is, of a version which is comprehensible and free from unnecessary difficulties. This dissatisfaction is expressed sometimes in the Sunday-school class—even in our newspapers and magazines. There is undoubted need of a new modern version, for this one is not only three hundred years old, but bears traces of the errors of Tyndale, made five hundred years ago. Yet an Oxford Bible of to-day is not so far from the true Bible that it is not to be appreciated and understood. We have this because ages ago Abraham wrote upon the leaves of the palm, Moses inscribed his laws upon Egyptian linen, and the writers of the gospels indited their words on vellum or papyrus. We have it now, and through missionaries and Bible societies it is being spread all over the globe. The English Bible is being retranslated for the benefit of all the races of mankind, and already no less than one hundred and eight different languages and dialects claim the Bible, the entire Old and New Testaments, as their own. It is a wonderful history of a wonderful work—and perhaps this is only the beginning of its supremacy.



EGYPTIAN STONE TABLET (4000 B.C.)



THE DUCHESS OF TECK.

BY LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

A GREAT heart and a great lady! Those were the two attributes that especially possessed one's mind in that genial presence whose passing has left the world a duller, grayer place these autumn days. As I think of that rich nature, I am irresistibly reminded of pictures painted by Bellini in which the opulent curves, the splendid depth, bring to one a special sense of the color of life and glow with warm-hearted mastery.

Princess Mary was essentially a walking, living Bellini, great in all her attributes, outward and inward, incapable of pettiness, unlearned in unkindness. She combined in her disposition, it always seemed to me, a singular simplicity with a sweet, wholesome knowledge of the world which gave to her mind the balance rare in one to whom the limitations of position have concealed

certain sides of life or very partially revealed them. Royalty is essentially conventional. It is almost a part of its duty to cultivate this attitude. But, with the exception of her Majesty, the most truly royal of the group of women that has been justly honored during this generation was so natural in her expression, so human in her sympathy, and so all-pervading in her sunshiny temper that conventionality became with her not the attitude of her mind, but a safeguard to be adopted when occasion demanded.

It has often been a surprise to me to realize how quickly her imagination enabled her to put herself absolutely in the position of people whose circumstances she could never have experienced; and her keen appreciation of responsibility made her at once understand just where help was



THE LATE DUCHESS OF TECK AND THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

needed, and what that help meant to those to whom it was accorded. On several occasions I have discussed with her the immense service that she could render to some special cause by giving that assistance which she so ungrudgingly placed at the disposal of almost all those who had any good scheme to lay before her; and I have been astonished not only at her eagerness to add to her many duties one more, if it was to be of real service to humanity, but with the infinite pains with which she would inquire into every minute detail, grasping the importance of little things and understanding points which it would seem would only be apparent to those who had in hand the drudgery of arrangement. It was this peculiar power that gave her the influence which made her so widely beloved.

Nothing was too small, and nothing was too great; and when she related her own experiences in regard to those charities in which she was particularly interested you realized how she voluntarily threw herself into the attitude necessary for those who undertake really hard work and mean to do it well. Nobody has performed any public function, in no matter how small or humble a way, who does not know how easy it is to spare himself; how pleasant to do just the minimum of what is required and to shirk the maximum; how infinitely fatiguing are the extra

hand-shakings, the conventional greetings, the few "pleasant words" that are thrown in, as it were, as added bounty to the duty done. I have watched Princess Mary again and again on such occasions, and it has been often a marvel to me how little she has spared herself, with what conscientious solicitude she would consider every detail, so that nothing should be omitted. It is almost impossible to believe that the radiant smile and that dignified, genial greeting will meet us no more when we go in and out of those public functions which her very presence seemed to redeem from dreariness.

There was another side to the glowing color of this splendid disposition, a side that could not be absent in such a nature as hers—and that was her power of lasting friendship. Years might separate her from those whom she had known, and the chances of life might have brought changes of fortune; but she was not a friend only for "all time of our wealth": she too nobly understood the holiness of the human tie. Her utter absence of self-consciousness made you never for one moment forget that she was royal; it was not because she remembered it, but because she



Prince Adolphus. Prince Alexander. Duke of Teck.
Prince Francis.

THE DUKE OF TECK AND HIS SONS.

was possessed by it, and the sense of responsibility that came to her with the inheritance was never for one moment absent. She had strong, keen sympathy for the poor. Although she was alarmed by the growing democracy of the day, it was from no want of sympathy with the people.

Whenever I have met her I have heard her speak of some new scheme by which suffering could be alleviated—some new development of

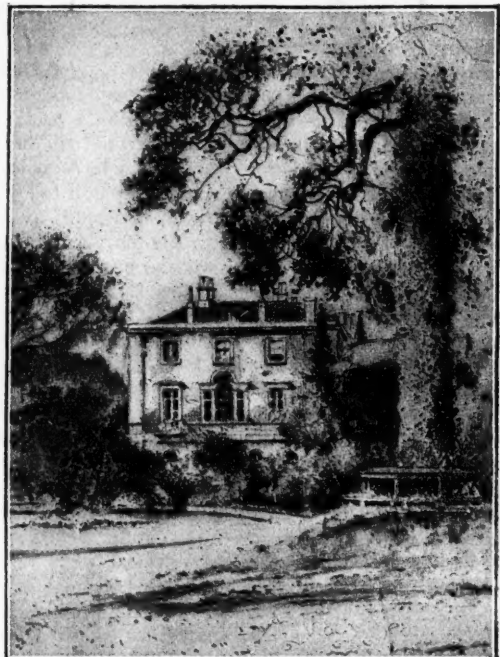
she herself had known all that could be undergone in a workhouse infirmary, and all the trial and the disgrace that the poor woman's habits had brought upon her relatives. It was only one instance of that power of placing herself in the position of those who suffer which was so characteristic of her great heart.

On another occasion I remember meeting her at a concert given in one of the rich "faubourgs" of London. The people who composed the audience were probably not on visiting terms with the inhabitants of Mayfair; but Princess Mary bowed to this one and the other, mentioning their names, and giving each that individual recognition which meant so much to the recipient. I asked her, amazed, how she could thus remember faces and names. She gave one of her beaming smiles and said: "They are good, kind people, who help the objects for which these entertainments are held. I always make a point of knowing them and trying to remember where I have met them." True dignity must ever bear about a deep sense of individual responsibility, and all real responsibility must always bring a personal relation to the highest. That was the secret of the royal mind and the royal manner that won every heart that came within the sunshine of her presence.



HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS MARY OF CAMBRIDGE, THE DUCHESS OF TECK.

those plans by which the more privileged classes could, by giving of their time and their money, help not only those who needed it, but in the giving benefit themselves. The very last communication I had with her was about a woman whom she had placed in the Inebriate Farm Colony which she herself had opened one sunny June day. Her solicitude about this woman was as great, and her directions as minute, as though



WHITE LODGE, RICHMOND PARK.
The home of the Duke and Duchess of Teck.

ABDUR RAHMAN, AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

BY ONE WHO KNOWS HIM.

[The rulers of some very small countries seem to be playing a disproportionately large part in the making of serious contemporary history. President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic is only one of a considerable list, some civilized and some savage, whose qualities and characters as ruling spirits of their respective domains have lately had a world-wide bearing. Just now there is perhaps no petty sovereign whose position is more strategic than that of the ruler of the independent mountainous district of Asia known as Afghanistan; for this little state stands as the buffer between British India and the Russian advance in Central Asia. Afghanistan lies like a long wedge the sharp east end of which touches the Chinese empire and the blunt end abuts against Persia on the west, while the long southern frontier adjoins British India, and the northern line is contiguous with Turkestan. The ruler of this region, known as the Ameer, is a man of great influence in the Mohammedan world. He is in a place where he can mediate between the Moslems of India and those of the Turkish empire. The character-sketch of the reigning Ameer, which we present herewith, is written from the English point of view by a high official in the British Indian service, whose name it is necessary to withhold for reasons that have to do with the present international complications.—THE EDITOR.]

THE character and success of India's policy in respect of her northern and northwestern borders must always depend in a great measure upon her relationship with the Mussulman monarch at Kabul. Parliamentary papers show that the present Ameer succeeded to all the territories which had passed from his uncle, Sher Ali Khan, to his cousin, Yakub Khan, at whose abdication, after the Kabul massacre of 1879, the Ameer'ship devolved upon Abdur Rahman. Thus he has always understood that the tribal territory cut off by the since-accepted Durand line of 1893 was excluded from his domination. The same position must, it is presumed, be maintained after Abdur Rahman's death. Nevertheless, he has throughout his rulership exerted every device and effort to obtain a footing in those territories. In Waziristan, Bajour, and Mahmandistan he has been especially insinuating, and it will be remembered that the British Government were once on the eve of a rupture with him over the two first-named places, threatening to turn him out by force if he did not leave peaceably and without delay. At his death they may possibly be confronted with an Ameer still more eager and determined than his predecessor to wield the scepter of authority over his co-religionists on the British border; and should there happen to be a government in power in London who are disinclined to offer any opposition to this innovation, every section of our frontier fabric, whether of "forward" or "backward" architecture, must necessarily collapse.

The present Ameer is now over sixty years of age, and has been two or three times on the brink of the grave with insidious gout. In 1894 the

disease took such a serious turn that he was believed and reported to be past recovery—indeed, there was a fear for a time that he had actually succumbed to the attack. They are frequently recurring in less alarming forms, and he has occasionally to leave his *darbar* owing to the pain which they bring him.

Had he died on the occasion above mentioned, his eldest son Habibulla Khan would, most Indian people believe, have succeeded him. But his Highness is not known to have yet nominated an heir, and he may be awaiting the approach to manhood of the boy Umar Jan, who is the only royal offspring in the present dynasty. This boy is the son of the Ameer's first duly married wife, the "Harem Saheba," or queen. She and her husband are grandchildren of the old monarch Dost Mahomed Khan. They are therefore cousins, and the child Umar Jan, born in this royal line and in wedlock, is, according to European ideas, the legitimate heir. Habibulla Khan and Wasirulla Khan are the sons of a lady of lower rank, who was, however, it is believed, properly married to the Ameer.

The mother of Umar Jan has a very strong personality, and some influence over her lord and master. Visitors to Kabul say that were the Ameer to die leaving no heir she would expend every effort to establish her son Umar Jan on the throne. Much would depend on the views of the British Government. If they had determined upon any particular nominee and found that they could dictate terms to him more successfully than to another, they would, no doubt, support him.

Outside the Ameer's family, there is no one who would stand much chance of successfully opposing

his three sons. But should Ayub Khan, Sher Ali's son, who conquered Burrow's brigade at Maiwand, happen to get into Afghanistan at the appropriate moment, there would be a lively scrimmage and some bloodshed. There still remain many adherents of the old dynasty who would rally round the plucky boy-general, who is now a middle-aged man with a good share of common sense.

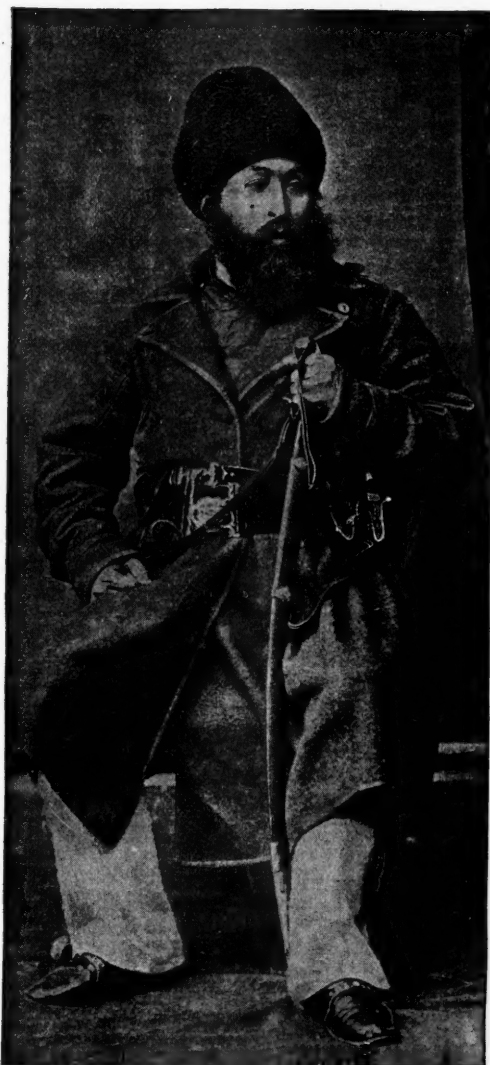
AN ADVENTUROUS LIFE.

The hero of this article, Ameer Abdur Rahman, has had a wonderful career. During his early years, before he escaped to Samarcand, he was constantly engaged in fighting for the cause of his father, Afzal Khan, and he won great fame as a general and a leader. His battles, which were often prolonged and always skillfully planned and fought from his side, extended from one side of Afghanistan to the other, and he has repelled overwhelming numbers of factional rebels, some fighting for one royal claimant to the throne and some for another. Abdur Rahman generally gave the full measure of his opposition to his uncles—the brothers of his father and the sons of the Dost Mahomed. Finally the country became too hot for him, and having been completely overcome and routed by a force very superior to his own, he adopted the course which is traditional with the Afghans—he bolted to Russian territory, where he remained an economically paid pensioner of the Czar till summoned in 1880 to take over his ancestral *guddi*. The negotiations connected with the high position offered to him were carried on by Sir Lepel Griffin, who was then chief political officer with Sir Donald Stewart's force. After the exchange of several letters, two native officers, who subsequently became aids to the Prince of Wales, were deputed to conduct Abdur Rahman to Zimma, in Afghanistan, where conferences took place between the Ameer-elect and Sir Lepel Griffin. The latter found this astute Oriental rather more than a match even for him at first, but Sir Lepel's diplomatic skill was in the end successful, and secured a satisfactory settlement. Once in power, the Ameer lost no time in consolidating his authority, though at the outset he had considerable trouble and opposition, which necessitated his often resorting to extreme and drastic measures. Ayub Khan, who had been Governor of Herat under his father, Sher Ali, and had absconded to Persia after his complete defeat by Lord Roberts, near Kandahar, reappeared on the scene, and succeeded in routing the Ameer's forces from that city, which he at once occupied, following up the expelled with much determination and pluck. Abdur Rahman then perceived that unless he

took the field himself there would be insuperable trouble, so he started off with a picked force and met Ayub's so far victorious army in battle array near Kandahar. The matter was quickly decided. Abdur Rahman's skillful generalship was too much for Ayub, who was signally defeated, and had again to bolt precipitately into Persia, where till 1888, when he was removed to India, he was, mainly at our expense, an honored guest of the Shah.

A STERN RULER.

Abdur Rahman's success on this occasion seemed to inspire respect in the country, which, as his iron rule gradually became more severe and uncompromising, soon grew into fear. With no respect of persons, and no sentimental weakness, his rigorous austerity and cold-blooded despotism soon gained for him a feeling of distrustfulness and alarm throughout the country. Chief after chief, nobleman after nobleman, were being peremptorily summoned to the capital, and on some pretext or other either ruined, imprisoned, or executed. Nor did he rest till he had demolished all those whom he believed either to be his enemies or too popular and strong to have in his way. We cannot prejudice him from the standpoint of British civilization; his means to the end which he subsequently attained were rough and, in our eyes, perhaps, barbarous; but a gentle Victoria rule would have been of no use in that uncivilized country, which requires to be continually "under the iron heel." He now has the country completely at his feet, and a mere whisper of his, which may reach even the remotest corner of the kingdom, is as effectual as a battery of artillery. But he has had some trouble in acquiring this unprecedentedly strong position. The Ghilzai rebellion of ten years ago shook the principality to its foundation, and for a long time threatened to throw the whole country into tempestuous anarchy. But it was ultimately subdued, though not without much bloodshed and desolation. The revolt in 1888 of the Ameer's cousin, Ishak Khan, a Sher Ali-ite, who was governor, and one might say autocrat, of Afghan Turkestan, was another formidable menace to the safety of the Kabul throne. Ishak Khan had several times been summoned to the Ameer's presence in a friendly way, but bearing in mind what had happened to so many of his colleagues in other parts of the dominion, he had put off, with many ingenious excuses, compliance with his monarch's invitation. At length the Ameer, incensed at this repeated disobedience, dispatched an army against the delinquent, which, however, the latter succeeded in overthrowing and dispersing. Ishak Khan thereupon marched on toward Kabul with the wild idea



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of capturing the city, but he was met on the way by a more destructive force than his own, commanded by the Ameer in person. Ishak Khan was soon defeated, and on finding that further struggle was hopeless, he absconded with a selection of his most faithful followers, crossed the river Oxus, and took refuge in the very Russian city, Samarcand, where Abdur Rahman had spent so many years of his exile. Ishak Khan and his following are now the guests of Russia, from whom they receive a decent competency. The Ameer continued his march on to Mogar-i-Sharif, and spent about a year or so in Ishak Khan's late

domain in settling the affairs of government, and in putting to torture and death those whom he believed to have furthered or favored his enemy's designs.

There have since been several revolts against his authority, principal among which was the great Hazara outbreak, between Kabul and Herat. This was a Shiah *versus* Sunni contest, and ended, of course, in the complete success of the Ameer. His Highness is a *Sunni* follower of the Prophet. Most of the Persians are *Shiahs*, and consequently there are a great many of the latter in Afghanistan, especially on its western limits. Another mixed tribe of Hazaras toward Kandahar also broke out, but were likewise crushed in the end. The Mongols, too, occupying territory close upon, if not in, the province of Kabul, have more than once shown their teeth, which, however, metaphorically speaking, have in the long run been successfully extracted. There is not likely to be another revolt of any magnitude during the life of the present Ameer, who has subjugated the country so completely and unmistakably as to be now able to interlard with his still unbroken rigor a modicum of kingly generosity and condescension; while his supposed exaltation to the very highest attainable position under the Prophet stimulates his subjects to admiration, reverence, and individual and collective allegiance. His name and his doings are only criticised in suppressed whispers and eulogized in loud shouts, and woe betide the monstrous dare-devil who ventures to say or even to remotely hint abroad anything which is not in his Highness' praise. The Ameer evidently does not believe in the relations between England and Afghanistan being conducted through a subordinate government; this is exemplified by the eagerness he evinced to have an ambassador in London as a proper intermediary. He must have been disappointed beyond measure at the refusal of his request, for it is clear that he had set his heart upon it.

THE AMEER'S RELATIONS WITH FOREIGNERS.

The Ameer treats his English and other foreign employees with much consideration and hospitality, and pays them all well. He has indeed a great respect for a white face so long as its possessor is "straight," and practical, and brave, as he has usually found Englishmen whom he has met. His suspicions with regard to us are only in respect of our diplomacy and our international dealings, and he probably has more real respect for his veterinary surgeon than for a viceroy. His treatment of Sir Salter Pyne has bound the latter to him with the most affectionate bonds. Whether Pyne has or ever had much influence with the Ameer is doubtful. He guides him, no

doubt, in engineering questions, but in those affecting the nation or its government the Ameer is very unlikely to be influenced by anyone. Pyne would soon come to grief if the Ameer found him dabbling in diplomacy or offering suggestions under that head. Indeed, Sir Salter Pyne knows better.

In 1883 the Ameer complained of his impecunious condition and the impossibility of carrying on the government without assistance. He was granted a subsidy of one lakh of rupees a month, which the Durand mission of ten years later raised to a lakh and a half. He has been presented with enormous quantities of arms and ammunition, including some valuable and useful field pieces, and under the Durand agreement of November 12, 1893, he is not only permitted to import warlike stores *ad libitum*, but has an engagement from us that we will help him in this respect. His army is now well equipped with the most modern rifles of precision, with a plentiful supply of ammunition; while the accouterments and appointments which they can display are beyond what could ever have been pictured in an Afghan Ameer's wildest dream. The factories at Kabul, established and developed by that remarkably enterprising and successful Sir Salter Pyne, now turn out, indeed have for years been producing, a vast variety of weapons, machinery, and other impedimenta, which have considerably raised the status of the country and introduced artistic industry which does both the Ameer and his chief engineer the greatest credit. These innovations have also made the Ameer's position more firm; it would be no child's-play now for any European power to attempt an invasion of Kabul. During the first few years of his reign, Abdur Rahman evinced much anxiety to have a properly defined boundary all around his dominions, and this led to the appointment, in 1884, of joint British and Russian commissions to delimitate his northern frontier from the river Hari Rud on the Persian border eastward to the river Amu Daria, or Oxus. From the latter point to the Victoria Lake the river itself had, in 1873, been mutually agreed upon between England and Russia as the boundary, though the informality of the agreement had practically turned it into a dead letter; for both Sher Ali and Abdur Rahman continued to occupy territory trans-Oxus, which was only recently evacuated in accordance with arrangements come to in connection with the demarcation in the Pamir district between Victoria Lake and the Chinese border.

The demarcation from Persia eastward was a complete success, and except for the well-known and unfortunate incident at Panjdeh, in which

the Russians seized territory actually at the time in the Ameer's possession, there was no *contre-temps* upon which England need look back with regret. The Ameer's representative, Kazi Sad-ud-din, knowing, but often misinterpreting, his master's suspicious nature, gave Sir West Ridgeway some trouble, but he never succeeded in diverting the British commander from any purpose he had firmly decided upon. On his way back to India Sir West Ridgeway and his officers visited the Ameer at his capital and were much struck with his strong, arrogant, egotistic, and determined character.

HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD ENGLAND.

In the meantime the Ameer had (in the spring of 1885) met Lord Dufferin at Rawal Pindi, where some very important negotiations took place, terminating in the Ameer's solemn and publicly expressed loyalty to the queen-empress, and his everlasting friendship to the British nation. At a banquet at which were present, among many other high dignitaries, the viceroy—Lord Dufferin—the Duke of Connaught, several native chiefs, two commanders-in-chief, and a couple of lieutenant-governors, the Ameer drew from a golden sheath a beautiful sword which had been presented to him by the viceroy, and in a very animated oration declared that with that sword would he smite to the earth the enemies of the British Government. He was intensely interested and amazed at seeing our splendid display of troops, whose march past and subsequent maneuvers he watched with the eye of an enthusiastic soldier. On his way back to Kabul a Peshawur missionary presented him with a Protestant Bible, which, in spite of his religious bigotry, he very graciously accepted.

In the matter of trade and passage through his country the Ameer is irreconcilably obdurate. Here again his inordinately suspicious character comes in, for no trade king or syndicate has yet been able to move him in this matter, though he must see quite plainly that the opening up of Afghanistan to the benefits of external trade would eventually enrich the country and improve his own revenues. With similar jealousy and want of trustfulness in the motives of others, he closes his country to foreign travelers almost as selfishly as the Tibetans have closed theirs. It is only to special individuals of rank and importance that he will concede the privilege of a protected passage. Albeit there is, comparatively speaking, little danger involved in traveling in Afghanistan. The writer was very recently in what was years ago one of the most uncivilized bazaars in the country, and the Afghans were most civil and obliging.

It is most interesting to listen to the Ameer's public speeches. They are really marvels of eloquence, verbosity, egotism, logic, exaggeration, plausibility, and affected disingenuousness combined. His *darbaris* and other listeners stand in front of him transfixed, and he plays upon their temporarily hypnotized faculties with greedy avidity, dismissing them after a fiery but nevertheless perfectly self-controlled harangue, sometimes lasting three or four hours, with feelings of awe and wonderment. In addition to being a genius, the Ameer appears a very widely read man, with almost a supernaturally retentive memory, for he can quote and recite volumes of valuable matter and place interpretations upon what he has read and heard which a Daniel would be proud of. In a recent speech, for example, he referred to an incident in French history of thirty years ago, and he seems to have followed pretty closely the events connected with the Turco-Greek war. He is a singularly interesting man to get into conversation with, provided one can speak either Persian or Pushtu. He does not speak English, and talking to him through an interpreter is not satisfactory. He believes himself a connecting link of Alexander the Great, all other links separating him from that renowned monarch having been rusty and rotten.

The Ameer's habits are very regular, and, unlike the majority of Oriental potentates, he is neither a gourmand nor an excessive drinker. He also has a great antipathy to the opium vice, resorting to this soporific only when his ailment is excruciatingly troublesome.

ECCENTRICITIES OF CONDUCT.

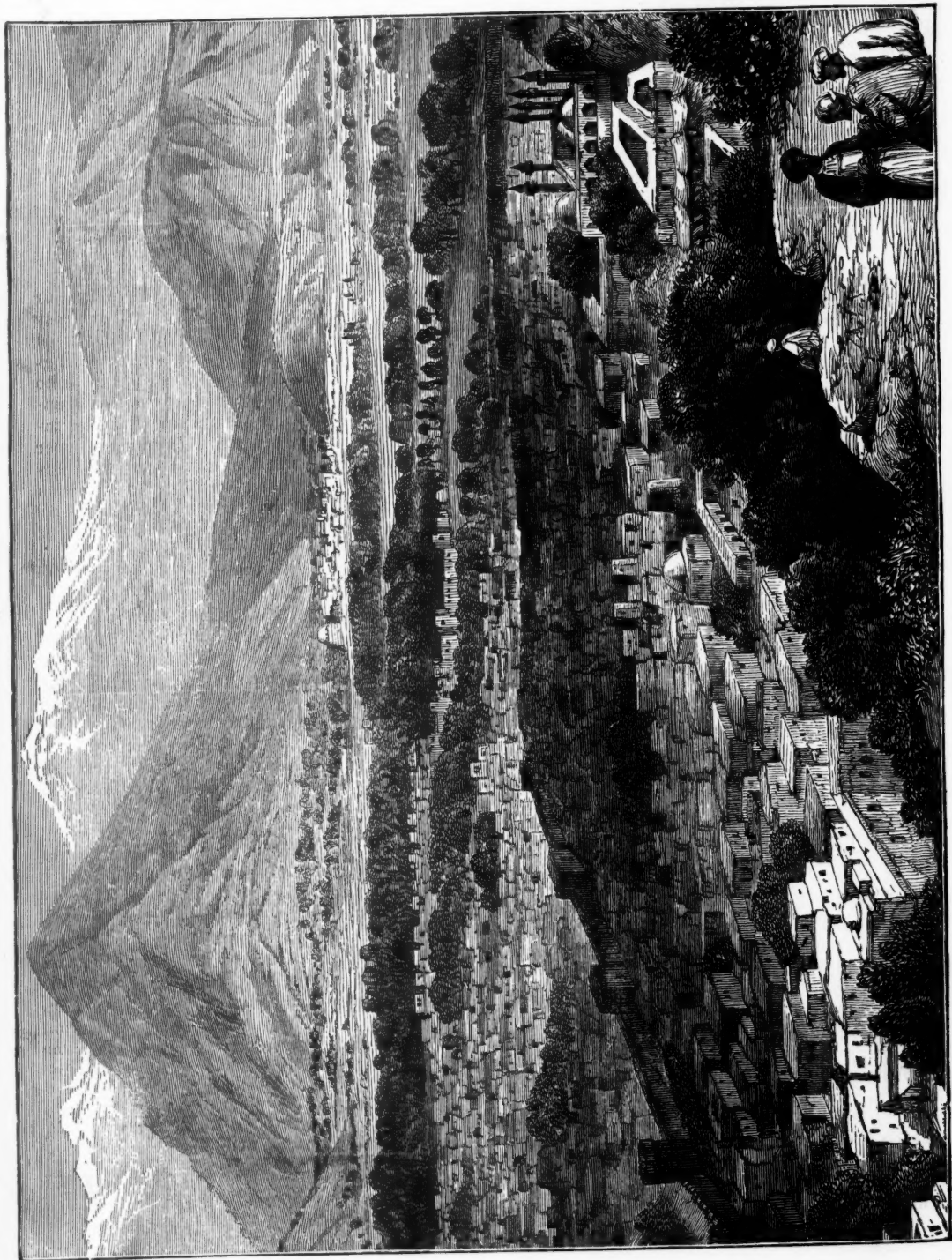
In some phases of his dealings with the Indian Government the Ameer has exhibited not only unfriendliness, but a stubborn blindness to his own good. His encroachments in independent Waziristan; his unlawful occupation of similar territory in Bajour; his endeavors to obtain supremacy over the Mohmands and others, all in violation of the clearest mutual understanding with the British, gave much trouble; while his refusal to send a commissioner to jointly settle the Afghan-Waziristan boundary after he had agreed to do so was anything but a laurel to his honor. The revolt of the Waziris following upon this pointed to grave suspicion of his Highness' hand being in some way in it, especially when, on the Ameer's assumption of the title of "Zia-ul-Mitawiadeen" (or, the "Light of Union and Faith"), Mulla Powindat, the leader of the attack on Wano, was received at Kabul and entertained in the most friendly manner by his Highness. Up to this time, be it remembered, the Mulla had been in open enmity with the Ameer, who had offered a reward of Rs.10,000 for his

head. Indeed, for many years the Ameer's inexplicably strange attitude along the whole border, especially during the last six or seven years on that portion of it which lies between the Kurram and Kandahar, could not but arouse a suspicion both in England and in India as to his fidelity.

Another instance, which breathed anything but friendly amenities, was the arrogant and rude behavior of his son the "Shahzada," who visited us here in 1895. Anyone could see with half an eye that this bumpkin, whose impudent attitude was too studied to be natural, was acting under precise instructions received from his father. To have deputed such a rustic to pay court to our queen-empress and to rub shoulders with royalty and other refined and polished society constituted in itself almost an outrage upon cultured England. But that the Ameer should have, as he apparently did, coached up the boy before starting to an attitude of perspicuous incivility, was insolence to the British nation. How the Ameer could have supposed that an attitude of this character could insure success in the delicate mission intrusted to the Shahzada of getting Her majesty's consent to receive an Afghan envoy at the Court of St. James it is difficult to conceive. The boy's behavior, both on his journeys from and to Afghanistan and while in Europe, will be remembered for at least a few decades. A question has been raised somewhere as to why he did not visit Constantinople. It is believed that the Sultan, who reads with his tongue in his cheek the Ameer's assumption of Mussulman headship and prophetic pretensions, did not wish to be bothered with this so-called "Prince" Nasirulla.

The Ameer's methods of punishment are varied and singularly ingenious. Kabul is too far from London to enable us to hear of them all; but a story was told by a traveler who visited Kabul some years ago which gave three specimens of his originality in this respect. One old man got his beard pulled out by the roots in public *darbar* for some offense against the tenets of the Ameer's autocracy; another, who was a baker, and had sold short weight, was sentenced to be roasted in his own oven; a third, who had mentioned to his friends (?) that the Russians were advancing on Kabul, was placed on the top of a tall pole, upon which had been fastened a small stool, where he was commanded to shout vociferously "the Russians are coming." Should he lack in his energies or give way to a doze there was a sentry below who would remind him of his duty by a prod from his fixed bayonet.

There is sufficient evidence that the Ameer was erroneously suspected of complicity in the disturbances and combined revolt raised against the British by the frontier tribes. He seems neither



A VIEW OF KABUL, THE AMER'S CAPITAL.

to have helped nor to have encouraged these misguided factions in their lamentable outbreaks; and his straightforward and dignified repudiation of his guilt, viewed in the light of his subsequent demeanor and proceedings, has a genuineness about it which should satisfy the most skeptical. We can hardly hold him responsible, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, if the acts of certain recalcitrant sections of his people implied their countenance or approval of a religious uprising. Nevertheless, the knowledge that England is prepared to pull them up for any disloyalty of this kind may be a wholesome lesson for him in the future.

In unmistakably strong language the Ameer upbraids them for their foolish, deceitful, and villainous conduct in taking up arms against a government (the British) who have always treated them so well. He rejects with some emphasis the pretensions of these tribes in the matter of a *jehad*, pointing out to them in the most significant terms that they have no power under the Koran to declare a *jehad*. He says in a proclamation to his own people, published broadcast: "Why do you call these disturbances *jehad* or *ghoza*? The first condition of a *jehad* is the co-operation of the King of Islam (*i.e.*, himself). It is curious that the king is on friendly terms with the English, and yet you are making a fuss about *jehad*."

He then goes on to observe that the tribesmen, in talking among themselves, give the cause of the rising to the British occupation of Chitral and Swat, and continues: "I tell you that in taking possession of Chitral the object of the British Government is not to assess revenue or to tax the people."

He then proceeds to tell the revolting tribes that he has nothing to do with their affairs, and has no concern with them, because he has no trust in them. "Do not," he says, "be led to think that, like Sher Ali, the Ameer, with whom England went to war in 1878, I am such a fool as to annoy and offend others for your sake. Your real object is to make me fight with the British Government and if I were to do such a foolish thing I am sure you would assume the position of simple spectators."

His proclamations are too long to reproduce, but they are most interesting state papers. It is necessary to observe that one of them, which condemns the idea of a *jehad*, is dated August 13—that is to say, about four days before he received the letter from the government of India regarding the reported complicity of his people, his troops, and his commander-in-chief in the rebellion. There is one thing noticeable in his proclamations: it is that he ignores all knowl-

edge of the "mad" mollah. Having dilated upon the position of the tribes and shown how they tendered their allegiance to the British Government, accepted allowances, and made agreements, he observes that they have now, without any cause, raised disturbances and rebellion at the instance of a fakir "whose parentage is not even known to the King of Islam."

So much for the "mad" mollah, who declared, which a good many in India and England believed, that he had the assistance and support of the Ameer. His Highness, with his unique knowledge of mollahs and their proclivities, must have thought the British frontier officials very unwary to have allowed the rising to so coolly initiate itself without any check.

A very tiny spark may, if not trampled out, be the nucleus of the conflagration of a city. So it was in this instance. Had immediate steps been taken to seize the so-called "mad" mollah (who, by the way, was no more mad than those who so stigmatized him), the outbreak might have been nipped in the bud.

In summing up the Ameer's character it is difficult to form an opinion as to whether his many and great merits do not outweigh his strange and inseparably inherent demerits. But we may safely conjecture that so diametrically opposed are his nature and attributes to those qualities which commend themselves to enlightened Englishmen that the majority of what we regard in him as *good* he probably himself considers bad; while many of those palpable demerits of his which are most revolting to our cultured senses form in his estimation rather the better side of his character. Yet, when he meets an English gentleman he can, in spite of his naturally uncouth and domineering tendencies, be as courteous and deferential as an ancient Abercorn. The writer can personally vouch for this. He is, moreover, one of the most hospitable Orientals one has had the honor to meet. Nothing is, in his view, good enough for anyone whom he welcomes as a guest. But Afghans are still Afghans, and it will take some centuries to break through their native idiosyncrasies. One sterling good quality of the Ameer's must be admitted: he is intensely patriotic, and whatever he has done which has appeared opprobrious in our eyes, he has always had at heart the good of his country and of his people.

On the whole, it will be more to our advantage than otherwise that his Highness should not be cut off for many years; and we may as well end this article by wishing long life and prosperity in what is really virtuous and noble and progressive to his Highness the Ameer, Sir Abdur Rahman Khan, G.C.S.I.

THE NEW CANADIAN RECIPROCITY MOVEMENT.

BY E. V. SMALLEY.

THE visit to Washington of the Canadian premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and of his colleague in the Ministry, Mr. Daviess, brings up anew the whole question of taking down the Customs barriers which prevent full reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada. Sir Wilfrid's primary purpose in going to Washington was not, however, to reopen this question. When he was in Europe at the Queen's Jubilee he met General John W. Foster, who gave him a cordial invitation to come to our seat of government and talk over the Bering Sea controversy. It was in the settlement of this controversy, rather than by offering concessions to American goods seeking market in Canada, that the Canadian statesman hoped to secure some letting down of the bars of the Dingley tariff law in favor of the main products of Canada. I think he has approached the question from the wrong side. In the American mind, reciprocity with Canada means that our neighbors are to take their tariff off from our manufactured goods in return for such action on our part as will admit free of duty to this country their barley, lumber, hay, potatoes, and eggs. We do not admit that they have any right to kill in the open sea the seals which are on their way to the breeding-grounds upon the islands which we own. In offering to trade this assumed right against the very valuable privilege of shipping their farm products to our market free of duty, they seem to us to be trying to accomplish the old trick of swapping off something for nothing. Were Sir Wilfrid prepared to propose genuine reciprocal trade, offering us the free admission of farm machinery, mining machinery, leather goods, fruits, and textile fabrics, in exchange for our free admission of Canadian lumber, barley, and eggs, the negotiations would certainly have assumed a different phase. He was not prepared to do this, for the reason that such a proposition would meet with the earnest opposition of a large number of people who have engaged in manufacturing in Canada in recent years under the shelter of protective duties imposed by the government of his predecessor, Sir John MacDonald.

The growth of manufacturing in Canada has greatly complicated the reciprocity question. The old reciprocity treaty, negotiated in 1854 by the Canadian Governor-General, Lord Elgin, and by

our Secretary of State, William L. Marcy, provided only for the free admission of natural products. It lasted until 1866, when it was abrogated by the United States. It was a one-sided affair, for the reason that we had no farm products or lumber which Canada wanted to buy from us, whereas Canada had a large surplus of products for which the United States offered the best and almost the only market. The abrogation of the treaty was, however, more a matter of sentiment than business. We were still sore about the attitude of England during our civil war, and about the friendly refuge given to our rebels in Canada, and it was probably this feeling more than any commercial considerations that led our Government to abandon the treaty.

Shortly after the abrogation of the old reciprocity treaty a very strong statesman came to the head of affairs in Canada. Sir John MacDonald was a protectionist. He had seen with his own eyes the flourishing manufacturing concerns of the New England States, and of New York and Pennsylvania, and he could see no reason why Canada should not manufacture the goods, implements, and machinery which she required. After a long struggle against the old free-trade idea, inherited from England, Sir John was able to put through the Canadian Parliament a protective tariff bill, levying duties upon all imports averaging about 33 per cent. ad valorem. No discrimination was made in favor of England in this bill, and there was a good deal of chiding in the English press of the heartless treatment of the mother country shown by the Canadian colonies. Still, there was no resentment, because English statesmen knew very well that the thread which attached Canada to the British empire was a very slender one and would not bear much strain. The right of the Canadians to impose whatever duties they pleased and to place Great Britain on the same footing with other foreign countries was fully conceded; the new protective policy was called the "National Policy" by the Canadian conservative newspapers, and this term was commonly abbreviated, in political discussions, into the "N. P." Whether the "N. P." was wisdom or folly is the main question which has divided the Conservative and Liberal parties in Canada for a great many years.

The national policy lost ground after the death of Sir John MacDonald. His successor in the

premiership, Sir George Tupper, lacked ability as a political leader and skill to resist the vigorous attacks of the Liberals, who wore away the Conservative majorities in one province after another until they finally obtained control of the Parliament and the government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as the leader of the opposition, formed a new cabinet and became the premier. He had constantly attacked the high-tariff policy of the Conservatives, and had favored efforts for reciprocity with the United States. It is one thing, however, to advocate free trade on the stump as the leader of an opposition party, and quite another thing to put it in the shape of legislation when such a party comes into power. Sir Wilfrid and his associates at Ottawa found themselves in much the same condition as President Cleveland and his cabinet were in when they came into power in Washington in 1893, pledged by their platform to antagonize the protective-tariff system. A multitude of protective interests have grown up in Canada under the so-called national policy of Sir John MacDonald which would be ruined, or at least grievously hurt, if any reciprocity treaty were made with the United States which should admit our manufactures free of duty to the Canadian markets. Proprietors of these concerns and their host of employees and attendants had votes, and no political leader was ready to turn his back upon them. To destroy the infant industries of Canada would be a very bold and hazardous act for any Canadian statesman to undertake. Sir Wilfrid in power is probably as sincere a free trader as was Sir Wilfrid as an opposition leader, but he is now bound to go slowly and feel his way carefully. This is why he appears in Washington with the Bering Sea question and some minor fisheries questions as a stock in trade with which to barter for the opening of our markets to Canadian farm products and lumber.

Canadians have a far greater interest in reciprocal trade than we can have in the United States. They form a thin and narrow fringe of population, stretching along our borders for four thousand miles, with the barren and frozen North at their backs. Their natural trade centers are in the United States. There are very few points in this fringe of population which are not nearer to some American large city than to any considerable city in Canada. New Brunswick and Quebec would trade with Boston and New York if customs duties did not stand in the way; Ontario would trade with Buffalo and with Detroit; Manitoba would trade with St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth; the new mining regions of the eastern part of British Columbia would go to Spokane for supplies, and the western part of British Columbia would do business with Port-

land, Seattle, and Tacoma. There can be no question that if full reciprocal trade were established between Canada and the United States, Canadians would gain far more than we would, for the simple reason that the markets of a nation of seventy million people are worth far more than those of a nation of five million. It would no doubt be of considerable advantage to the manufacturers along our northern border to be able to sell their wares freely in Canada, but it is vital to the welfare of the Canadians to find a sale in the United States for their great surplus of agricultural products, and for the lumber in their forests. They have tried hard of late to open European markets, being a proud and plucky people, and have secured friendly assistance from English statesmen, but every Canadian knows that the markets which lie at their doors, right across the international boundary line, are worth far more to them than all the markets across the Atlantic.

We may expect in time that the Canadian Government will send a much more liberal proposition to Washington than the one which the prime minister now feels warranted in making. The Liberals have lately come into power in Ottawa, after being in a minority for almost a generation, and they are naturally timid and cautious. They feel themselves commissioned by the people to establish, if possible, freer trade relations with other countries, and especially with the United States, but they are much hampered by the necessity of taking care of the numerous young industries that were established under the protective policy of their antagonists, the Conservatives. If they could gain free entry to the United States for even such a minor article as eggs they would feel that they had accomplished a good work, and one which would meet with the applause of their constituents, but they could not afford to do this at the expense of any important Canadian manufacturing interest. They are sharp traders, but they will learn that they must bring something to market worth selling if they wish to deal with the Yankees.

While considering the political difficulties which stand in the way of the liberal statesmen of Canada who would like to negotiate a reciprocity treaty, we must not overlook the fact that there are also political difficulties on our side of the line. The farmers in our northern border states have been educated by the protectionist newspapers and the Republican politicians into the belief that it would be highly detrimental to their interests to allow Canadian farm products to come into our markets free of duty. They will probably make a strenuous protest through their representatives in Congress against a new reci-

procuity treaty. The lumbermen of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota would vehemently oppose the abrogation of the present duties on Canadian lumber. Under the Wilson-Gorman bill, our Western cities were flooded with cheap Canadian lumber, and scores of sawmills in our own pineries were obliged to shut down. If, therefore, a treaty could be agreed upon between our State Department and the Canadian Ministers, its confirmation by the Senate would be by no means certain. I do not think that the prejudice among our Northern farmers against free trade in Canadian farm products is justifiable; but it exists, and must be reckoned with. Our wheat-growers in the Northwest would not be injured if Manitoba wheat were allowed to come in free of duty, for the reason that the price of wheat is governed by the supply and demand of the entire world. Our great milling industries in Minneapolis and at the head of Lake Superior would unquestionably be benefited if the hard wheat of Manitoba could be obtained free of duty for grinding into flour. With barley the case is somewhat different. We produce enough to supply the needs of all our breweries. Ontario is a natural barley country. If her large barley product, which has only a short haul to reach our Eastern markets, were thrown into those markets in competition with the products of our Western States our barley farmers would unquestionably suffer. The Canadian statesmen talk a good deal about the injury done to their farmers by our duties on eggs and poultry. This seems to be a small matter, but they regard it as important. In view of the fact that eggs have been imported in recent years from France and from Denmark, it would seem as if we might allow the Canadian chicken-yards to compete with our own without fear of suffering much loss.

Canadians must feel, as we do in the United States, that in all these little questions of seals, and fish, and reciprocal trade we are, upon both sides of the line, skirmishing upon the borders of the great question of political union. Canadians had their loyalty to the British empire much stimulated last year by the spectacles of the Queen's Jubilee, when black men, brown men, yellow men, and white men from the four corners of the earth marched in columns to symbolize the world-wide extent of the empire and the loyalty of all its subjects. Our northern neighbors are proud to belong to such a mighty empire, but they all know that they remain members of it at serious cost to their business interests, and under the weight of serious impediments to their growth and general development. Their most ambitious young men go to the States to

find a broader field of activity than they can secure at home. There are Canadians enough in either Boston, New York, or Chicago to make a first-class Canadian city, and there are Canadian farmers enough in our Northwestern States to people a new Canadian province. If the old sentimental tie of loyalty to the mother country should be severed, all the Canadian provinces, from Newfoundland to British Columbia, would gravitate to the United States by the powerful force of business interests. Whether a reciprocity treaty would help or hinder a tendency which all must recognize, is an interesting question. Full freedom of trade between the two countries would remove, on one side, the chief inducement to political union but it would establish such intimate commercial and social relations that Canadians and Americans would come to know each other much better than they do now, and to like and respect each other. Many old prejudices would be removed, and the way would be open for a candid consideration of the question of uniting the destinies of the two peoples. It might be argued, on the other hand, that high-tariff walls and a policy of exclusion of Canadian trade would be so detrimental to the business interests of Canada that she would be sure, in time, to seek relief under the American flag. Our policy should evidently be one of friendly waiting. We know that there is not room on the North American continent for two great Anglo-Saxon nations, and we believe that in the ripeness of time the Canadian provinces will come to us without the shock of war, and of their own free accord.

We need not think the less of our Canadian neighbors for trying to drive a hard bargain with us in the reciprocity treaty. We gave them free lumber under the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill, and they gave us nothing in return. They probably did not think much of our shrewdness at the time, for they would willingly have made a large concession to our trade for this very valuable privilege. They have grown somewhat accustomed to getting something for nothing, but they now have to deal with an administration at Washington that is not at all disposed to give free access to our markets without getting something valuable in return. If a new reciprocity treaty is made, the Canadians must expect to give a *quid pro quo* for everything they get. They want to sell us their mutton, beef, eggs, lumber, hay, and barley, and we want to sell them our shoes, clothing, farm implements, and mining machinery. Here is certainly a good basis for a trade. We shall not throw into the bargain any such international question as the preservation of seal life in Bering's Sea.

OUR AMERICAN REPUBLICS—THEIR TRUE LINES OF PROGRESS.

BY ALEX. D. ANDERSON.

THE unusual interest in international subjects, such as the Cuban and Venezuelan questions, the Monroe Doctrine, the Nicaragua Canal, and the Alaskan boundary, naturally draw attention to the past and future of the American republics. It is therefore an appropriate time to glance over the record of their first century and forward to their future domestic and foreign policy and material possibilities.

The nineteenth century of the Christian era may be called the first century of American republics, for eighteen, or all but one, of the total number were born during that period, mainly between 1810 and 1825. The approaching commencement of the twentieth century of the Christian era will inaugurate their second century.

I.—A CENTURY OF EXPANSION.

At the beginning of the present century—January, 1800—there was but one republic in existence in the New World; the then infant republic, the United States, and it occupied *but 5 per cent.* of the total area of America. All the rest was owned by European nations.

The respective areas of their American possessions and of the single republic were as follows, in square miles:

Spain.....	7,028,628, or 45.7 per cent.
Great Britain.....	3,719,109, " 24.2 " "
Portugal.....	3,209,878, " 20.9 " "
United States.....	827,844, " 5.4 " "
Russia.....	577,390, " 3.8 " "
France.....	29,352, " .01 " "
Netherlands.....	434, " .0 " "
Denmark.....	223, " .0 " "
Total, three Americas.....	15,392,858 100 per cent.

By reference to the accompanying map it will be seen that all South America, all Central America, all the West Indies, Mexico, all the United States west of the Mississippi, the Floridas east of the Mississippi, and all the great territory extending northward from the United States to the Arctic Ocean, were then under European domination. Spain owned the lion's share, her possessions in the three Americas being greater than that of all other European powers and nearly double the present area of the United States, including Alaska. During the century nearly

7,000,000 square miles of her colossal possessions have been transferred into American republics, until to-day she has nothing left in the New World except two islands, Cuba and Porto Rico, with the prospect that they too will join the sisterhood of republics before the close of the present century, which has but three short years left. The possessions of Great Britain are practically the same as in 1800. It is a significant fact that she owns twenty-nine times more territory in America than in Europe.

Contrasted with the United States, the respective areas are as follows in square miles:

British possessions in America.....	3,626,352
United States, including Alaska.....	3,602,990

Stated in detail, the British possessions are as follows:

The Dominion of Canada, and Newfoundland, in North America.....	3,498,200
British Honduras, in Central America.....	7,562
British Guiana, in South America.....	109,000
Jamaica, the Bahamas, and other islands in the West Indies.....	11,570
The Bermudas.....	20
Total.....	3,626,352

Portugal, which at the beginning of the century held American territory nearly as large as the area of Europe, has retired from the field, and her former possessions now constitute the colossal Republic of Brazil. Russia, a few years ago, contributed over half a million square miles to the area of American republics by selling Alaska to the United States.

France, which at the beginning of the year 1800 held no American territory except Hayti and two or three other small islands, during that year repurchased from Spain the immense Louisiana territory, which comprises over one-third the present area of the United States. But in 1803, under the rule of Napoleon, she sold it to the United States to prevent it from falling into the hands of England. The great service thereby rendered to the cause of American republics was forcibly stated by Napoleon to one of his counselors during the negotiation. He said:

"To emancipate nations from the commercial tyranny of England it is necessary to balance her influence by a maritime power that may one day

become her rival; that power is the United States. The English aspire to dispose of all the riches of the world. I shall be useful to the whole universe if I can prevent them ruling America as they rule Asia."

The Netherlands, which never owned a large area in the New World, now possesses a small tract in South America called Dutch Guiana, and a few small islands in the West Indies. Denmark still owns enough in the West Indies to constitute a single plantation.

In brief, the present ownership of the three Americas, as shown in the same diagram, is as follows in square miles:

American Republics	11,632,426, or 75.6 per cent.
Great Britain.....	3,626,352, " 23.6 " "
France.....	47,800, " .3 " "
Netherlands.....	46,494, " .3 " "
Spain.....	39,563, " .2 " "
Denmark.....	233, " .0 " "
Total.....	15,392,858 100 per cent.

The above summary includes the islands as well as the continent; but as the Cuban question is one of absorbing interest we will give separately, and in detail, the ownership of the West Indies. It is as follows:

	Number of Islands.	Area in Sq. Miles.
Spain.....	2	39,563
American Republics.....	1	26,247
Great Britain.....	54	11,570
France.....	3	1,103
Netherlands.....	5	434
Denmark.....	3	223
United States.....	0	0
Total.....	68	81,140

The above comprises simply the islands large enough to be named in atlases or cyclopedias. As will be observed, the great and neighboring republic, the United States, is not represented in the list. Her only foothold there is one or more insignificant guano islands, not named on the maps, which have recently been discovered by citizens of the United States, and occupied by them under an act of Congress authorizing such possession.

During the century the number of republics has increased from one to nineteen, and their territory from 5 to 76 per cent. of the total area of America, while the European possessions have dwindled from 95 to 24 per cent. Judging the future by the past, the American republics will continue to grow in numbers, territory, and power until they occupy the whole western hemisphere, both continent and islands. America for American republics is manifest destiny!

DEVELOPMENT DURING THE FIRST CENTURY.

The political and material progress of the republics during the century has been as gratifying as their territorial growth. In 1800, when the young republic, the United States, removed its temporary seat of government to a permanent home at Washington and began an era of material development and progress which attracted the admiration of the world, she was then the only American republic. Since then her constitution has become the model of the organic laws of eighteen others, one in North America, five in Central America, ten in South America, and two in the West Indies.

At that time railways, telegraphs, steamships, telephones, electric lights, reapers and mowers, and other great factors in material development, were unknown. But during the century there have been constructed, in the various republics, 210,000 miles of railway, at a cost of more than \$12,000,000,000, and 475,000 miles of telegraph lines.

There is perhaps no better way to illustrate their material progress than by citing the statistics of the annual products of the leading republic—the United States. At the time of the last census—1890—the values of her annual products were:

Manufactures.....	\$9,372,000,000
Farm products.....	2,460,000,000
Forest products.....	1,044,000,000
Mineral products.....	587,000,000
Fishery products.....	45,000,000
Total annual products.....	\$13,508,000,000

In other words, one year's product in the United States is greater in value than the total cost of all her railway lines built during the past century. In wealth, agriculture, and manufactures the United States already ranks first among the nations of the earth. But in this grand race for material development, progress, and wealth the other American republics are developing remarkable speed. Mexico, under the broad-gauge and progressive statesmanship of President Diaz, inaugurated a few years ago a system of public improvements more comprehensive than any American nation ever before attempted at any given time. Under the magic touch of the railway-builders she has been transformed into one of the most prosperous of nations.

Brazil and the Argentine Republic, with their immense areas and boundless natural wealth, have also entered the race for agricultural, industrial, and commercial development, and are making a record of progress worthy of the nineteenth century. Similar tributes might be paid to the other

American republics did space permit, for they are thoroughly imbued with the progressive spirit of this material age.

II.—POLICIES AND POSSIBILITIES OF THE SECOND CENTURY.

But marvelous as has been the progress of the republics during the present century, it is but a prelude to the greater and grander development which the coming century will inaugurate. The present century has equipped them with steam and electricity, improved agricultural implements and mining machinery, great manufacturing plants, railways and steamships, and inventions of endless variety, to make comparatively easy the future material development, which in magnitude, quality, rapidity, and far-reaching effect upon civilization will, if the fundamental mistakes of European nations be avoided, eclipse the most brilliant efforts of all previous ages.

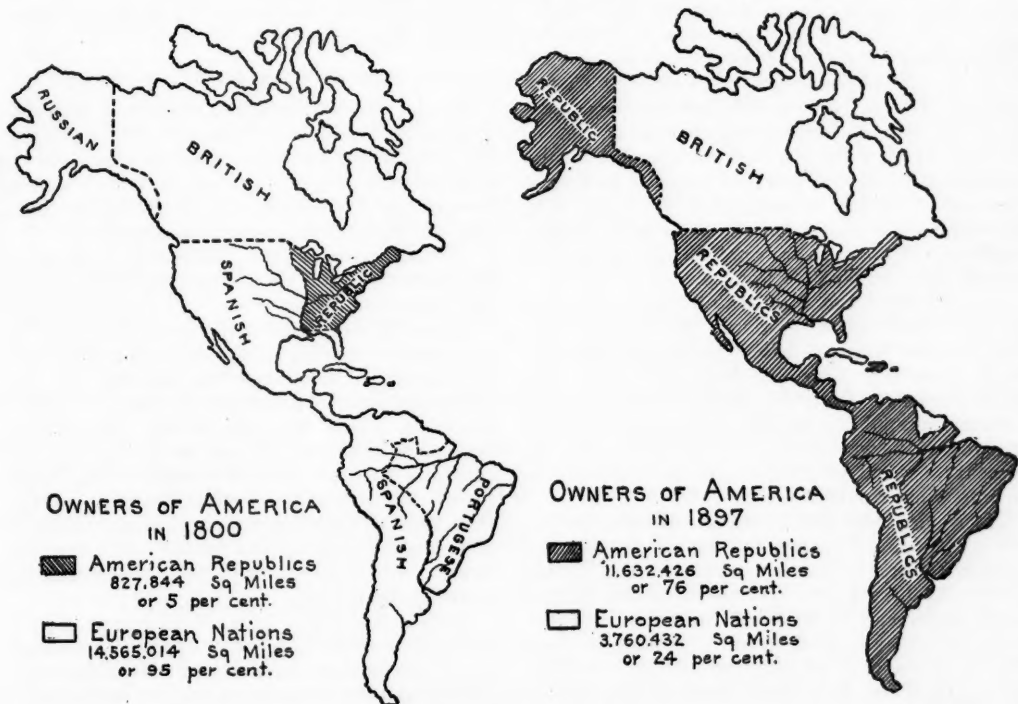
With such possibilities and prospects for the near future, the question naturally arises, What should be their policy toward each other and the outside world? The relations of the republics to

one another has, as far as the United States is concerned, long been a well-settled policy—a policy of peace and good will by the elder toward the eighteen younger sister republics. They having complimented her by copying, to a greater or less extent, her written constitution, self-interest, as well as a becoming pride in her own political institutions, has naturally stimulated an active interest in their welfare.

Even before their independence was established, the friendship of the United States was well expressed by Jefferson, who, in 1816, declared:

"Every kindness which can be shown to the South and Central Americans, every friendly office and aid within the limits of the law of nations, I would cheerfully extend to them without any fear whatever of Spanish displeasure. For this, indeed, would only be a reassertion of our own independence."

That this sentiment is reciprocated by the younger sisters is manifest from the proceedings of the recent International American Conference at Washington, and from the establishment there of a permanent Bureau of American Republics, whose magnificent mission it is to promote the peace, material development, progress, and prosperity of the three Americas.



TERRITORIAL GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN THE PRESENT CENTURY.

PEACE AND GOOD WILL.

The example of the United States has not only shaped the policy of the republics toward one another, but also toward the nations of the Old World. It is a policy of "peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none."

Not only in their intercourse with one another, but with the outside world, should the American republics scrupulously avoid the destructive war policy of European nations during the present century—wars which, in the aggregate, have cost over one hundred billion dollars (\$100,000,000,000).

It is for the republics to choose whether they will pursue a similar policy, or, on the contrary, devote their energies and expenditures to the arts of peace. In brief, they must choose between a nineteenth-century European policy of destruction and a twentieth-century American policy of construction—between wars and arbitration.

ARBITRATION AS A PRACTICAL POLICY.

For some unaccountable reason, the farmers, laborers, and taxpayers, and, until quite recently, the boards of trade and other commercial bodies, have seemed to consider international peace and arbitration as a glittering generality, and visionary; in other words, as a theoretical question for the exclusive attention of the moralist and philanthropist. The time has arrived when it should not only be treated as a practical business question, but as one of transcendent practical importance. If the tariff is a business question for the consideration of Congress, of national and local boards of trade, of national, state, and local granges, and the national and local labor organizations, still more so are war debts, which are the corner-stone of tariff legislation.

A few facts and figures will make plain the practical side of the question. As above stated, the wars of Europe during the nineteenth century have cost over one hundred billion dollars (\$100,000,000,000). Suppose the nineteen American republics, at peace with one another and the rest of the world, should, during the twentieth century, expend a similar sum for public improvements, what would it accomplish?

It would build the Nicaragua Canal; the Inter-Continental Railway, uniting the republics of North, Central, and South America; the Florida Ship Canal; improve permanently the Mississippi River and its principal tributaries, and protect the valley from destructive floods; improve the Amazon and its many tributaries; the Orinoco, La Plata, and other rivers in the various republics; improve all the great harbors of the

Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts; irrigate the arid lands of the great West, and thereby quadruple the value of the 600,000,000 acres of public lands still owned by the general government; erect much-needed new public buildings in the capitals of the nineteen republics and in their great commercial cities; erect lighthouses and life-saving stations, and inaugurate and complete hundreds of other public improvements that would give employment to labor and add to the prosperity and wealth of the republics. To state the case more concisely, *it would build a thousand Nicaragua Canals at a cost of \$100,000,000 each.*

The expenditure of such enormous sums of public money, whether for war or peace, destruction or construction, is, then, clearly a subject for the consideration of the taxpayer, and the sooner he realizes that the question of international peace and arbitration is a business matter the better it will be for his own business interests.

But arbitration relates to the policies of governments, and while the business interests just mentioned can create the necessary public sentiment in the respective republics, it devolves upon the republics themselves to take the lead in the solution of this problem, so vitally important to the future welfare of their taxpayers and citizens. They are already committed to the principle of arbitration, but their work in this direction remains incomplete.

A CONFERENCE OF REPUBLICS.

In the act of Congress, approved May 24, 1888, authorizing the President of the United States to invite the other American republics to a conference, it was expressly provided that in forwarding the invitations he should set forth that the conference is called to consider:

"First, measures that shall tend to preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the several American states."

In the deliberations of the conference arbitration was the leading topic, and a plan for a uniform treaty of arbitration was adopted and recommended to the governments of the respective republics. This recommendation has not yet been acted upon, and it may be desirable for the republics to hold another conference at Washington to modify and perfect the plan and further urge the consummation of a movement so transcendently important to the welfare of the western hemisphere, from both the moral and material standpoint.

Such a demonstration at Washington in 1900 would be a most timely and appropriate inauguration of the second century of the American republics and the twentieth century of the Christian era.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

EX-MINISTER TAYLOR'S VIEWS ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.

IN most of the newspaper comment on Mr. Hannis Taylor's "Review of the Cuban Question" in the *North American Review* for November the propriety of Mr. Taylor's conduct in publishing the article is discussed, rather than the propositions which he puts forward. These latter may be summarized as follows:

Mr. Taylor holds, in the first place, that Spain herself has no real parliamentary government. The political party holding the executive power always controls what purport to be the national elections, through the manipulation of the electoral machinery. The national will has no expression in the national assembly thus constituted, and "Spain cannot give her colonies what she does not herself enjoy—popular government, as that term is now understood throughout the world."

As a corollary of the surviving absolutism in her home government Spain's paternalism in colonial government, shown in both commercial and political restrictions, has cost the parent state all of her American colonies except Cuba and Porto Rico.

The economic causes of Cuba's distress are largely to be found in the unjust and burdensome discriminations imposed by Spanish legislation. The United States, for example, was fast becoming the only important market of Cuban sugar, but the Cuban was not permitted to buy in this market the manufactured articles that he needed. For those he must go to Spain. The only relief from Cuba's economic difficulties lies in transferring the power to enact commercial laws, as in all the great English colonies, from the home parliament to a Cuban legislature.

Real autonomy seems almost out of the question. The word conveys no definite idea to the Spaniard.

"The truth is that Spanish statesmen have no clear conception of the real meaning of the term 'autonomous colonial government;' and the Spanish people are almost a unit in their resolve to lose Cuba by force of arms rather than permit such a concession to be made."

SHALL WE INTERVENE?

As to the duty of the United States in the premises, Mr. Taylor pays no heed to the questions involved in the recognition of belligerency rights, evidently thinking that the matter has al-

ready got beyond the stage where such discussion could have been profitable. Coming directly to the issue of intervention, Mr. Taylor finds ample justification for such action on the part of the United States in the law of nations, even disregarding for the time being the Monroe doctrine. "Has the time arrived," he asks, "when the situation of affairs in Cuba, including the methods of devastation employed in the prosecution of the war, will justify us morally in the exercise of the right of intervention?" The question, he says, in the light of Spain's recent barbarities in Cuba, has become for us a question of moral dignity.

Mr. Taylor is fully convinced, as a result of his four years' observation of Spain's internal condition and resources, financial, political, and military, "that the simple application by the Government of the United States of moral pressure, provided that such pressure is exerted by the legislative and executive departments acting together in firm and hearty concert, will now be sufficient to accomplish the end in view."

A PROGRAMME FOR CONGRESS.

Mr. Taylor suggests the prompt adoption by Congress, upon its reassembling, of a joint resolution embodying three clear and definite propositions: "The first, asserting our right and duty, not only to ourselves, but to humanity, by virtue of the universally recognized doctrine of intervention, as well as by virtue of the Monroe doctrine, to put an end to the dreadful conflict so long raging in Cuba, because it involves not only the constant disturbance of our internal peace, but also the destruction of great commercial and property interests of our citizens; the second, asserting that, after enduring patiently all such evils incident to fifteen years of war in Cuba out of the last twenty-nine, the Government of the United States has offered in vain its friendly offices as peacemaker to Spain in hope of aiding her without offense to her susceptibilities in bringing to a close a strife so destructive to the material interests of both countries; the third, declaring that the Government of the United States, in view of Spain's refusal to accept such friendly and respectful mediation, has now resolved to exercise upon its own responsibility its entire moral influence, to the end that the war in Cuba may be brought to a speedy close, provided Spain fails to accomplish that result in a reasonable time, to be clearly indicated."

It is Mr. Taylor's belief that the mere passage of such a resolution by decided majorities in both houses of Congress, coupled with the President's hearty concurrence, would completely prostrate the present Cuban policy of Spain, so that no further action on our part would be required. If, however, Spain should attempt to resist our moral authority in the matter, she could do no more than suspend diplomatic relations; the passage of such a resolution by our Congress could not be justly regarded as a *casus belli*.

LESSONS OF THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

ONE of the less familiar phases of the Cuban question is presented by Surgeon-General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service in the November *Forum*. In summarizing the lessons of the yellow fever epidemic in the South, Dr. Wyman emphasizes the urgent need of sanitary reform in Cuban ports, and especially in the harbor of Havana, a natural breeding-ground of "Yellow Jack." He states that thirty-five of the visits of yellow fever to the United States since 1800 are known definitely to have been from Cuba, while twenty-three of these have been clearly traced to the port of Havana.

"Europe's protection against Cuba, in this particular, lies in her remoteness. A disease which lurks in a vessel starting across the ocean has time to develop and manifest itself so clearly that the quarantine officials on the other side can discover it on the vessel's arrival. But with Cuba hardly six hours from Key West, there will always be a percentage of danger, however stringent the quarantine regulations may be, if the conditions remain as they are, unless, indeed, we assume a policy of absolute non-intercourse with the island during the summer months.

"The harbor of Havana is a cesspool, which for years has received the drainage of the city; besides, it is a virtual *cul de sac*, which cannot be scoured by the tides or by fresh-water streams. The wharves on the Havana side of the harbor are notorious as sources of infection. An examination of the records of the quarantine stations on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts for 1894 shows eleven cases of yellow fever, all having been taken from vessels arriving at the Dry Tortugas station from the wharves in Havana. Two of these wharves, the Tallapiedra and the San José, are especially dangerous. Under the Tallapiedra empties the sewer from the military hospital, where the yellow fever patients from the army are treated. It has been said that no vessel with a non-immune crew on board has ever been tied to this wharf without yellow fever appearing among them. So well known is it as a

danger-point that sailors call it 'Dead Man's Hole'; and so great is the danger of tying up to it, that captains of American vessels have been known to pay for the privilege of discharging cargoes on lighters in the open bay, the payment being made by deduction from freight charges, amounting frequently to \$200 or \$300. American captains have frequently asserted that the United States Government should not allow vessels to go to this wharf."

Sanitary engineers have repeatedly shown that these conditions are wholly unnecessary. An artificial outlet to the harbor, they say, would permit the waters of the Gulf to wash through. Then the sewer-mains should be carried out to sea, and the old wooden wharves destroyed. These simple measures, it is believed, would go far to rid the city of its unenviable reputation as a pestilence-breeder.

That a reform of this kind is practicable seems to have been demonstrated in the experience of Vera Cruz, whose harbor was formerly almost as great a menace to the United States as Havana. With the great engineering changes at Vera Cruz brought about under the leadership of President Diaz the disease has been practically wiped out in that city.

Under the disturbed political conditions now prevailing in Cuba, no great public work of this character can well be undertaken, but Dr. Wyman urges that on the restoration of peace it should be the first concern of the United States to insist on better sanitation in Havana. That is a matter in which this country is vitally interested, and our protest should be heeded.

PRACTICAL PRECAUTIONS.

As this disease is exclusively a western hemisphere affair, Dr. Wyman suggests that the Bureau of American Republics might consider the matter and devise means of caring for Havana and other plague localities. He points out that, even if the commercial nations of the New World were to bear all the expense themselves, it would pay them to undertake this sanitary reformation, rather than continue to endure the fear of yellow fever. In addition to the loss of 15,934 lives, it has been estimated that the epidemic of 1878 cost the United States in commercial and industrial interruption at least \$100,000,000.

Dr. Wyman proposes certain improvements in our own methods of dealing with this matter. The National Government, in his opinion, should have full charge of maritime quarantine rather than the individual States.

Dr. Wyman outlines the approved precautionary measures to prevent the spread of the disease, as follows:

"To prevent the spread of the disease, the following precautionary measures are adopted: It may be taken for granted that on the appearance of the first case or two of yellow fever there will be considerable depopulation; and, assuming that the infection has not become widespread, this is to be desired. But so soon as the disease becomes epidemic egress can be allowed only under very careful restrictions. People must go by through train to such places either in the North or in the mountain resorts as are willing to receive them, and where health officers will agree to keep them under observation. A detention camp is put in operation, preparation for which is undertaken when the first case appears. Great care is exercised to keep the camp itself from becoming infected, since it is not intended for the reception of the sick. All the baggage that goes there is thoroughly disinfected; and the visitors are held for ten days, to demonstrate that they are not infected. Should a case of yellow fever appear among them, the patient is immediately taken to the camp hospital, which is usually established about a mile away. After a detention of ten days, those persons who have shown no signs of the disease are given 'free pratique'—a certificate showing that they have been through the camp and have not contracted the yellow fever. This certificate is honored by all quarantine authorities, and its holder is allowed to go where he chooses. One such detention camp established by the Marine Hospital Service is now in operation at Fontainebleau, ten miles from Ocean Springs, which has given refuge to a large number of visitors; another at Mount Vernon Barracks, twenty-five miles north of Mobile, and a third near Avondale, fifteen miles west of New Orleans. The last was established principally for laborers intending to leave the city to go to work on the sugar plantations. This camp is necessary to prevent them from carrying yellow fever into the parishes. All mail leaving the suspected districts is disinfected. Freight is also classified, and such as can convey infection is treated before leaving Mobile or New Orleans. Baggage, unless bound for a point north of the Potomac, or to a few places in the mountains, is carefully disinfected. There is practically no danger of the spread of the disease north of the latitude of Maryland, particularly in the fall of the year."

Dr. Wyman states that it is still an unsettled question how the fever gained admission to the United States this year. He thinks that it may have reached this country from any one of a number of Central or South American ports, but the probability is that it came from Havana. The infection may have been brought to Ocean

Springs, where it first appeared, by Cuban insurgents, who made the village their temporary headquarters, but this is not absolutely certain, though it seems plausible.

"Every epidemic of yellow fever in the United States, thus far, has been preceded by doubtful cases; and as a rule there has been a disposition among local physicians to conceal a threatened outbreak as long as possible. The diagnosis of this fever is not always easy; and general practitioners make frequent mistakes."

MR. BRYCE ON THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

IN the *Contemporary Review* for November Mr. James Bryce writes on the significance of the Greater New York mayoralty election. After briefly outlining the questions raised by the recent contest (writing, of course, before it was decided), Mr. Bryce expresses the opinion that the most important issue of all was that of eliminating national party politics from municipal elections:

THE PARTISAN GOVERNMENT OF CITIES.

"In the United States the power, action, and spirit of party are wider and more persuasive than anywhere in Europe. That is the reason why the effect which the present contest may have upon the party system constitutes the true interest and deep significance of the election. Momentous as is, to the citizens of New York, the selection of the man who is to rule their enlarged municipality for four years, the question of partisan or non-partisan nominations is of far greater ultimate consequence to the country, for it goes down to the 'bed-rock' of the political system of the republic, of the political ideas and habits of the people. No greater forward step can be taken than to take municipal affairs 'out of politics.' The evils of the present system are monstrous and palpable; the arguments against it are comprehensible to everyone. The existing practice has, however, struck its roots deep. It is this habit of blind deference to party organization which needs to be broken, and it is easier to break it in the case of municipal elections than in any other, because the distinctive principles of Republicans and Democrats have nothing to do with clean streets or an honest police. Hence the importance of the present contest. To win without the help of the Republican machine would deal a heavy blow at city machines everywhere, for it would enable an example to be set in the greatest city of the Union of a municipal government relieved from all obligations to find places or contracts for its party friends, free to think of nothing but securing the best men."

"JUNIOR GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUBS."

AN article in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* by Winifred Buck describes an organization in New York City known as Junior Good Government Club No. 1 which is regarded as the pioneer of an important educational movement in the metropolis. This club has been maintained for about four years in connection with the University Settlement. It is composed of thirty-five boys, whose ages range from twelve to fifteen years.

Each session of the club lasts two hours. The first hour is given up to games, the second to a meeting for business and discussion.

"Visitors have often seen some of the boys in 'No. 1' playing modified baseball in the main part of the room, and others practicing trapeze and dumb-bell exercises in the gymnasium, while in odd corners and other available spots of both rooms boxing and wrestling matches were taking place at the same time that the more quiet boys were playing at tables the games that better suited their natures. All the boys realize so well that each of them must make some concession for the good of all and for the safety of property that these games are played with the utmost good nature, apparently great pleasure, and safety not only for the members but for the pictures and gas shades which decorate the walls."

This hour of freedom affords a good preparation for the deliberative assembly, in which the simpler rules of parliamentary law are studied and put in practice, officers are elected, and legislation enacted.

THE GROWTH OF LAW.

"Little by little, from a crude and brutal or sentimentally weak set of laws, grows a constitution not only written in the correct form but containing much truth and justice. But in starting a new club it is better for the director not to give the club a perfect constitution, for it is only the years of discussion and experience out of which that perfect constitution is evolved that helps the boys. All the good that comes from club life must come slowly and gradually—so gradually that all the minutest details of the machine of government are known and understood by the boys, and acknowledged by them, one by one, to be necessary. Figuratively speaking, and perhaps stretching the idea a little to make the meaning clear, they have *broadly* in the two hours of the club's session, and in *detail* in the three years of club life and growth, lived through all the stages of man's development, from his simplest attempts at lawmaking thousands of years ago to the complex machinery by which we

are governed to-day. By understanding the necessity for every law as it is made the boys become willing law-keepers; they become intelligent ones also, for they see that constant watchfulness and thoughtfulness are necessary to keep those laws up to the ever-growing and changing requirements of humanity."

In this respect the experience of the Junior Good Government Club is not unlike that of the George Junior Republic. But it must not be inferred that the club is at all times an embryo Citizens' Union.

"PRACTICAL POLITICS."

"It is a curious fact that the untrained boy, like the untrained man, when given the chance of self-government, falls at once into the way of devising the most ingenious and complicated bad government possible. Junior Good Government Club No. 1, and all the other clubs this writer knows, have lived through their Tammany Hall periods. When a year comes in which the majority of members have had two or three years' training in the club charges of bribery and corruption are few, but when the older members move out and their places are filled from below by more youthful 'politicians,' then the Tammany-Platt situation is inevitable sooner or later."

It is encouraging to learn from the testimony of this writer that "a higher and higher sense of honor and morality is developed in each boy every year of his club life," and that in many cases "the most harmless act of one year appears to the boys a downright wrongdoing the next."

So much confidence in the value of this club discipline is felt by competent observers, like Mr. J. A. Riis, that the Board of Education has granted the use of rooms in public school buildings, and the organization of Junior Good Government clubs will be actively pushed during the coming winter.

THE THREE-YEAR UNDERGRADUATE PERIOD.

THE movement for the reduction of the collegiate period from four years to three is making progress in this country, notwithstanding the well-known conservatism of our institutions of higher learning. Prof. George Hempl, of the University of Michigan, makes a forcible argument in support of the proposition in the December number of the *Educational Review*.

Some of Professor Hempl's objections to the present system are stated in the following paragraph, which we quote from his article:

"We cannot justify our action by claiming

that we are fostering education; preserving as much as possible of it in an age and a country that have little enough. In the first place, our requirements for a liberal or collegiate education are now at least a year higher than those of any other country. That is, we not only demand that the young man who wishes to study for the doctorate have a more extended general education than is demanded of the European candidate, but we also make all other students do as much before we release them with the bachelor's diplomas. Then, we have seen that our present practice reduces the number of those pursuing real advanced work under proper conditions; in this we are doing anything but fostering education, so far as higher education is concerned. As for collegiate education, we lament the fact that with a three-year period many students would have one year less of the advantage of college training. But how about this fourth-year work? In most institutions a large part, if not all, of the senior work is real university work, but we have seen that graduation usually breaks it off before it has been carried to a point where its peculiar value can be appreciated. It is surely pedagogically indefensible to have a young man devote a year of his life to getting started in a specialty which he is in all probability to abandon at the end of the year; but not only this, we have the right to induce him to do so. The great majority of our undergraduate students are surely no more fitted to be investigators than are the majority of teachers. So far as university work is concerned, we have, then, no justification in holding all students for a fourth year. But it may be said that in many of our colleges the senior work is collegiate—that is, its character remains unchanged, but it is extended, broadened, deepened; and it is claimed that the more a student gets of such education the better. The same argument would as well justify a five-year or a six-year undergraduate period. But when we stretch liberal education to a point where it becomes so expensive that only a select few can get it we deny it to a large part of our people who might otherwise have had it.

"In those universities that have both collegiate and professional departments we have had the foolhardiness of our course dinned into our ears so incessantly that we have at last listened and acted. Rather than let our sophomores and even our freshmen drop out in order to get started in their professions we are busy devising schemes to make them such concessions as will enable us to hold them as long as possible and yet permit us to keep up the appearance of not having reduced the collegiate period until some big-brother institution finds the courage to take the lead."

TENNYSONIANA.

MOST of the English magazines have articles called out by the publication of the Tennyson memoir, reviewed in our November number. Some of these notices are more than mere echoes and estimates of the book; they contain fresh matter derived from personal knowledge. The *Quarterly Review* article is evidently written by an intimate friend. He selects as the most striking characteristic of the late poet "his absolutely unimpeachable veracity." He remarks on the "freshness of humility which is so striking a characteristic of all Tennyson's correspondence."

Of the poet's attitude toward spiritualism, which the reviewer describes as "assuredly one of the epileptiform links between insane tendency and insane fact," we are told that "once, to the writer's personal knowledge, he received a communication on the subject which caused him some worry and thought. One for whom he had a great personal affection wrote that it was his duty to surrender poetry, his literary life, all, in order to lend the impulse of his name to an unproven evangel. But his hesitation was soon allayed, as, rallying from his momentary doubt, he stated the destiny of the true poet to be higher than merely to become, as his correspondent had become, credulous by desire and a fervent missionary for the cure of his own mental difficulties and his own indecisions. And that was the only time we ever knew the matter to unsettle or discompose him."

The reviewer complains that "whether purposely or not we cannot say, this memoir seems to evade the question as to the religious views of the late poet"; and quotes from his own personal recollection four sentences of Tennyson toward remedying this lack:

"A higher form of healing you call some of the miracles of Christ—and so you create a greater miracle than you explain away." "S. once said to me, 'You Protestants have no idea what prayer means.' Thank God, he was wrong—what should we be if we did not know? 'Religion a drug'—do these people say so? Not true religion or true poetry." "I tell you the nation without faith is doomed; mere intellectual life—however advanced or howsoever perfected—cannot fill the void."

Agnostic he might have become, so the reviewer opines, but for the incomprehensible death of Arthur Hallam. As it was, he "remained always a sincerely religious man, and among the wisest of spiritual seers." A "grand, simple, charity-qualified Puritanism . . . hallowed his mature manhood, and deepened into the simple faith and religious purpose of old age."

"A strong man, with the light that God gave him he saw and believed, and was steadfast and satisfied. He never wavered from faith; he recanted not from assurance of belief; he repented not of his doubt, for doubt he had none in anything. He was an instance—a living, breathing, palpable instance—of the rock-based human character that fronted the future with faith, and yet murmured no formula of belief whatever."

Tennyson's Religion.

Tennyson's niece, Miss Agnes Grace Weld, writes a charming and touching paper upon her uncle in the *Contemporary Review* for November. What is of special interest is the testimony which she gives of the simple, childlike faith of the great poet. Miss Weld says:

"He was preëminently a man of prayer, and, as he told me shortly before his death, never had one earnest prayer of his failed to receive an answer. Holding in an intense degree the spirituality of religion, he and his wife attached great value to the partaking together of the Holy Communion, and my uncle would often dwell in his talks with me upon the special nearness of Christ to him in this sacrament, but the manner thereof, he said, was far too sacred to be expressed in words."

She describes the delightful walks which she used to have with her uncle along the Down of Freshwater, during which the poet's conversation on religious topics seems to have been singularly free and unrestrained:

"Nothing that others ever spoke to me, and nothing I ever read, even in the pages of the Bible, ever made the impression upon me that his words and manner did when he would say to me, in exactly the same natural way as a child would express his delight at his father making him his companion: 'God is with us now on this down as we two are walking together just as truly as Christ was with the two disciples on the way to Emmaus; we cannot see him, but he, the Father and the Saviour and the Spirit, is nearer, perhaps, now than then to those who are not afraid to believe the words of the Apostles about the actual and real presence of God and his Christ with all who yearn for it.' I said I thought such a near, actual presence would be awful to most people. 'Surely the love of God takes away and makes us forget all our fear,' he answered. 'I should be sorely afraid to live my life without God's presence; but to feel that he is by my side now just as much as you are, that is the very joy of my heart.' And I looked on Tennyson as he spoke, and the glory of God rested upon his face, and I felt that the presence of the Most High had, indeed, overshadowed him."

The Poet as a Talker.

Mr. Alfred P. Groves contributes to *Cornhill* for November "a personal reminiscence" of Tennyson in Ireland in 1878, when the poet, then in his seventieth year, was staying with Mr. Butcher at Kilkee-by-the-Sea. He thus describes the poet as a conversationalist:

"His gestures were free and spontaneous, his voice full and musical. . . . His accent and speech both surprised me. I was quite prepared for the fastidious articulation and premeditated hesitation in the choice of words to which so many distinguished English university men are prone. There was a rich burr in his accent—Lincolnshire, I suppose—and a pungent directness in his utterance which were as refreshing as they were unlooked for. Then he evidently possessed the rare knack of getting the very best out of his fellow-talkers at the same time that he gave them much more than he got for it.

"Tennyson acknowledged to having taken a very deep interest in spiritualism, but he added that, though he could not account for some of the phenomena he had witnessed, investigation had led him to no valuable results, and he had therefore dropped it."

Mr. Leslie Stephen's Judgment.

A brilliant and even beautiful critique of the character and work of Tennyson appears in the *National Review* over the signature of Mr. Leslie Stephen. After recalling his old student days, when worship of Tennyson was the fashionable idolatry, Mr. Stephen confesses that from the publication of the "Idylls" in 1859 he was "not quite of the inner circle of true worshippers." "He has obviously seen the Northern farmer with his own eyes; he has only contrived his knights, who never seem to me to be clothed with real flesh and blood." Mr. Stephen would have liked to know more about the twenty years (1831–50), even about the bare pounds, shillings, and pence, than the "Life" reveals. Referring to Hallam's death, he observes: "If we may not call it morbid, it is at least abnormal that the loss of a college friend should cause not only immoderate agony, but such prolonged depression." Yet, "as an embodiment of the purest passion of friendship," the "In Memoriam" is, he takes it, unapproachable.

"Lovableness," as "the dominant note of Tennyson's character, is the impression made by the whole of the biography." Of the poet's religious beliefs, Mr. Stephen remarks:

"Tennyson, like many noble and deep thinkers, was terribly perplexed by the alternatives apparently offered: by his aversion on one side to certain orthodox dogmas, and by his dread and

hatred of some tendencies which claim at least to be scientific. His ideal hero was the man who faced doubts boldly and attained clear convictions of one kind or other. On the other hand, he is always haunted by the fear of depriving your sister of her 'happy views.' . . . Tennyson, even in the 'In Memoriam,' always seems to me to be like a man clinging to a spar left floating after a shipwreck, knowing that it will not support him, and yet never able to make up his mind to strike out and take his chance of sinking or swimming. That may be infinitely affecting, but it is not the attitude of the poet who can give a war-cry to his followers, or of the philosopher who really dares to 'face the specters of the mind.' He can 'lay them for the moment; but they are always in the background, and suggest, too often, rather a querulous protest against an ever-recurring annoyance than any such mental victory as issues in a coherent and settled conviction on either side."

His Poetic Workmanship.

Mr. Harold Spender, writing on the poet's memoir in the *Fortnightly*, laments that it offers "not a portrait, but an heroic outline." There are many omissions:

"Of his long separation (1839-49) from Emily Selwood; of the depression verging on suicide which followed the death of Hallam; of that despair of success in his calling which nearly led him to emigrate—of these things we shall never know anything more than he has told us himself in his poetry, and, above all, in 'Merlin and the Glean.'"

The true value of the work Mr. Spender finds "in its contribution to literary appreciation and criticism." It leaves on the mind "the impression of slowness—slowness in development and slowness in composition." He describes Tennyson as "the least opulent of all the Victorian group." Then, too, "common sense—understood as a hatred of extremes, a sort of balance or mean—was Tennyson's ideal both in thought and conduct." His "hatred of extravagance or violence, even in the utterance of a truth or the remedy of an evil, is what defines Tennyson as a thinker." But the poet is above all an artist. "If he was a slow worker, it was because of his high artistic consciousness. If he lived apart from men, it was because nature was his workshop, nature his study, nature his passion." His absolute accuracy in reproducing nature was the "result of faithful and precise workmanship." The memoir shows him always at work:

"Tennyson's chief claim to fame is that, coming after so many poets who had worked in the same field, the field of nature, he is still himself—not Wordsworth, nor Shelley, nor another.

To this he attained mainly by two things—brevity and precision, but mainly by precision."

"Crusty Christopher" and the "Bumptious" Poet.

Blackwood's review of the memoir has in it a spicy passage or two. Referring to Mr. Lockhart's *Quarterly* article in 1833, the writer thinks it "proper to point out that that masterpiece of irony, exquisitely calculated as it was to wound the feelings of such a bumptious young fellow as the author of 'Vex not thou the poet's mind' might naturally be presumed to be, is malicious rather than malignant. The justice of many of its comments was, at all events, tacitly acknowledged by the poet in the most convincing and flattering manner. . . .

"The poet might, nevertheless, have derived substantial consolation and encouragement from 'Maga.' Christopher North's critique of 'Poems, Chiefly Lyrical,' is characterized by the biographer as 'comically aggressive, though not wholly unfriendly' (i., 8); but he must be a superficial reader to whom that description appears at all adequate or exhaustive. No such judicious, yet cordial reception was ever, we believe, accorded to young poet by veteran critic. The manner, to be sure, is Christopher's 'ownest own'—a manner which to the present age seems strangely boisterous and exuberant. . . . Disregarding the advice of Arthur Hallam, Tennyson had published his lines on 'Crusty Christopher.'"

Edmund Gosse's Criticism.

In the *North American Review* Mr. Edmund Gosse writes a frank criticism of the memoir. The biographer, he thinks, will be deemed somewhat unsympathetic:

"His approach, I admit, might be more urbane. But I am not inclined to cavil at the spirit in which he writes; this is a case in which a little arrogance is more than pardonable. Lord Tennyson is not a writer by profession, and although the picturesqueness of some of his narrative does great credit to the clearness of his eye, from him must not be expected the graces of the finished literary artist. But his roughness is not unpleasant to me; I respect and I almost admire it. It is the growl of the watch-dog guarding his master in his sleep. Or, to change the simile, it is the artisan throwing open the doors of a monument which has at last been completed. The public may look at it or may refrain. But he knows that there is something there, for which he himself claims no credit, which will be the object of impassioned curiosity as long as the English language endures. And he is justified in so believing."

PRESENT DAY POETS.

As They Seem to "The Quarterly."

THE ancient saying that a living dog is better than a dead lion may scarcely apply to men of letters, and least of all to men of verse. But even at a time when Lord Tennyson's "Life" and Mrs. Browning's "Letters" fill the public mind with memories of the greater dead, the work of living, though lesser, poets awakens an even keener interest. There is a brilliant article in the *Quarterly Review* on "Some Minor Poets" in which this tendency of popular opinion is attested and promoted. A few of the reviewer's judgments may be cited here.

THE AUTHOR OF "MANDALAY."

Mr. Rudyard Kipling is the first singer selected. He is emphatically declared to be a poet; he does "express emotion in musical rhythm":

"His whole utterance vibrates with an audible, if somewhat coarse, pulse of feeling; is quickened by a bold, if somewhat bravado, passion; is instinct with a buccaneer's daring, an imperialist's idealism, a man's fiber and flesh and blood. And it is resonant with corresponding lilt and rhythm. It swings effects on the reader by its flashing, dashing refrains. Neither sensation nor cadence are ever sustained, and both are seldom delicate. They are earthly, but not earthy; compact of the world, but not of clay. . . . They are gleams and glimpses, not rounded wholes. His romance is weirdness rather than mysticism, respiration more than aspiration. . . . He has gripped life as he has found it; and wherever he has found heroism, or fidelity, or self-sacrifice, or duty, or a seeking after God, he has worthily repeated it. His whole message is informed with a scorn of the petty and sordid, the sickly and the maudlin, as well as with a most signal humor, liquid rather than dry, if we may coin the phrase. His defects are a lack both of conspicuous depth and subtlety, an intemperance, an impatience of 'quietness and confidence,' an occasional sub-redolence of the tap-room, a want of real culture both of soul and mind. . . . His enormous directness of animal vigor, his absolute sincerity and magic insight, above all his impetuous audacity, are qualities of these defects. He is truly and powerfully himself."

Passages he has written may be "a pugilist's poetry, but none the less poetical to the core." "He reaches the climax of his peculiar method in 'Mandalay.'"

THE ENGLISH ARISTOPHANES.

Next comes Mr. Gilbert. The reviewer pronounces him to be "the nearest approach to Aristophanes that English literature can boast."

The populace think of him as a smart librettist of light opera; they do not recognize his "poetical greatness":

"What they do not know is that his satire of foibles is poetical satire, that his songs are almost the only modern songs inevitably singable, and that, like Aristophanes, while tilting against cant and humbug, unmasking folly and affectation, he lifts his labors into an ideal atmosphere of logical illogicality, and invests the whole with a raiment of madrigal melody and of graceful railleury that redeem the bitterness and the scorn. Tennyson himself has not indited sweeter lyrics than Mr. Gilbert, who is the master of catch and glee and roundelay. . . . Mr. Gilbert is capable of kindlier cleverness than this brilliant cynicism, nor is even that, when it is most cynical, steeped in gall. It is not saturnine, like Swift's; we feel that the author smiles, not grins; his loftier sentiment rings true; whatever his shortcomings, Mr. Gilbert never minces or simpers. We claim to have proved him a poet, and not merely an ephemeral poet."

"THE TURGID ORATOR OF THE PLATFORM."

After these eulogies the writer indulges in a severer vein:

"In Mr. William Watson, on the other hand, we descry the turgid orator of the platform. He strikes us as a rhapsodical journalist who has taken to rhyme—rhyme often of partisan proclivities and frequently bombastic. His muse is the tenth—that of the press. It is affluent and effluent; its affluence is that of Boanerges, and its effluence has the ring of Little Bethel; redundant, sonorous passages abound, but there is little daintiness and less discernment. This kind of writer is everlastingly in chase of a grievance. It might have been the unpunctuality of the Southeastern Railway; it is to the honor of Mr. Watson that it was 'The Purple East.' . . . An absolutely 'minor poet' he is fated to remain."

THE JAPANESE LANTERN OF ASIA.

Sir Edwin Arnold comes in for yet sterner handling:

"His poetical works remind us of a Turkish bazaar, whose wares are aromatic and gorgeous, but cheapen on recurrent acquaintance. Sir Edwin is often effective and insinuating; he is rarely solid or elegant; and his sentiment is generally of the sentimental order. He, too, is inspired by the paper divinity whose glories he has hymned, 'Ephemera, Tenth Muse.' . . . There is, to be frank, too much tinsel, too little gold, about his verse, and there are errors of taste in abundance. . . . We cannot believe that Sir Edwin is of the immortals. Among the ephemerals he ranks;

but celebrity is not fame. He is too glib, too officious, too trivial for the future. His real merit is that of an acclimatizer; he has naturalized the East in the West. Otherwise we look in vain for any unity of utterance, any unbordered light, any leading guidance. He has never eclipsed the level of the Newdigate prizeman."

Mr. Dobson, as a writer of *vers-de-société*, is "a rescuer of the forgotten, the paladin of oblivion." "Character is his forte; whenever he touches child-life he is delicious." His verse is "perfectly sympathetic and malleable." Mr. Andrew Lang is declared to be "the most finished" of the modern professors of "the poet's game of chess"—the use of the intricate measures of the old French school of Villon. "There is a true pleasure in the flawlessness of form which distinguishes Mr. Lang." Yet

"As we read Mr. Lang's 'Ballades in Blue China' we seem to behold a boy blowing soap-bubbles; they are crystalline, prismatic drops, *teretes atque rotundæ*; the illusion is perfect; but they are bubbles, and of soap, after all."

A BROCADER OF HIS INNER LIFE.

The reviewer next enters "the honey-fields of the Fantastics, where Mr. Thompson and Mr. Le Gallienne suck their drowsy sweets." Mr. Thompson is "infinitely the superior":

"A sort of spiritual sumptuousness, a kind of scriptural paganism, pervade him, while his vocabulary is over-inlaid with 'barbaric pearl and gold.' . . . Of course his theme is monotonous; nature is for him a treasury of emblems and love and ecstasy of the soul. Yet no one can deny him emotion, pure, if lackadaisical, and luxuriance, perhaps over-luxuriance, of melody. . . . Robust, in tune with man militant, Mr. Thompson will never be, but neither will he ever be blatant or servile or ignoble."

"LE GALLIENITY."

Mr. Le Gallienne is not spared:

"Mr. Le Gallienne apes Keats, and disgraces him by rant and frippery that befit a third-rate actor or a second-hand property-monger; his frenzies are those of a penny-reading reciter; he gushes over a picked blossom; he is a mass of sickly affectations. His erotics are the very worst, and that is saying a great deal; perhaps they find readers on Southend Pier."

Mr. Davidson has about him "a general Le Gallienity"; but "he is much more inventive and virile, less puling and hectic. Still, he is one of that brotherhood whose note is constantly maudlin and bizarre."

The reviewer has high praise for Mrs. Meynell and Mr. Henley, neither of whom ought, in his

judgment, to be called minor a poet at all. The Poet Laureate is dismissed with the summary verdict: "Mr. Austin has said nothing, though he has said it nicely."

"HYMNS THAT HAVE HELPED."

"M'CLURE'S" for December has an installment of Mr. W. T. Stead's collection of hymns which various people declare to have helped them in various ways. It seems that the "Rock of Ages" has probably influenced more English-speaking people than any other hymn. This has been translated by Mr. Gladstone into Latin, Greek, and Italian; it was asked for by the Prince Consort as he came near to death; it was sung by Gen. J. E. B. Stuart as he was dying; the butchered Armenians at Constantinople sang a translation of it, and so forth. Mr. Stead has this to say of its inception:

"Toplady, a Calvinistic vicar of a Devonshire parish, little dreamed that he was composing the most popular hymn in the language when he wrote what he called 'A living and dying prayer for the holiest believer in the world.' For Toplady was a sad polemist whose orthodox soul was outraged by the Arminianism of the Wesleys. He and they indulged in much disputation of the brickbat and Billingsgate order, as was the fashion in those days. Toplady put much of his time and energy into the composition of controversial pamphlets, on which the good man prided himself not a little. The dust lies thick upon these his works, nor is it likely to be disturbed now or in the future. But in a pause in the fray, just by way of filling up an interval in the firing of polemical broadsides, Augustus Montague Toplady thought he saw a way of launching an airy dart at a joint in Wesley's armor, on the subject of sanctification. So, without much ado, and without any knowledge that it was by this alone he was to render permanent service to mankind, he sent off to the *Gospel Magazine* of 1776 the hymn 'Rock of Ages.' When it appeared he had, no doubt, considerable complacency in reflecting how he had winged his opponent for his insolent doctrine of entire sanctification, and it is probable that before he died—for he only survived its publication by two years, dying when but thirty-eight—he had still no conception of the relative importance of his own work. But today the world knows Toplady only as the writer of these four verses. All else that he labored over it has forgotten, and, indeed, does well to forget."

Dr. Pusey declared this hymn to be "the most deservedly popular hymn, perhaps the very favorite."

TWO ENGLISH ARTISTS AND THEIR WORK.

The Late Sir John Gilbert.

MR. SPIELMANN contributes to the current *Magazine of Art* a timely appreciation of the work of Sir John Gilbert, especially as an artist in black-and-white:

"From the first, Gilbert was an inveterate illustrator, and the adventures of Don Quixote, Tristram Shandy, and Gil Blas provided him with many a congenial subject.

"His drawings for book-illustrations were always careful and delicate; but it was in his work for the pictorial press, only then springing into real being, that his capacity for initiation and his full freedom and vigor first showed themselves. It has been computed that for the *Illustrated London News* alone he drew not fewer than 30,000 'cuts,' and to these must be added the innumerable contributions to ephemeral newspapers, pamphlets, books, etc. And beyond these are the 400 pictures—in oil and water-color—contributed to the Royal Academy and other galleries, and the works he has never exhibited at all.

"Inspired by the spirit, if not by the example, of Mr. Watts, Sir John Gilbert, in 1893, presented to the nation an important collection of his works. With this view he brought together a noble series, representing his work from 1838 to 1891, and distributed them among London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and Blackburn."

Our readers are referred to the article on Sir John Gilbert which appears in another part of this number of the REVIEW.

William Quiller Orchardson.

The Christmas number of the *Art Journal*, which deals with the life and work of Mr. William Q. Orchardson, is written by Mr. James Stanley Little, and it forms an interesting addition to the list of artist monographs or "extras" issued in connection with the *Art Journal*. It is difficult to find suitable quotations, but the following may serve to give some idea of the leading characteristics of the artist:

"It may be safely asserted of the work of William Quiller Orchardson that it does possess, and in a preëminent degree, that high virtue of individuality which every work of art must possess if it is to make good its claim to have a permanent value. . . . Mr. Orchardson is always individual in his color, in his composition, in his choice of subject.

"He possesses also that rare quality which, for lack of a better word, must be called taste. It is the possession of this attribute which renders his art preëminent over the art of the same class of

most of his predecessors, and, it may be said unhesitatingly, of all of his contemporaries.

"He has an intimate grasp of situation. His pictures have that peculiarly appellant and convincing quality of inevitableness, a quality resulting from the unity and balance of his designs."

For an interesting account of the career of Mr. Orchardson, our readers are commended to turn to the *Art Annual* itself. Among the illustrations are four full-page plates—"Trouble," a reproduction of the last subject-picture painted by Mr. Orchardson, and not yet exhibited; "Napoleon on Board the *Bellerophon*," a line-engraving after the picture in the National Gallery of British Art; "A Social Eddy," a reproduction of a society picture in the collection of Provost Orchar, and "Hard Hit."

AMERICAN COMIC OPERA.

WRITING in the *Musical Record*, Mr. B. E. Woolf gives expression to the sentiments of many intelligent and discriminating lovers of comic opera in his condemnation of much of what now masquerades as that form of amusement in our American cities.

Mr. Woolf declares that the artistic element, so prominent in the operas of Offenbach, Lecocq, Audran, and Sullivan, is wholly lacking in the scores of our native composers, and as for the librettos, "they are so silly in subject, so weak in treatment, and so flabby in humor that they are not worth considering in a spirit of serious criticism."

The native comic opera composer of the day Mr. Woolf regards as essentially, if not literally, a plagiarist, and the worst of it is that he invariably copies the vulgarities rather than the refinements of his originals.

"Should he be possessed of musical individuality, he resolutely stifles it and seeks popularity—not the popularity that is difficult of achievement, but that which can be readily grasped by imitating the popularity of others who have won success by giving free scope to their own marked individualities. Hence is it that so much of our home-made comic opera has a strong second-hand aspect. Often he makes a bolt in the direction of Arthur Sullivan; but as the charm of that delightful melodist lies in the graceful flow and spontaneous naturalness of his tunes rather than in choppy, ear-tickling rhythms, imitation is trying, and rarely successful. Hence, the native composer has recourse to the less exacting copying of the dance and march music of Viennese composers, and the consequences are that the score of one native opera bears a wearisome and exasperating resemblance to that of another, and that

home musical invention puts on the appearance of exhaustion."

Mr. Woolf insists upon a rigid distinction between genuine comic opera and what is known abroad as "musical comedy"; to this latter belongs the bulk of what is presented here as comic opera, but which Mr. Woolf dismisses as nothing else than "rough-and-tumble, vulgar farce with music."

DOES THE PUBLIC GET WHAT IT WANTS?

Mr. Woolf has no patience with the oft-repeated assertion that the public would not support a higher artistic standard.

"It is a curious and far from complimentary fact that the public should be so persistently credited with a partiality for what is degenerate in art. The frequency and the positiveness with which that point is urged might pass unquestioned, if lamentingly, were it not remembered how the public flocked to see the Gilbert and Sullivan operas as long as the librettist and composer continued up to the standard they set in their earlier works—were it not fresh in mind how it crowded to witness 'The Geisha.' It is scarcely just to this same scapegoat public to credit, or rather to discredit, it with incurably bad taste and a craving for what is cheaply vulgar and vulgarly cheap without giving it fair opportunity to vindicate itself. The world must be amused as well as peopled, and that it is pleased with a rattle and tickled with a straw is no convincing argument that it will not be more pleased and more tickled with things less trivially infantile."

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

MR. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS continues his series of descriptions of notable functions in an account of the celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in the December *Harper's*. He tells, as evidence of its far-reaching effects, how freight rates from the River Platte and New Zealand rose 30 per cent. on account of the extra supply of food stuffs needed in London; how a house in Piccadilly was rented at ten thousand dollars for the week—to an American; how a room facing St. Paul's, in front of which the chief ceremony of the day occurred, was advertised at twenty-five hundred dollars; how the unwary were duped into purchasing seats that existed only on paper; how the syndicates and speculators were gouged by the contractors, and how the carpenters and joiners struck each day for higher wages; and how, after all this tremendous preparation, the seats finally sold for just about one-fifth of the amount required to reimburse their owners.

Meanwhile, the officials in charge of the great parade were having troubles of their own.

"The problem was such a one as would present itself to the police of New York were it necessary to protect a route six miles in length which would cross from New York to Brooklyn over one bridge and return by another, were there such a bridge. It was expected that three millions of people would view the procession, and that it would be necessary to bring fifty thousand soldiers into London in order to line the route properly—that is, with as many soldiers as, had they been placed shoulder to shoulder, would have stretched in a straight line for thirty-two miles. The chief danger that presented itself was that the crowd, having seen the procession in London, would rush across to the Surrey side to see it again, and that the people on the Surrey side would cross over to London. The police cut this Gordian knot by treating the two banks of the river separately, and by closing London Bridge at midnight on the day before the jubilee, and the four bridges nearest to the route of the procession on the day of the jubilee from eight in the morning until three in the afternoon. In other parts of London all vehicular traffic was stopped at different points from seven o'clock up to ten, and only certain streets crossing the line of the procession were open. No carts or wagons, or even people on horseback, were allowed to take up a place in the cross streets within a hundred feet of the procession, and no boxes nor ladders nor camp-stools were allowed within the same limited boundaries. The greatest danger to the public safety during the great parades in New York City is the criminal practice of allowing trucks and drays which are used as temporary stands to take up places on the cross streets. In case of a stampede they would completely cut off every outlet from the main thoroughfare, and impede the passage of fire engines and ambulances. It is a mistaken kindness on the part of the authorities, for while the owners of the trucks and drays may make a few dollars by renting seats, their barricades may cost many hundreds of lives.

"This route over which the queen was to drive, and which was guarded so admirably, and made beautiful by the display of such loyal good feeling, held in its six miles of extent more places of historical value to the English-speaking race than perhaps any other six miles that could be picked off on a map of the world."

When the procession finally did get started it was largely military, but with a most surprising mingling of nationalities:

"There was artillery with harness of russet leather that shone like glass, and bluejackets spread out like a fan and dragging brass guns be-

hind them, and sheriffs in cloaks of fur with gold collars and chains, and Indian princes as straight and fine as an unsheathed sword, in colored silk turbans of the East, and gilded chariots filled with poor relations from Germany, and three little princesses in white, who bowed so energetically that one of them fell in between the seats and had to be fished out again; there were foreign princes from almost every country except Greece, and military attachés in as varied uniforms as there are costumes at a fancy ball; and there was the commander-in-chief of the United States army riding with the representative of the French army, and Lieutenant Caldwell of our navy sitting a horse as calmly as though he had been educated at West Point, and the Hon. Whitelaw Reid in evening dress riding in the same carriage with the Spanish ambassador, and the papal nuncio in the same carriage with the ambassador from China.

"And there were the colonials. The colonial premiers wore gold lace and white silk stockings, but their faces showed they were men who had fought their way to the top in new, unsettled countries, and who had had to deal with problems greater than the precedence of a court. And surrounding each of them were the picked men of his country who had helped in their humbler way to solve these problems—big, sunburned, broad-shouldered men in wide slouch hats, and with an alert, vigilant swagger that suggested long, lonely rides in the bush of Australia and across the veldt of South Africa and through the snows of Canada. There were also Dyaks from Borneo, with the scalps of their former enemies neatly sewn to their scabbards, even though they did follow in the wake of a Christian queen; and black negroes in zouave uniforms from Jamaica; and Hausas from the gold coast who had never marched on asphalt before, and who would have been much more at home slipping over fallen tree-trunks and stealing through a swampy jungle. There were police from British Guiana, and Indians, and even Chinamen. Central America was the only one of the great divisions of the world that was not represented, and had there been a detachment from British Honduras there would have been marching in that parade British subjects from North, Central, and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia, and from the islands that, starting at Trinidad, circle the globe from the South Atlantic and Caribbean Sea, through the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean, and down through the South Pacific, and back again past the Falkland Islands to Jamaica and Trinidad."

And out of all this through the three million

spectators especially cheered four—the queen, Lord Roberts, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Maurice Gifford, of the Rhodesian Horse, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. When the queen finally arrived at the cathedral the ceremony consisted of the singing, by ten thousand voices, of the Te Deum, the national anthem, and the Doxology.

"And when it was all over, and the cannon at the Tower were booming across the water-front, the Archbishop of Canterbury, of all the people in the world, waved his arm and shouted, "Three cheers for the queen!" and the soldiers stuck their bearskins on their bayonets and swung them above their heads and cheered, and the women on the housetops and balconies waved their handkerchiefs and cheered, and the men beat the air with their hats and cheered, and the Lady in the Black Dress nodded and bowed her head at them, and winked away the tears in her eyes."

HOW ENGLAND BETRAYED THE BECHUANAS.

IT is a very sad story which Mr. H. R. Fox-Bourne tells in the *Fortnightly* for November in his "Case for the Bechuana Rebels."

Thirteen years ago the Bechuana people were, at their own urgent request, taken under British protection. Mr. Bourne recalls a point not to be lost sight of in view of later developments:

"Had it been permitted, Sir Charles Warren and Mr. Mackenzie would and could, in 1885, have extended British dominion not only over all Bechuanaland, but over Matabeleland as well. Khama desired this, and Lobengula was willing. But the Cape Colonists, among whom Mr. Cecil Rhodes was then a rising politician and on better terms than latterly with President Kruger and the Transvaal Boers, were not at that time ready to take charge of the whole of South Africa; nor did they favor the establishment of imperial rule over regions that they hoped some day to get into their own possession."

Thus, peacefully, and with full consent of the natives, might have been secured that "extension of the empire" which was only obtained later by war and imperiled by revolt. The unfortunate postponement seems to have been dictated not by imperial but by colonial considerations.

A PROPHECIC NATIVE PLEA.

Be that as it may, for eleven years Bechuanaland was governed by the Imperial High Commissioner. For the 60,000 natives some 38 reserves were set apart, with a total area of 4,800 square miles. As the country developed the white men came in in larger numbers. These were "more and more urgent in demanding wider scope. . . . Especially, they considered,

were their energies crippled by such valuable lands as the Taungs and Molopo reserves contained being left in the natives' possession."

Then the Dutch whites, in 1895, petitioned the Crown for incorporation of Bechuanaland in the Cape Colony. Counter-petitions were at once presented by the alarmed natives, in which they said:

"We know that if this country is annexed to the Cape Colony, instead of being prosperous we shall become ruined, instead of being contented we shall be discontented, instead of being justly and fairly treated we shall be unfairly treated through the indirect, if not direct, influence of the majority of the Cape Parliament, who will frame laws against the welfare of the natives in this country."

The Annexation Act, however, became law in October, 1895; but in the proclamation was contained the assurance, "All native reserves in the said territory . . . shall be and remain inalienable, save with the consent of her Majesty's principal Secretary of State to the Colonies." Poor Montsioa sent a protest to the queen, in which he said:

"We are sorry you have taken our land from us and given it to the Cape Government. We do not know their ways and laws. Please make it very just that the Cape shall not have the power to take away the piece of land you gave us in the Land Settlement of 1886. We are many people, and the land is very little. The land is our life. Help us!"

A MOST CONVENIENT REBELLION.

For the "rebellion" which began last November Mr. Bourne does not lay all the blame on the Cape Government. But he does say:

"However right and necessary it may have been to punish Galishwe and his accomplices, it is manifest that, either through mismanagement or by design, and perhaps with a mixture of both, what might have been a small and local disturbance was developed into a widespread 'rebellion.' The occasion was welcomed, according to the boast of some who took part in the sport, as affording opportunity for 'nigger-hunting' on a large scale."

Natives, innocent and guilty alike, were driven from their lands, a few hundreds shot down, many hundreds starved to death, and thousands taken prisoners. Most of these, "as the Cape Government admits, were in no way responsible for the rebellion and had no part in it, except in running away from their assailants."

"The principal advantage of this enterprise, if not its chief motive, was avowed by Sir Gordon Sprigg, the Cape premier, as early as February.

'Land which had been occupied by these rebellious people, and from which they had been driven and were being driven,' he then announced, 'never should be occupied by them again. So soon as authority of Parliament was given, they would establish, instead of rebellious people, a European population, who would be worthy of occupying the country and help forward its prosperity.'"

EVICTED AND ENSLAVEMENT.

The prisoners were, it is said, offered the choice between a trial for high treason and "indentured labor." On accepting the latter, they were sent down to Cape Town to be there indentured for five years to farmers and others. This, Mr. Bourne insists, is slavery. "English people, even Cape Colonists, have, over and over again, fiercely denounced the indenturing of captured natives by the Boers. Will it be sanctioned now that Cape Colonists are in favor of it?"

Put side by side with a statement of these facts, there is a bitter irony in the words:

"Mr. Chamberlain . . . stipulated that the lands formerly assigned to them should be inalienable, and that all their rights should be maintained 'subject to any gradual modifications tending to infuse principles of civilization and humanity into the native system.'"

Mr. Bourne concludes:

"We now see what those assurances were worth. By the Cape Government's dealings with the Bechuana intrusted to its care the honor of our country has been tarnished, and, more than that, the interests of these poor black fellow-subjects of ours have been wrecked and ruined. Whatever can yet be done to help them ought, surely, to be done at once and done thoroughly."

A SWEDISH EXPLORER IN CENTRAL ASIA.

IN the December *McClure's* Mr. Robert Sheppard, who came into exceptional prominence not long ago through his report of an interview with Ibsen, has an interesting account of Dr. Sven Hedin, a young Swedish traveler who has been doing some remarkable work in unexplored Asia. Dr. Hedin started out four years ago from Orenburg, Russia, with four main objects: (1) to study the glaciers on the eastern side of the Pamirs; (2) to search for the old Lop-nor Lake and settle the controversy between the two explorers, Prshewalsky and Richthofen, as to the real location of the lake; (3) to explore the Tibetan plateaus from the point of view of physical geography; and (4) to cross Asia from west to east. After crossing the Pamirs at the worst season of the year, he proceeded to the great salt

lake of Karakul, whose formerly unknown depth he ascertained to be 900 feet. Dr. Hedin spent the summer of 1891 in Kashgar, and left there the following February, intending to cross and explore the Takla-Makan Desert. Nobody had ever explored it before, and he was desirous of verifying the tales of "ancient towns buried in the sand" current among the surrounding tribes. His party entered the desert April 10. The water gave out, the camels died, all his party but one man succumbed. Abandoning everything but "two chronometers, a box of matches, ten cigarettes, and a compass," he pushed on with the remaining servant, Kasim, who carried a spade and an iron pot—the spade to dig for water, the pot containing "clotted blood, foul and putrid."

"When the sun rose we dug out holes in the sand, which was cold from the frost of the night, and undressed and lay down naked. With our clothes and the spade we made a little tent, which gave us just enough shelter for our heads. We lay there for ten hours. At nightfall we staggered on again, still toward the east. We advanced all the night of the second and the morning of the third of May. On this morning, as we were stumbling along, Kasim suddenly gripped my shoulder and pointed east. He could not speak. I could see nothing. At last he whispered, 'Tamarisk!' So we walked on, and after a while I saw a green thing on the horizon."

With unabated courage the dauntless traveler then pushed on, continually tortured by the failure to find water.

"All that day we lay naked in the shade of the trees. There was no sign of water anywhere. In the evening I dressed, and told Kasim to arise. He could not move. He was going mad. He looked fearful, lying flat on his back, with staring eyes and open mouth. I went on. The forest was very dense, and the night black—black. I had eaten nothing for ten days; I had drunk nothing for nine. I crossed the forest crawling on all fours, tottering from tree to tree. I carried the haft of the spade as a crutch. At last I came to an open place. The forest ended like a devastated plain. This was a river-bed, the bed of the Khotan-Darya. It was quite dry. There was not a drop of water. I understood that this was the bad season for water. The river-beds are dry in the spring, for the snow which feeds them has not yet melted on the mountains.

"I went on. I meant to *live*. I would find water. I was very weak, but I crawled on all fours, and at last I crossed the river-bed. It was three kilometers wide. Then, as I reached the right bank of the river, I heard the sound of a duck lifting and the noise of splashing water.

I crawled in that direction, and found a large pool of clear, fresh water. I thanked God first, and then I felt my pulse. I wanted to see the effect that drinking would have on it. It was at forty-eight. Then I drank. I drank fearfully. I had a little tin with me. It had contained chocolates, but I had thrown these away, as I could swallow nothing. The tin I had kept. I had felt all the time that I should find water and that I should use that tin as a drinking-cup. I drank and drank and drank. It was a most lovely feeling. I felt my blood liquefying. It began to run in my veins; my pores opened. My pulse went up at once to fifty-three. I felt quite fresh and living."

Undaunted by his experience, Dr. Hedin crossed the desert again from south to north. This time he was rewarded by the discovery of a "very old town," with "fragments of the plaster walls of the houses, which were covered with beautiful paintings." He also found a number of ancient manuscripts "on something which looks like paper but is not paper," and subsequently the ruins of a second town, all of these bearing unmistakable traces of Buddhist civilization, though in the midst of a Mohammedan land.

Dr. Hedin is convinced that these people, whoever they were, lived here before the Mohammedan era, and that his future investigations will throw much light upon the history of Central Asia and of the mysteries of the Buddhist races.

THE CAUCASUS CROSSED ON BICYCLES.

Coasting Extraordinary.

MR. J. F. FRASER tells the readers of the November *Cassell's* how he and Lunn and Lowe cycled over the Caucasus in two days. They had passed over many dreary steppes, and their way east lay over the Caucasus range. The prospect would have been tenable only by a madman but for the fact that the Russian Government had been before them and made a good military road over the Kasbec Pass from Vladikavkas on the one side to Tiflis on the other: fifty up and eighty miles down. The climb may be taken for granted. But the spin down! As Mr. Fraser remarks, "It is only in dreams that most cyclists have such a spin with their toes on the rests." The highest point is at the junction of Europe and Asia:

"From that altitude, on the roof of the world, as it were, began the descent. And such a descent! It was like tumbling down a house-side. One's nerves were obliged to be steady, or instead of twirling round sharp corners we might have flown off into space. . . . Twisting like a corkscrew, the road dropped and we flew like the

wind, a fine fascination-seizing us and leading us to brave sudden dips and hasty bends that perhaps at another time we should have hesitated to face.

"Through the villages of Pasanour, Mleti, and Ananour we swept. The affrighted inhabitants scattered themselves over the roadsides to give us room. A single day had carried us from one world to another. . . . After the first long, hasty drop the road fell away to an incline. The snow and the ice we had forsaken and come to a sunny land, with variegated woods and ripe pastures and luxuriant landscapes reveling in brilliant pastoral beauty.

"Evening fell; the sun threw his last shadow upon the hills, the stars sparkled with infinite radiance, and we were still riding on. Like Dick Turpin, we flashed through the dark villages, halting seldom, and then only to drink tea or eat a few grapes. There were the blazing lights of camp-fires by the way, with the caravans ranged around. Sometimes we rushed into a herd of oxen, which necessitated sudden dismounts. But our destination was Tiflis, and we were determined to reach it that night. A soft, hazy light in the black distance put energy into us by indicating the city. In another couple of hours that light had changed to a thousand lamps, and soon we were jogging over the rough cobbled streets of the capital of Trans-Caucasia.

"That day we had been on the saddle sixteen hours. But we had conquered the Caucasus Mountains. And let those go cycle to the North Pole who like! We are content."

THE UNITED STATES IN THE WORLD'S IRON MARKETS.

AN English expert authority, Mr. J. Stephen Jeans, editor of the *London Iron and Coal Trades Review*, contributes to the *Engineering Magazine* (New York) a significant paper entitled "Future Supremacy in the Iron Markets of the World," his real subject being the actual and threatened competition of American iron and steel in the markets of Great Britain.

Nothing but "the insular prejudices and the complacent self-sufficiency" of our English friends, as Mr. Jeans admits, has kept them from foreseeing this competition; but the matter has now passed from the domain of speculation, and the British manufacturer is face to face with certain very stern realities.

"Great Britain is now importing American pig iron, American steel rails, American wire, American agricultural machinery, American machine-tools, and many other American products. The aggregate value of these importations must

be very considerable. I know of one case where a single firm imported last year, in six months only, American machinery, including machine-tools, to the value of nearly one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling. That this competition has come to stay appears to be generally admitted. The conditions and prospects of American competition appear, indeed, for the moment, to overshadow every other industrial problem, except that of labor, with which it has a closer affinity than is usually supposed, and to call for the most serious consideration."

THE PRESENT AMERICAN OUTPUT.

The English manufacturer cannot understand how American establishments in the interior, many miles from the seaboard, can compete successfully with European plants, which are usually close to the sea. Mr. Jeans offers no explanation of this fact further than to point out the unexampled abundance of cheap and high-class ores in the United States, but just what has been done by these inland American manufacturers he indicates in the following paragraph:

"The Carnegie company alone produces nearly two million tons of pig iron per annum, which is almost as much as the total joint output of Germany, France, and Belgium thirty years ago, and more than the total iron output of the United States up to the year 1872. The same works produce annually about a million tons of Bessemer steel ingots and six hundred and fifty thousand tons of rails—figures which exceed the annual output of all the works in Great Britain up to 1880—and the same firm has lately made arrangements to produce at Homestead about a million tons of open-hearth steel annually, which is more than the total open-hearth steel output of France, Belgium, and Germany combined, and considerably more than the total output of this description of steel in the United States as a whole up to 1894. And this gigantic corporation does not stand alone. The Illinois Steel Company has also much larger resources of production than any concern in Europe, and so also has the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company in another and not less interesting region. Of corporations in the second rank, but still important and formidable, the number is legion."

Mr. Jeans shows that the Lake Superior ores, notwithstanding the long distances of transportation, are delivered at the works for from three to five dollars per ton. These are 60 to 65 per cent. ores, such as no British works can command at so low a price. The same thing is true of our lower-grade ores: the Alabama and Tennessee works can get 40 per cent. ores at lower prices than are paid for the oolitic ores of Luxem-

burg and Lorraine or in the low-grade districts of Great Britain.

To all who have read about Edison's great ore mills in New Jersey (see page 603 of our November number) the question will at once be suggested, "If the American iron industry, handicapped as it is by the distance of raw materials, can compete so successfully with British manufacturers, what will happen when we get cheap ores near the seaboard and within seventy-five miles of the smelting works?"

LABOR AND MACHINERY.

As regards the element of human labor in the iron and steel industries, Mr. Jeans says that the experience of the United States has completely upset the fallacy that highly paid work is necessarily dear. There is no other iron-making country in the world, he says, where the nominal wages paid to labor are so high as they are in the United States, but nowhere else are pig iron, steel ingots, steel girders, beams, or rails being made at so low a labor cost per ton of product. The explanation is that American workmen do not resist mechanical improvements as they do in Great Britain. The introduction of so much automatic machinery, which was welcomed by our workmen, would probably have caused trouble with the trades unions in England.

On the general subject of technical equipment in the two countries, Mr. Jeans says:

"Until a comparatively recent date, Great Britain stood unrivaled from this point of view, and was, indeed, *sui generis* as a manufacturing nation. But the economic policy adopted by the United States—and which is often supposed to cramp and fetter invention—did not hinder a band of brilliant engineers and metallurgists from exerting themselves to improve upon British methods and appliances, until they placed American practice far ahead of anything in Europe. It is hardly needful to multiply examples of this well-known fact—a fact, by the way, seldom disputed now even by the most conservative of British manufacturers. American methods enable much larger yields to be obtained from a given plant, alike in iron works and in steel works, and generally at a lower labor cost. Fortunately for Great Britain, she has awakened to the importance of getting abreast of American practice, and is now endeavoring—although still, as a rule, at a more or less considerable distance—to approach, or rival, America's mechanical achievements."

Besides the abundance of cheap ores, the high efficiency of American labor, and the excellence of our technical equipment, Mr. Jeans finds another reason for our industrial success in the low

cost of transportation from the mines to the mills. Take, for example, the Lake Superior iron:

"The distance over which these ores have to be carried in order to reach the blast furnaces for which they are destined is, of course, very considerable, but by conducting operations on a specially large scale and studying every practicable economy the cost of transport has been reduced to little more than a dollar a ton for an average haul of about eight hundred miles, which is probably the lowest rate that has ever been known, on a practical basis, in the history of modern transport.

"Briefly, this cheap transport may be here ascribed to a relatively low capital cost; to the use of powerful locomotives, capable of hauling very large loads; to the employment of trucks that carry thirty to forty tons each, against a capacity of eight to ten tons in British trucks, thereby securing a relatively large paying load, and to numerous minor economies. I may here add that the average cost of railroad transport in the United States is estimated at not more than one-third of the average in Great Britain."

STREET-CAR FARES.

IN the *New Time* for November Prof. Frank Parsons presents the following interesting information as to street-car fares in various American and European cities:

RATE OF FARE IN CENTS.

City.	Population.	Workmen's rate.	Children's rate.	General rate for short distance.	Average fare on whole traffic.
Milan.....	440,000	1	—	2	2-1*
Vienna.....	1,560,000	1.6	—	2	2.74
Berlin.....	1,800,000	—	—	2½	3.
Budapest.....	500,000	—	—	2	2.7
London.....	4,000,000	—	—	1	2.5
Belfast.....	256,000	—	—	2	2.2
Glasgow.....	840,000	1	—	1	1.69
Leeds.....	370,000	—	—	—	2.5
Toronto.....	176,000	3	2½	4	4.
Detroit.....	280,000	—	—	3	3.3
Buffalo.....	360,000	—	3	5	3.6
Indianapolis....	125,000	—	—	—	3.

*In Milan cars run night and morning at a 1-cent rate, regardless of distance. The general rate is 2 cents from the center all the way out, without regard to distance. The average is estimated.

†In Vienna the workmen's rate is 1 and 3-5 cents, regardless of distance. The general fare is 2 cents for short trips, and 4 cents for a ride without regard to distance, and entitles the passenger to a transfer to any part of the city. The average is estimated.

"In Berlin the average fare is 3 cents, and the operating cost per passenger is a trifle over a cent and a half.

"In Rouen the fares are 2 cents and 3 cents.

"In Glasgow the general rate is 1 cent per half-mile, but a number of long runs are established at a 2-cent fare without regard to distance, and night and morning cars are run at a 1-cent rate regardless of distance, so that working people may live in the country and come to their work every day in the city at small expense.

"London has a 1-cent rate for short distances. Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Edinburgh have a 2-cent short-ride rate. The average of all the fares collected in these five cities is below 3 cents.

AMERICAN CITIES.

"Toronto has 3-cent tickets, good from 5:30 to 8 A.M., and from 5 to 6:30 P.M.; school children's tickets, 2½ cents, good from 8 A.M. till 5 P.M., and general 4-cent tickets, good any time in the day; single fare, 5 cents; night fares are double the day rates, and this brings the average fare up to a shade above 4 cents.

"In Detroit the new company's rates are eight tickets for a quarter, day, and six for a quarter, night (8 P.M. to 5:45 A.M.). The average of all fares is 3.3 cents for the company's first year. Street-railway magnates have offered to run all the cars in Detroit on a uniform 2½-cent fare, with free transfers, and pay interest on the cost of acquiring the roads if the city would take them.

"Buffalo street-cars carry children for 3 cents, and the average of all fares collected is 3.6 cents, on which a good profit is realized. Quite recently a company asking for a franchise in Buffalo agreed to sell three tickets for 10 cents, making a uniform 3⅓-cent rate.

"The Indiana Legislature has passed a law reducing the fares on the Indianapolis street-cars to 3 cents.

"In Chicago last year the General Electric sold seven tickets for a quarter, or 3½ cents a ride, and December 14, 1896, the City Council passed an ordinance requiring all the street-railway companies in Chicago to sell six tickets for 25 cents, twelve for 50 cents, and twenty-five for \$1, but Mayor Swift vetoed the measure. Railway capitalists have offered to operate street-cars in Chicago on a uniform 3-cent fare.

"Savannah in 1894 had a uniform 1-cent rate during a period of competition, and Mr. James Cowles, author of 'A General Freight and Passenger Post,' says the traffic increased so much that, in spite of the low rate, the receipts considerably more than covered the cost of operation, the latter being \$10 to \$13 a car, and the receipts \$14 to \$18 a car per day."

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION IN LABOR DISPUTES.

How It Works in New Zealand.

IN the *National Review* for November the Hon. W. Pember Reeves, agent-general for New Zealand, supplies most seasonable information as to the working of the compulsory system of labor arbitration in his colony. He recalls the high hopes once cherished of voluntary conciliation, and points out how these have been disappointed. Conciliation boards have not only failed to increase with growing needs, but several of the best known have ceased to exist.

THE ARBITRATION LAW.

Mr. Reeves then describes the New Zealand expedient. The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Bill was, as we know from other sources, Mr. Reeves' own legislative offspring, but in this article he modestly conceals its parentage. These are its principal provisions:

"To deal with union conflicts, local boards of conciliation were to be set up, composed of equal numbers of masters and men, with an impartial chairman. At the request of any party to an 'industrial dispute' the district board could call the other parties before it and hear, examine, and award. It was armed with the fullest powers for taking evidence and compelling attendance. Its award, however, was not to be enforceable by law, but was to be only a friendly recommendation to the disputants. In case these, or some of them, refused to accept it they might appeal to the Court of Arbitration, a tribunal consisting of a judge of the Supreme Court sitting with two assessors, one selected by associations of employers, the other by federations of trade unions. The court was neither to be fettered by precedent nor appealed from on any pretext. It was to settle its own procedure and hear any sort of evidence that it chose to call for or listen to. If all the parties before it so wished, they might appear by counsel, but not otherwise.

HOW THE AWARD IS ENFORCED.

"After inquiry into any industrial dispute the court gives its award. This can be either legally enforceable or not, as it thinks advisable. If it is to have legal force, it is filed in the Supreme Court, and then has the weight of an ordinary submission to an award. That is to say, either party to it can, by leave of a judge, get an order exacting a penalty for its breach. The penalty, be it noted, is not to exceed £500 in the case of any individual employer or trade union. Should a union's funds be insufficient, each member is liable to the extent of not more than £10. Costs are in the arbitration court's discretion.

"A noteworthy feature of the statute is a provision for the filing in the Supreme Courts of contracts embodying working conditions agreed upon by employers and union. These documents, called industrial agreements, are, when filed, binding for the period mentioned in them, provided it does not exceed three years."

The bill was drafted in 1891; it was pushed in 1892. It was made law in 1894, after having twice had its compulsory clauses struck out in the upper chamber. But Mr. Reeves stuck to his guns, and the upper chamber finally succumbed. "The employers were antagonistic throughout." A similar measure was passed a few months afterward in South Australia.

HOW IT HAS WORKED.

Since the New Zealand act came into operation sixteen disputes have been referred to it. "The trades concerned have been the bootmakers, seamen, gold miners, tailors, coal miners, bakers, furniture-makers, builders, and painters. During that time there have been virtually no strikes or lockouts." Out of twelve disputes settled, about one-half of the number were settled by the boards without appeal to the court. On the crucial point of employing non-union labor the court has acted thus:

"Where the practice of an employer in the past has been to work his factory entirely with union labor, it has ordered him to continue to give a preference to competent unionist applicants for vacant places. When, however, such applicants do not offer themselves, the union is commanded not to object to the engagement of outside men. In other cases, however, where unionists have failed to prove a past agreement or custom to employ only union labor, the court has been satisfied to prohibit the employers from discriminating against unionists when taking on fresh men."

One of the advantages to the employer is that the contract filed in the court, and legally binding for three years, unless terminated by mutual agreement, enables him to make his calculations on an assured basis. If unions fear incorporation as an invitation to harassing litigation by the employers, Mr. Reeves points out that "unions can please themselves about becoming corporate bodies for general purposes;" what is not optional is their corporate liability for costs and penalties incurred under the act.

Mr. Reeves confesses that the act has been "lucky in a friendly legislature, a first-rate president, and a general desire on the part of the public to give it a fair trial." Others will say it was still more lucky in the minister who brought it forward. With strict official decorum, Mr. Reeves abstains from reference to the engineering

struggle now in progress in England. He expresses his faith in the fitness of his measure for any community where the State exercises large powers of control over industry. The employers are always against it; its adoption depends on the will of trades unionists.

A SCHEME OF WORKINGMEN'S INSURANCE.

THE experiments of Mr. Alfred Dolge in the establishment of pension and insurance funds for the benefit of his employees are described in the *Home Magazine* by Mr. C. F. Parsons.

Mr. Dolge, who is an extensive manufacturer of felt, has provided for the distribution of extra earnings in his factories at Dolgeville, N. Y., in three ways, as follows:

"The pension: Every male employee who is over twenty-one years and not over fifty years of age is, after a continuous service of ten years, entitled to a pension in case of partial or total inability to work caused by accident, sickness, or old age at the rate of

50 per cent. of the wages earned after 10 years' service.	
60 " " " " " " " " " " " "	13 " "
70 " " " " " " " " " " " "	16 " "
80 " " " " " " " " " " " "	19 " "
90 " " " " " " " " " " " "	22 " "
100 " " " " " " " " " " " "	25 " "

In case of accident while on duty or of sickness contracted through the performance of duty, an employee who has not been with the company ten years shall be entitled to 50 per cent. of his wages at any time previous to the completion of ten years' service. Pensions in no case exceed \$1,000 per year.

"The insurance policy: Every male employee having been in the employ of the house at least five years continuously, after attaining the age of twenty-one years, is entitled to a life insurance policy to the amount of \$1,000. On completing the tenth year of service, to a second policy of \$1,000, and after the completion of fifteen years of continuous service to a third policy of \$1,000. Employees entering the service at any time between twenty-one and twenty-six years of age shall be entitled to not more than two policies of \$1,000, one after five years and the other after ten years of continuous service. All employees who enter the service at any time between twenty-seven and forty years of age shall be entitled to one policy of \$1,000. But all employees who enter the service at the age of forty-one years, and for all those rejected by the life insurance company, the amount of \$35 shall be yearly deposited, but in no event shall principal and interest exceed the sum of \$1,000. In case of

death the amount then to the credit of any employee shall be paid over to his heirs or assigns.

"The endowment plan: Every male employee over twenty-one years of age, and who has been in the employ of the house for five consecutive years, shall be entitled to an endowment account upon which he will be credited at the end of each year according as the manufacturing record shows that he has earned more than has been paid him in the form of wages. If through gross carelessness any employee has caused the house a loss, such loss will be charged against his account. This endowment money shall be payable to such employee only upon his arriving at the age of sixty, or to his heirs upon his death. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. will be credited upon any balance at the end of each year, but if any employee quits the employ of the house, or is discharged, interest will cease at once, and the principal will be paid to him when he is sixty years of age, except in case of death, when it will be paid to his heirs or assigns sixty days after proof of death has been furnished. Against this account any employee may obtain a loan not exceeding the amount of his credit by paying interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. and by giving good and sufficient collateral security."

The regulation of this endowment plan and the crediting of extra wages under it require a somewhat complicated system of bookkeeping. It is probably true that the money credited to the men is made to yield better interest while in Mr. Dolge's hands than it would yield to the men themselves if paid to them in installments.

THE HORRORS OF ENGLISH "HOME WORK."

MISS MARGARET H. IRWIN contributes much heart-saddening fact to the *Westminster Review* on "the problem of home-work." Her investigations for the Royal Commission on Labor provide her with a host of harrowing observations. We are reminded of our American "sweat-shop" evils.

"Shirt-finishing" is an industry, for example, in which the rates of pay are simply intolerable. Miss Irwin reports:

"As nearly as my direct information allows me to form an estimate, I would conclude the work is usually paid at about 1d. or 1½d. an hour, although cases have been met with where the rates were as low as ½d. an hour. . . . I met one woman who had finished trousers at ½d. per pair, each pair taking two hours to finish, and the worker supplying her own thread. Finally she gave it up, finding, as she said, that 'it was easier to starve without the work.'"

"THE BEST FRIEND WE POOR FOLKS HAVE."

Here is a grewsome case:

"Another worker received 7d. a dozen for pressing and putting on buttons on boys' trousers; by working from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. she could do two dozen, thus earning 1s. 2d. For this, coal (extra being needed for heating iron) cost her 2½d. per day, and sticks ½d. She also paid 2d. to a girl for carrying the work to and from the workshop, to which she was unable to go herself, thus leaving her a net profit of 9d. for her twelve hours of very hard work. This poor woman had buried seven little children, and she said, as she concluded her tale to me, with tears of mingled sorrow and thankfulness, 'God took most of my bairns. He's the best friend we poor folks have.' . . . One of the most industrious and intelligent among the shirt-finishers visited told me she could 'never make more than 1½d. an hour with the hardest work.'"

"PAYING BLOOD-MONEY."

And prices have been going down. Here is the witness of a small shopkeeper who had a conscience:

"She said that every year, when stock was taken, prices were reduced because of the cheap work coming from England. She had been offered beautifully trimmed and finished cotton chemises by a traveler lately at 7s. 6d. a dozen, and refused to buy them, as she 'thought it would be paying blood-money.'"

THE "HOMES" OF THE HOME-WORKERS.

This is Miss Irwin's account of the homes in which "home-work" is carried on:

"Many of the houses of the home-workers were found to be in an extremely filthy state, and the work was carried on in them under highly insanitary conditions. Frequently one finds the home-worker occupying an attic room at the top of a five-storied building, the ascent to which is by a dark and dilapidated staircase, infested, it may be, by rats, or haunted by that most pitiable of four-footed creatures, the slum cat. At every landing narrow, grimy passages stretch to right and left, and on either side of these, close-packed, is a row of 'ticketed houses'—i. e., rooms on which the doors have marked on the outside the number of occupants allowed according to police regulations—regulations that are frequently evaded by means of that unknown and highly elastic quantity, the lodger. On every landing there is a water-tap and sink, both the common property of the tenants, and the latter usually emitting frightful effluvia. Probably the sink represents the entire sanitary system of the landing. Armed with a box of matches and a taper,

and battling with what seem to be the almost solid smells of the place, one finally reaches the top, and on being admitted finds, perhaps, a room almost destitute of furniture, the work lying in piles on the dirty floor or doing duty as bed-clothes for a bedridden invalid and the members of the family generally. In the case of one homemaker, a shawl-fringer, where the extreme of poverty had apparently been reached, I found the sole furniture of the room was an old chair, a broken cradle, and some empty packing-cases."

The remedies suggested are not drastic. Miss Irwin would prohibit factory workers taking work home. In regard to other home-workers, she would require them and their employers both to take out a license, which could be withdrawn by factory inspector and sanitary inspector if the home were in a state dangerous to public health. By making it troublesome and dangerous for employers to give out work the State might perhaps gradually bring about the abandonment of homework. Immediate prohibition would inflict cruel hardship.

THE DUC D'AUMALE.

M. LAUGEL, who was the Duc d'Aumale's trusted confidant and friend, and who has survived him only to continue the same devotion to his memory, publishes in the *Revue de Paris* an article upon the Duc d'Aumale written last July, only a few weeks after the Duc's death:

"In England (says M. Laugel) he had quickly become a sort of favorite. His natural sociability was wedded to the rarest natural gifts of mind, and of a mind which had nothing narrow or provincial about it. A Frenchman he was in all the force of the term, but he was also a cosmopolitan. Life had led him into many a land; everywhere he managed to gather a harvest. His father had brought him up on Shakespeare. He was at home in Italy, and felt there, stirring in his veins, a little Italian blood. Willingly he became a Genevan in Geneva, for he appreciated the intellectual society of that town. He had understood and penetrated Islam in Algeria. This cosmopolitanism rendered intercourse with him agreeable to cultivated persons of every land. He keenly appreciated the qualities of the English race. There is no aristocracy more intelligent—more attractive, too, in many respects—than the English aristocracy, which has now for so long a time managed to give social preëminence the solidity of political preëminence. The position of those in exile is everywhere a difficult one. The Orleans princes, as members of a

royal family, could not go out much in the world, exposed as they were to meeting their ambassadors, to whom it was sometimes difficult, in spite of their courtesy, to give up their right of precedence. The brothers of the Duc d'Aumale lived in a sort of retirement. As for him, he entered a few houses, where he could, without making any concessions, meet all the most brilliant persons that English society had to show. It pleased him to receive that society at his place at Twickenham. He easily allowed himself to be penetrated by its tastes, its customs, its ideas, and even by some of its passions. There was in him something of Alcibiades—a Greek among the Greeks, a Persian among the Persians. He kept a pack of hounds, and hunted hare and fox, paid visits in country-houses, delivered speeches at agricultural meetings and literary reunions, but always avoided political meetings, always avoided mixing himself up directly or indirectly in party strife. As England's guest he considered himself bound to maintain great reserve, even when French interests were at stake. . . .

"His ambition had always been less personal than patriotic. How many times have I heard, when seated by him in his box at the Théâtre Français, the famous monologue of Don Carlos before the tomb of Charlemagne! I used to watch the brow of the prince, and I saw traversing it the shadow of his thought. He, too, had known those fatal minutes during which the balance of fortune sets itself a-going. He had those visions which may disturb the strongest man. To be, under whatever name, the guide, the arbiter, the savior of his country—this noble hope had gleamed in his eyes. He had long awaited, as it were, the impulse given by destiny. By degrees a feeling of discouragement had invaded him; he had felt too often I know not what malign power intervening between him and action.

"It may be said of him that he lived on the boundary-line of two worlds. No one knew better the old France, was prouder of its grandeur, or more capable of doing it justice. No one better understood the needs of modern France, was better aware of its exigencies, or more indulgent of its imperfections and mistakes. Imbued, however, as he was with modern feelings, enamored—the word is not too strong—as he was of his time, he was yet the survivor of a great past. At his Château of Chantilly he had had put up new towers upon an ancient foundation, and given thus in stone, without knowing it, an image of himself."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

HARPER'S.

THE Christmas issue of the *Harper's* opens with a long poem by Gen. Lew Wallace, "The Wooing of Malkatom," which covers over twenty closely set pages and is illustrated by F. V. Du Mond.

We have already noticed Mr. Richard Harding Davis' account of the Queen's Jubilee among the "Leading Articles."

Mr. Ernest Ingersoll contributes a careful study of the eggs of birds, in which he takes up the subject with a seriousness of attention that would go far toward averting the wrath of bird-lovers against the rapacious small boy. The illustrations are noteworthy for being reproduced in colors by what is known as the three-color process—a method of printing colored pictures which seems liable to occupy large space in our magazines before long. The writer quotes Mr. Thomas Wentworth Higginson to the effect that a bird's egg is "the most perfect thing in existence"; and, having thus defended the apparent slightness of his subject, goes on to detail a number of curious facts about the nesting habits of the feathered world, from the humming bird, with its tiny "translucent pearl, filled by a rain-drop," to the great æpyornis, into whose eggshell the contents of a two-gallon measure could be emptied.

Mr. Francis J. Ziegler strikes rather a new note in his "Puppets, Ancient and Modern," wherein he reviews the various developments of the puppet in all times and in all lands, from the wooden dolls of the ancient Egyptians to the Punch and Judy show, where Punch hangs both Death and the Devil. It is significant that we, the youngest of the great nations, have never squandered time on the puppet show.

Mr. Hamblen Sears has an amusing description of a two weeks' reindeer hunt in the Jotunheim, Norway, resulting in the bagging of two deer, and his account is admirably supplemented by Mr. Frost's pictures, which have all that artist's usual effectiveness when he is dealing with hunting scenes.

"George William Curtis at Concord" is the subject of an article by George Willis Cooke, consisting largely of letters written by Mr. Curtis in 1844-45 to his friend John S. Dwight, whose acquaintance he had made at Brook Farm in 1842. The writer traces interestingly the influence of this Concord and Brook Farm life upon Mr. Curtis in after life.

"Spanish John," the serial story by William McLennan, is concluded in this issue, and there are short stories by Owen Wister, Charles Dudley Warner, W. L. Sheppard, and Mary Hartwell Catherwood.

THE CENTURY.

THE Christmas *Century* is an especially attractive number. Mr. Jacob A. Riis, whose sketches of life among "the other half" have been so widely noticed, contributes an article called "Merry Christmas in the Tenements," which contains a series of photographic descriptions of holiday scenes among the poor. "Into the ugliest tenement street," he says, "Christmas brings something of picturesqueness as of cheer." Striking cloakmakers, starving "sweaters," exiled Syrians, He-

brews and Italians, fierce-bearded anarchists—one and all forget their woes, their grievances, for the moment, and are festively happy.

There is a thoughtful article by the late Francis A. Walker on the causes which make for poverty in our civilization. Mr. Walker asserts that all the researches into pauperism go to prove that in only a very small proportion of cases is real, unavoidable poverty its cause. The poor who are not of the "pauper type" manage to get along on next to nothing, while those whose natural tendency is toward pauperism are practically incapable of being helped. The whole question is one far more of character than of condition, of internal than of external causes. The most fertile causes of pauperism are to be found in the misconduct of individuals, in their weakness of character, and in certain "Ishmaelish traits repugnant to civilization." It has been estimated that the members of the Jukes family, the descendants, direct and by intermarriage, of one worthless woman, have cost the State of New York in seventy-five years a million and a quarter of dollars, and cases quite similar have been recorded in Kentucky and in Berlin.

An additional Christmas flavor is given by a short biography of "The Author of 'A Visit from St. Nicholas,'" by Mr. Clarence Cook. "'Twas the night before Christmas" has become an integral part of that festival to all English-speaking children, but few indeed even of the "grown-ups" know anything of the late Dr. Clement C. Moore, the writer. Born in 1781, this very minor poet wrote these famous lines for his own children's Christmas party in 1822. A friend secretly copied them and sent them to the *Troy Sentinel*, where they appeared anonymously a year later, and soon found their way into the school readers and the hearts and memories of at least all American children.

The superb series of engravings of "Old English Masters" with which Mr. Timothy Cole has long given additional and especial dignity to the *Century* is here continued, with some interpretation of Gainsborough's paintings. Mr. James Whitcomb Riley concludes his farcical "Rubáiyát of Doc Sifers," and Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Good Americans" runs the tenor of its way for two more chapters.

The recent flood of Tennysonianism finds expression here in an article on "Tennyson and His Friends at Freshwater," contributed by V. C. Scott O'Connor. Nothing is more strongly shown throughout the detailed picture drawn of the great poet's life at this little village in the Isle of Wight than his wonderful capacity for friendship in "a hurrying age of self-seeking, jostling egoism."

E. H. House writes of "Edwin Booth in London" from an intimate personal knowledge of the great tragedian's life and friends there in 1880-81. Of particular interest is a long verbatim conversation between Booth and Charles Reade; and the whole story of Booth's struggle to secure recognition in England, which finally culminated in his absolute and exhilarating triumph, is decidedly entertaining.

Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore puts in a plea for the "wonderful morning-glories of Japan" as the coming floral sensation, now that chrysanthemum and carna-

tion have alike had their day. The Japanese asagao, or morning flower, was brought to Japan with the Buddhist religion, along with the tea-plant and the bo-tree. In the seventeenth century the flower was much cultivated, being greatly variegated in color and increased in size, no bloom less than three inches in diameter being considered worthy of notice. About the time of Commodore Perry's visit to Japan (1853) the asagao craze was at its height, "princes, priests, and nobles, hatamoto and gardeners," being "all in one mad rivalry to produce new and wonderfully colored varieties, and single seeds sometimes sold for as much as fourteen or eighteen dollars." The raising of these bewitching flowers is, however, a sad lottery, and after tantalizing the flower-lovers with dithyrambs on its perfection the writer concludes: "The asagao is the flower of Japanese flowers, the miracle of their floriculture, and one may best ascribe it to pure necromancy and cease to question and pursue."

Mr. Charles M. Skinner, the author of "Nature in a City Yard," has a characteristic essay in this number called "Flowers in the Pavé," and there are short stories by Hayden Carretti, Henry van Dyke, Marion Manville Pope, and Lillie Hamilton French.

SCRIBNER'S.

THE Christmas *Scribner's* is almost exclusively a fiction and poetry number. Rudyard Kipling's poem, "The Feet of the Young Men," "dedicated to the memory of the late W. Hallett-Phillips," is easily the most noticeable thing in the issue. It must be confessed (and by the stanchest sort of an admirer of Mr. Kipling's prose and verse) that it is difficult to get into the true spirit of these verses; yet to him who does persevere they present a truly masterful series of pictures, with all the intimacy of technical detail which characterizes Mr. Kipling's verse, and, of course, with his usual intense vitality and sympathy.

Dr. Henry van Dyke opens the number with a story, "Christmas Loss," of Antioch, fifteen hundred years ago; Joel Chandler Harris' tale is called "A Run of Luck," and has its background in Middle Georgia; Mr. Robert Herrick has "A Pension Love Story" of the Paris of to-day, illustrated by Henry McCarter; Sarah Barnwell Elliott contributes "Squire Kayley's Conclusions," for which Mr. Walter Appleton Clark has drawn some excellent pictures, while Peter Newell has illustrated in his inimitable way William Maynadier Brown's "A Guilty Conscience."

James Whitcomb Riley has here a poem of two verses "On a Youthful Portrait of Robert Louis Stevenson," accompanied by the portrait itself—a photograph made in San Francisco in 1879; and James Russell Taylor's really dramatic and striking poem, "The Posing of Vivette," is extended to eight pages by the illustrations which A. B. Wenzell has made for it.

Cosmo Monkhouse continues his series of articles on well-known painters with a paper on the present president of the Royal Academy, Sir Edward J. Poynter, which is fully illustrated.

"The Workers," Mr. Walter A. Wyckoff's account of his experiences as a laboring man, details in this number the author's life as a lumberman in the forests of Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. This paper brings the first series, dealing with the rural or suburban sections of the East, to a close, and in the January issue will begin those telling of the crowded labor markets of Chicago and of other Western localities.

MCCLURE'S.

WE have already noticed from the December *McClure's* Mr. Stead's "Hymns That Have Helped" and Mr. Robert Shepard's account of Dr. Sven Hedin's travels "In Unexplored Asia."

As elsewhere, Mr. Kipling here overshadows his companion authors in interest, and it is safe to say that "The Tomb of His Ancestors," a story in which he gets back to his own India and the British soldier and the native tribes, will attract the first attention of the average magazine reader. And it will repay this confidence, for it is a thoroughly characteristic, strong tale.

Mr. Anthony Hope begins to hang a sequel to his very successful "Prisoner of Zenda." "Rupert of Hentzau, from the Memoirs of Fritz von Tarlenheim," is the title, and the two chapters given are to be continued. "The Archbishop's Christmas Gift," by Robert Barr, seems to be about as openly an imitation of the author just mentioned as could well be imagined. There is also a clever newspaper story by Bliss Perry, "The Incident of the British Ambassador."

In this issue also is the second installment of the late Charles A. Dana's "Reminiscences of Men and Events of the Civil War," which deals with the Vicksburg campaign and contains some pictures from a new point of view of General Grant's operations against that town.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

MR. TRUXTON BEALE endeavors to refute in the December *Cosmopolitan* the prevalent idea of Russian brutality. "Russian Humanity" he styles his paper, and having opened his campaign with this titular challenge, goes on to declare that "in the care that the Russians take of their animals—horses, camels, etc.; in their behavior to one another; in the acts and decrees of their officials, and in the prison system of Siberia that I finally saw, their sympathy and humanity were the traits that most attracted my attention. The writer depicts in the colors of enthusiasm the cleanliness, kindness, and consideration which he found in the prison at Vieme, Siberia, and he declares that after an inspection of all he came across in a thousand-mile trip this was a type of all. It would be interesting to have the views of Mr. George Kennan on this assertion.

"The Well Dressed Woman" is the text of some valuable remarks by Elsie A. de Wolfe. "Turquoise pins," she says, "as large as birds' eggs, and diamond chains two yards long, are not suitable at the Waldorf at one-o'clock luncheons. No more will the really *chic* woman attire herself in velvet for the same informal meal. If you would be *chic*, remember that it is in detail that the perfection of dressing lies—the well-fitting boots and gloves, the dainty underwear harmonizing in color, fresh veils, ribbons, etc."

Mr. R. H. E. Starr describes the "Passion Play in Switzerland," and Cuyler Reynolds tells of some quaint "Relics of Rensselaerwyck."

The eighth article on "Modern College Education" is by Lawrence A. McLouth, Professor of German in the New York University. Professor McLouth thinks that "every study in the present college curriculum should be weighed in the balance of *usefulness* in the most liberal sense of the word."

Mr. H. G. Wells concludes his decidedly sensational "War of the Worlds" in this issue, and it is announced that the final chapters of the equally flamboyant "His-

tory of Our Late War with Spain" will appear in the January number.

Mr. John Brisben Walker himself contributes an appreciative biography of two notable figures just removed from the public gaze by the hand of Death—"Men and Events: Henry George and Charles A. Dana." Mr. Walker thinks "the competitive system of that century over so large a part of which Dana's life extended has few responsibilities more grave" than his career.

Mr. Harry Thurston Peck closes the number with an able and most interesting article on "A Great National Newspaper." He mentions that about a year ago there was held in New York City "a private gathering of gentlemen who came together to discuss a proposal to establish here a newspaper that should satisfy a need that is beginning to be recognized in contemporary American life." After arraighing the modern journalism in scathing terms, Professor Peck acknowledges that the great mass of Americans evidently desire just what they get in the way of newspapers, but contends that there is a large and growing public "grievously dissatisfied with even the best of our existing journals," and he believes that there is a demand for this ideal newspaper, that it would find readers, and that it would pay.

It is announced that President Potter, of the Cosmopolitan University, is now selecting his staff of professors, and it is hoped that the entire staff will be at work before the close of the year.

MUNSEY'S.

A. H. GODFREY writes in the December *Munsey's* of "The Modern Horse Show" as a social function and as a "factor in the advancement of the equestrian world." That enterprising journalist, Mr. Stephen Bonsal, describes "The Romance of Spanish Royalty," the strange conditions which have surrounded the young King of Spain since the moment of his birth. "To-day the king signs himself Leon Ferdinand Marie Jaime Isidore Pascal Antonio, King of Spain, of Castile, of Leon, of Aragon, of the two Sicilies, of Jerusalem, of Navarre, of Grenada, of Toledo, of Valencia, of Galicia, of Majorca, of Minorca, of Seville, of Cordova, of Corsica, of Murcia, of Jaen, of the Algarves, of Algeiras, of Gibraltar, of the Canary Islands, of the Indies, East and West, of India and the Oceanic Continent, Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, of Brabant, and of Milan, Count of Hapsburg, of Flanders, of Tyrol and Barcelona, Lord of Biscay and Molina, *et cetera*. To-morrow his signature may simply be 'Alfonso Garcia y Perez'—the commonplace name which his father entered upon the dingy books of many a shabby second-class hotel during the years that he spent in not very luxurious exile."

In answer to a demand for a confession of his "favorite novelist and his best book" Mr. Anthony Hope avows for the delectation of *Munsey's* readers his individual preference for "The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman," by the Rev. Mr. Sterne. Anna Leach writes in "Her Majesty's Drawing Room" of "the honor coveted by all Englishwomen, and by not a few Americans—that of being 'presented to the queen.'"

Senator Joseph Benson Foraker, "himself a leader of the 'younger element' in national politics, tells what 'The Young Man in Politics' has done, is doing, and may do in the future. Senator Foraker's ideal young

man will annex Canada, Cuba, and Hawaii, restore the American merchant marine to its former glory, and build up a navy which could trounce the fleets of Spain, Japan, and England, singly or altogether.

Despite the fact that the volumes appeared some time ago, "Corleone," by Marion Crawford, and Hall Caine's "Christian" are still running serially.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

IN the Christmas *Chautauquan* Charles Mason Fairbanks opens the issue with an article on "Christ in Art," illustrated with many reproductions of paintings, and Mr. Joseph Forster has an appreciative "Study of Schiller."

Mr. Frank M. Chapman, of the American Museum of Natural History, well known from his excellent books on birds, tells of "Winter Bird Life," describing the best methods of identifying our cold-weather birds.

"The Trend of American Commerce" is the title of an article by Cyrus C. Adams, in which the writer prophesies our future wrestlings from England of her commercial supremacy. "We shall be in future the greatest producers of cheap steel, and it was cheap steel and iron that laid the foundation of England's supremacy as a builder of ships. Before many years it will be no longer a fact, ludicrous as it seems in view of our large commerce, that for a twelvemonth not an American ship passed through the Suez Canal, that the port of Buenos Ayres has not seen an American vessel for a year, and that thirty years have elapsed since Hamburg, the third greatest port in the world, has seen the stars and stripes at a masthead."

G. Battista Guarina tells in "The Eastern Policy of Germany" of some complicated aspects of the Turkish question. To the writer, William II. is "inspired by a most lofty patriotism"—a national patriotism which becomes "Occidental patriotism," since he has helped by galvanizing the Sick Man into life to stem for the time the impending Slavonic flood.

David S. Barry writes of "News-Getting" at the capital, George Heli Guy describes the electrical appliances of a modern theater, and W. T. Hewetson has a paper on "The Social Life of the Southern Negro."

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

IN the Christmas issue of the *Home Journal* begins "The Inner Experiences of a Cabinet Minister's Wife," a series of letters telling of "the actual social and domestic life of a prominent cabinet member's wife." A continued story by Hamlin Garland, "The Doctor," also runs through its initial chapters.

Nagel von Brawe describes "A Christmas with an Emperor," the emperor being William II. of Germany. His account of the young princes at their shopping for Christmas presents has somewhat of a "Rollo" flavor. "The princes investigated everything, but upon inquiring the price generally found it too dear. 'Three marks for this book-rack?' and with a glance into his purse, 'No, that is too expensive. I haven't over seventy-five pfennigs. What can you give me for that price?' And the shop-girl proceeds to show the princes something quite nice for the required amount."

Mary E. Wilkins has one of her inimitable stories called "The Christmas Sing in Our Village," and Ruth McEnery Stuart contributes an equally characteristic tale, "Christmas at the Trimble's."

There are several other stories, and the third of Mr.

Edward Hurst Brown's papers on "The Inside of a Hundred Homes."

In this number also appears what is claimed to be the only correct version of Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Lost Chord" ever published in this country—a claim backed by a facsimile letter from the composer to this effect. Although three million copies of the song have been sold in this country, Sir Arthur never received a penny from an American publisher for it until the *Home Journal* secured the present copy.

LIPPINCOTTS.

THE complete story in the December *Lippincott's* is by Julia P. Dabney, and is called "Poor Chola, a Romance of Orotava Valley."

George Ethelbert Walsh reviews the history of "Gold Mining in America," and tells of some extraordinarily ingenious methods of extracting the metal from the ore. Warden Allan Curtis endeavors to answer the question "Who are the Greeks?" and concludes, in face of many recent assertions to the contrary, that "taking all the evidence into consideration, it would seem that the modern Greeks can make good their claim to be lineal descendants of the ancient Greeks, speaking practically the same language, reproducing the same mental and physical traits."

"Egyptian Queens," by Leigh North, is a review of the long line of female royalties extending from the dim ages of mythology to the Roman period, culminating in immortal Cleopatra, "unbridled in both passions and ambitions."

Annie Steger Winston puts in a plea for the "Women of Thackeray, Scott, Jane Austin, and Charlotte Brontë," as against the modern "short-skirted girl flying along on her bicycle with merely a mocking backward glance at the masculine world." "To-day's fashion of hardihood will doubtless pass like yesterday's fashion of excessive softness; but for the present one is almost tempted to say, after the Lady's Book manner, 'There is a void in the bright firmament of womanly perfection. Alas for the Lost Pleiad of Sensibility!'"

Charles Dudley Rhodes, U.S.A., has an interesting article on "Uncle Sam's Four-footed Friends," detailing the lives and the traits of Government horses and mules, and Mr. Francis J. Ziegler supplies the reader with some curious facts anent "Beards and Barbers."

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE *New England* for December contains an article of unusual interest by George Willis Cooke on Brook Farm, with many portraits and illustrations. He says in summing up:

"No one who was at Brook Farm has ever been willing to admit that the association was a failure in any but the financial sense. It is maintained by all that the life was genial and happy in a larger degree than they have known elsewhere. This might be explained by saying that care and responsibility were removed from the individual, that a comfortable home was certain, and that there was no need of individual worry or discontent. However true this may have been of the majority, it certainly could not have been true of the leaders, upon whom fell the responsibility of providing ways and means under difficult conditions."

Ashton R. Willard describes the "College Libraries of the United States." The new Columbia library seems

to be the only one of the large institutions which offers entirely adequate accommodations for the librarian and his assistants—a singular enough fact when one reflects how important an official in the system the modern librarian is. Charles Akers, the artist, contributes an autobiographical sketch relating his connection with Lowell, Longfellow, Holmes, Emerson, and Professor Norton, with illustrations from some of his crayon and medallion portraits.

W. Henry Winslow writes of Ludwig Richter, the famous German wood-engraver, and Mr. James Pheney Baxter reviews the origin, growth, and some of the modern developments of "The Municipality."

THE BOOKMAN.

IN the December *Bookman* the sixth paper on "Living Continental Critics" is devoted to N. K. Michaelovsky, and is written by V. S. Yarros. Edmund Gosse gives some very sound advice to authors on "The Abuse of the Supernatural in Fiction," notable examples of which abuse he considers are to be found in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" and in "The Martian." Mr. Gosse sums up thus: "Never use supernatural agency to gain an effect which could with the exercise of mere ingenuity be produced by natural agency. And a rider on this would be, Never employ a supernatural agency without having thoroughly made up your mind what you mean its exact action to be."

Mr. Clement K. Shorter has the boldness to put himself on record with a choice of "A Hundred Books for a Village Library," from Pope's translation of the "Iliad" to Ibsen's "Master Builder." Edwin M. Bacon continues his series of articles on "Old Boston Booksellers," with sketches of Alexander Williams, William Lee, and Charles A. P. Shepard.

Professor Peck signs his name to a comical account of a performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in Liverpool, and M. A. De Wolfe Howe writes in the "American Bookmen" series of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

IN the December *Atlantic* Mr. Paul Leicester Ford, writing on "The American Historical Novel," expresses amazement that our novelists have so generally disregarded the truly important elements of American life. "Who, in reading American fiction," he exclaims, "has ever brought away a sense of real glory in his country?" The novelist turns rather to what is relatively insignificant in our civilization. Our literature is overburdened with dialect stories and what Mr. Ford describes as the "Afternoon Tea Novel."

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson's interesting recollections of "Literary London Twenty Years Ago" remind us of the rapid passing away, within recent years, of a brilliant group of literary Englishmen.

Mr. Francis W. Kelsey contributes a judicious and temperate statement of the respective claims of State universities and church colleges in the West. The churches themselves have a duty, he says, toward the State universities:

"It grows out of the general duty of the churches as guardians of the highest interests of society. Do not Christian people pay taxes? Even if it were granted that the State universities have an irreligious atmosphere, to whom should we look to change it? Should the churches approach the State universities in a spirit

of criticism, or with a deep feeling of responsibility and a willingness to coöperate in the promotion of the supreme interests of youth? At the very least, it is reasonable to ask that the religious bodies see to it that men of marked spiritual and intellectual power be placed in the pulpits of university towns. But in more than one university town churches fail to keep their footing, not because of an unfavorable environment, but because the work is left in charge of men who are not equal to it."

Mr. J. S. Tunison opines that two of the most striking literary phenomena of the present day are Rudyard Kipling, with his overlay of Hindooism on English human nature, and Lafcadio Hearn, with his varied experience, patiently inquisitive about everything Japanese.

THE ARENA.

THE December *Arena* opens with a small group of articles under the general head, "Idylls and Ideals of Christmas." Robert G. Ingersoll tells what he would bring to pass if he had the power to produce exactly what he wanted for Christmas. Aside from a fling or two at the clergy, Mr. Ingersoll's description of his ideal Christmas would be generally acceptable. In a word, what Mr. Ingersoll wants is the millennium of the Christian.

The Rev. M. J. Savage thinks it strange that people do not learn that the whole year might be made a Christmas, instead of a single day.

Dr. John Clark Ridpath writes of Christmas as a survival of ancient Aryanism.

Camille Flammarion, the French astronomer, contributes an interesting account of a séance with Eusapia Paladino, the celebrated medium. M. Flammarion affirms his belief in the "existence of unknown forces capable of moving matter and of counteracting the action of gravity." He believes that such facts should be scientifically investigated, and that they may have a great importance, but that we have not yet the data necessary to define these hidden forces.

For the most part, this month's *Arena* is very serious and solid. There is a thoughtful paper on "The Influence of Hebrew Thought in the Development of the Social Democratic Idea in New England," by Charles S. Allen. Then there is a study of "Priest and People," by E. T. Hargrove, of the Theosophical Society. These articles, while profound, can have only a slight popular interest.

In the latter half of the magazine will be found the contributions that have a more direct and obvious relation to the questions of the day. Mr. John Chetwood, Jr., makes a strong argument for the restriction of immigration. Dr. Ridpath, the editor, follows this up with a vigorous protest against the Europeanizing of America.

Mr. Keihiro Nakamura discusses the annexation of Hawaii from a Japanese point of view, but adds little to what has been accepted generally by the newspapers as a fair representation of Japanese opinion on that subject.

Two articles of more than ordinary interest to the *Arena's* women readers are, "The Truly Artistic Woman," by Stinson Jarvis, and "Poor 'Fairly Rich' People," by Henry E. Foster, the latter paper being mainly devoted to the alleged trials of "city-bred young married couples."

Mr. B. O. Flower writes an appreciation of the founder of German opera, Christoph von Gluck.

THE FORUM.

IN another department we have reviewed a portion of Surgeon-General Wyman's article, entitled "Some Lessons of the Yellow Fever Epidemic," in the November *Forum*.

In this number ex-Secretary Carlisle presents the first of a series of papers on "Dangerous Defects of Our Electoral System." The introductory paper is concerned mainly with the constitutional method of choosing Presidential electors. Mr. Carlisle not only objects to the choice of electors by districts (it would be possible to change this method without constitutional amendment by the action of the State legislatures), but shows that the necessity of electors at all is open to question. He even regards it as "an antiquated remnant of European aristocracy." In his next paper he proposes to show how this system can be abolished without injustice to any part of the people.

Senator Morrill's second installment of letters from his political friends is of rather more interest than the first. He publishes three characteristic letters from Horace Greeley referring to certain inconsistencies in Congressional action on the tariff during the years 1859 and 1862. In the latter year, speaking of a proposed tax on newspapers, Greeley says that the advertisements, rather than circulation, should be a basis of taxation, since they are a source of profit, while circulation is not. A letter from James G. Blaine, written in 1865, advocates the taxation of exports.

Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, a member of the unofficial commission now at work on the currency question, contributes an article on the purposes of that commission. The article is chiefly taken up, however, with an argument to show the injustice of the existing prejudice against bankers and business men as suitable guardians of the nation's finances.

Mr. Edwin F. Atkinson takes anything but a hopeful view of the prospects of the new beet-sugar industry in this country. If our farmers should produce beets at the sacrifice of their market for wheat, corn, pork, beef, pork products, etc., where, he asks, would be their gain? Furthermore, a policy of extreme protection to stimulate production of sugar here would probably react upon us abroad in the future, when we may be in greater need than now of foreign markets.

In this number of the *Forum* two writers discuss means of getting relief from floods in the Mississippi Valley, and arrive at quite different conclusions. Mr. Robert Stewart Taylor strongly advocates the levee system. Notwithstanding all that has been said about the inefficiency of the levees at the time of the recent great floods, Mr. Taylor asserts that the protection which the levees afforded was worth many times the entire cost of the system. On the other hand, Mr. Gustave Dyes undertakes to show that dredging should be substituted for the levees. Dredging, he says, is a coöperative measure, in harmony with the natural laws which control the great drainage arteries through alluvion, and he is of the opinion that the results already attained justify the construction of a dredging plant sufficient to accomplish the work required.

Professor E. Washburn Hopkins, of Yale, who spent the winter of 1896-97 in India, comes to the defense of the British Government in the attacks that have been made on her policy in dealing with famine conditions in that country. He shows, at any rate, that the Viceroy of India, who was the sole official means of communication between India and the British Government,

repeatedly sent messages to England to the effect that no aid was needed. It seems to have been a fact that there was an ample supply of grain in the country, but preceding years of scarcity had made the people desperately poor, and, as Professor Hopkins thinks, no government on earth could have prevented distress. Great Britain, he says, has done all that any government could have done.

Commissioner Carroll D. Wright begins an interesting statistical study of "The Relation of Production to Productive Capacity"; Sir Lewis Morris writes on "The Disuse of Laughter"; Frederick Palmer tells once more "How the Greeks were Defeated," and "Arthur Penn" divulges some amusing "Letters to a Living Author."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from Mr. Edmund Gosse's review of the Tennyson memoir, and from the now celebrated article of ex-Minister Taylor on the Cuban question, in the November number of the *North American*.

The series of articles on ships and shipbuilding which has become a familiar feature of the *North American* is continued in this number with a paper by Lewis Nixon on "The Commercial Value of the Shipyard." Mr. Nixon's views on this subject have found expression before in the pages of the *North American*, and are quite generally known. His experience and special study of the problems connected with shipbuilding entitle him to rank as expert. He is impatient with the slowness of the American people to grasp the full significance of the shipbuilding industry as a factor in our national growth.

Mr. Charles A. Conant, the well-known writer on banking questions, contributes a well-considered article on "The Effect of the New Gold upon Prices," his conclusion being that the United States can absorb many millions more of the new gold simply in giving stability to our currency system, without effect upon prices.

He shows, too, that Russia and Austria-Hungary need to strengthen their equipment of gold:

"It is highly probable, moreover, that some of the countries which suspended the free coinage of silver after 1873 and have maintained their silver coins at parity with gold will take advantage of the new gold supplies for replacing some of their overvalued silver. The sale of silver for gold has been publicly advocated in Belgium, and her financial position and that of the Netherlands would be greatly strengthened by such an exchange. Spain and Italy, now wallowing in the mire of depreciated paper, will resume specie payments upon a gold basis, if they resume at all, for their paper notes are above the bullion value of their silver coins. Throughout the world, indeed, exists a capacity for the absorption of the new gold, which will have no perceptible effect upon prices, but will operate, like the extension of railways and canals, to give ease and rapidity to the courses of production and exchange."

The Mexican Minister to the United States, M. Romero, writes a rejoinder to Senator Money's recent reply to an earlier article by M. Romero on the attitude of the United States at the time when the Spanish-American colonies won their independence. Minister Romero disclaims any thought of entering a complaint against our Government or of censuring its policy. The facts of history, in his opinion, are entirely creditable

to the United States, but he still contends that the Spanish-American republics achieved their independence without the assistance of this country.

Dr. Prince A. Morrow considers the question of leprosy in relation to the proposed annexation of Hawaii. There seems to be a difference of opinion among the well-known physicians as to the spread of the disease in the cities of Hawaii, but it is a fact that very nearly as many lepers are sent to the leper settlement as in former years. Dr. Morrow is convinced that in the event of annexation it would be impossible to confine leprosy to the islands or to exclude it from this country by quarantine measures. Furthermore, he shows that the disease has spread at points in this country where it has been introduced, as at Key West, Fla., and in Louisiana, where leprosy has increased at an alarming rate within the past few years.

Mr. H. T. Newcomb, the railroad statistician, summarizes briefly "The Present Railway Situation." He finds that, from the standpoint of the investor, the rates and charges are demoralized; that the present competitive system is maintained at a great cost and with extravagant waste; that the companies cannot combine for the establishment of just rates nor for the prevention of unjust discriminations; that nearly 40,000 miles of railways are in the hands of receivers; that railway securities having a par value of nearly \$4,500,000 receive no return of interest or dividends. The remedy that Mr. Newcomb advocates for this extreme situation is an adequate pooling law.

In this number, also, Mr. M. G. Mulhall reviews "Thirty Years of American Trade," and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster writes on "Woman's Political Evolution."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for November is an extremely good number. We notice elsewhere Miss Weld's paper on Tennyson.

Sir Edmund Verney has written a capital article about the inhabitants of milk. It is luminous, lucid, and crammed with interesting facts and sensible suggestions. There are five precautions which he says should be taken in order to minimize the number of bacteria in milk, and he describes an experiment in which they were adopted:

"(1) The milk was received in steamed pails. (2) The udder of the animal was thoroughly cleaned. (3) The udder was moistened with water. (4) The barn air was fairly free from dust. (5) The first few streams of milk were rejected. In summer the milk taken from a cow treated in this way contained 330 bacteria, instead of 15,000 taken under the usual conditions. In winter there were 7,600 bacteria in ordinary milk, as against 210 in the carefully protected milk, and this latter remained sweet for twenty-four hours longer than the former."

Dr. E. J. Dillon contributes an article on "The New Political Era." His conclusion is that peace is assured in Europe, and that a diplomatic combination of the powers against Great Britain is imminent. He counsels his countrymen as follows:

"Our policy, if it is to be imperial as distinguished from insular and parochial, should consist of a strenuous effort to break up that combination by making a serious bid for the friendship of Russia, in a steady increase of our navy, in a new commercial policy based upon a retaliatory tariff system, and, if possible, in an inter-British customs union. If these schemes turn out

to be impracticable, and our foreign office remains incorrigible, we shall have to console ourselves with the reflection that it is impossible to fight against fate."

DECLINE OF BRITISH INDUSTRIAL SUPREMACY.

Mr. M. G. Mulhall publishes an elaborate statistical paper in which he analyzes the figures contained in the recent report of the British Board of Trade on England's trade with her colonies.

Mr. Mulhall is an optimist, and strenuously does his best to raise the spirits of the somewhat depressed British manufacturer; but all that he can say is that the trade of the British empire, meaning thereby the colonies and India, is increasing much faster than that of Great Britain, and that the latter is not diminishing. Of course, everyone will agree with him in recognizing that it is foolish to dream of making the commerce of the colonies subservient to that of the United Kingdom, and only one degree less absurd is it to grudge the expansion of colonial trade in foreign countries; nevertheless, the following facts, which he himself summarizes, are anything but reassuring reading:

"That the trade of the colonies, compared with ten years ago, has risen 8 per cent.

"That their trade with Great Britain has increased 2 per cent.; with foreign countries, 30 per cent.

"That their consumption of British merchandise has declined six millions sterling, while their imports of foreign goods have increased ten millions.

"That colonial exports to Great Britain have risen 12 per cent.; to foreign countries, 33 per cent.

"That, taking into account the fall of prices, the consumption of British merchandise in the colonies appears to have increased in volume 7 per cent., while the weight of colonial exports to Great Britain has grown 30 per cent.

"That the weight of colonial exports to foreign countries has grown exactly 50 per cent."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THERE are several very interesting articles in the *Nineteenth Century*. Among the contributors are Signor Crispi, Mr. John Morley, Sir Robert Giffen, Ouida, Sir Joshua Fitch, and Sir John Lubbock.

MR. JOHN MORLEY ON GUICCIARDINI.

Mr. Morley publishes an essay upon Guicciardini, the historian, and contemporary and friend of Machiavelli. It is not an essay which can be noticed in a paragraph or described in a page. The article is interesting as a study of the art of compressing within a very small compass the cream and gist of the criticisms of all those who have written on the subject before, together with many luminous and suggestive observations by Mr. Morley himself. Mr. Morley is not so enthusiastic as an anonymous English critic whom he quotes, who declares that the Italian was "one of the most consummate historians of any nation or of any age," but he praises him very highly. Nobody so aptly satisfied the curiosity of his own age as to motives and characters in the age before it. His estimates of leading actors are excellent for *justesse*, and few men have painted better portraits or have indulged in more subtle appreciations of character than he.

ON THE ORIGIN OF MOUNTAINS.

Prince Kropotkin, in one of his admirable papers on

"Recent Science," describes Professor Willis' experiments, which throw light upon the way in which mountains have come into being:

"Ideas are not yet settled as to the probable structure of the earth in its abysses. Whether it is as rigid as a steel ball, or whether the rocks are in a pasty state determined by their very high temperature and the very high pressures which they are submitted to, remains unsettled. But it may be taken as certain that mountain-building does not imply the folding of the whole thickness of the solid earth's crust. The wrinkling of the rocks, to which our mountains owe their origin, is limited to the superficial layers of the crust—to the 'super-crust,' as Dana says. The idea already expressed by Dana and by Pfaff—that the folding of the strata and mountain-building altogether take place in the 'super-crust' only—was thus confirmed by the experiments of Professor Willis. The whole series gives an admirable additional support to the 'lateral force theory' of the origin of mountains."

MOSCOW TO-DAY.

Sir Wemyss Reid, who spent a month this autumn in visiting St. Petersburg, Moscow, Stockholm, and Copenhagen, gives us his "First Impressions" in a paper which is very readable throughout. His account of the exceeding riches of the Moscow churches, and the excessive devotion of the Russians in the streets of their ancient capital, will probably surprise many readers as much as they surprised Sir Wemyss Reid. He was indeed quite taken aback by what he found in Moscow.

"I had thought of it, as I imagine most of us do, as the decaying capital of that older Russia which is passing into the stage of tradition—a sleepy old-world city where ancient customs and national usages still survived, and little besides was to be met with. I found it a huge city, numbering nearly a million inhabitants, where, side by side with the traditional usages of old Russia, and, above all, its external devoutness of carriage and demeanor, is to be found the most marvelous development of industrial and commercial enterprise and activity. The streets were as crowded and as full of bustle and life as those of London or Manchester; the groves of tall factory-chimneys enveloping the suburbs reminded me of Birmingham. The markets were filled to overflowing, both with merchandise and men. The shops were certainly not inferior to those of St. Petersburg, and everywhere there was the bustle, the unending activity, which bespeaks the existence of a great community engaged in the full work of life. It was only slowly that what I saw enabled me to realize the truth about Moscow—the truth that it is no city of the dead, no relic of medieval times, but the living capital and center of a mighty nation, which, though it may wall itself in against Western ideas and manners, has an overflowing life of its own, and an energy which it is expending freely in a thousand different directions. Those who seek to realize what Russia really is, and what enormous potentialities of growth and development she possesses within herself, must go to Moscow."

THE FUR-PULLERS OF LONDON.

Mrs. Hogg writes a paper which haunts the memory like a nightmare. It is a ghastly description of the way in which numbers of women and girls spend their lives in pulling the fur from rabbit-skins in Southeast London. It is chiefly devoted to an account of those who do their work at home. They make about eight shillings

a week by working twelve hours a day, six days in the week, in an atmosphere that is heavy with the nauseating smell of the skins, and thick with the fluff, which gets into the throat and is almost choking. Mrs. Hogg says:

"This life of the 'home' workers is sufficiently ghastly, though no words can adequately present its utter sickening repulsiveness. It must be seen and breathed in to be realized. Yet any attempt at remedying it by direct means involves enormous difficulties."

THE ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF CURRENCY.

Sir Robert Giffen, writing on the "Monetary Chaos," lays down at the beginning of his paper what he regards as the foundation principles upon which all currency ought to be based:

"The monetary chaos of the present time, to sum up the situation in a sentence, results entirely from the determination of one or two governments—the United States and India—to depart from elementary principles in establishing their standard money. These principles are that the standard which is to be the sole measure of value and unlimited legal tender in a country should consist of one metal only, because there cannot and ought not to be two or more; that the coinage of this metal should be automatic—that is, at the pleasure of those who bring it to the mint, government meddling no further with the business than by stamping the metal so as to indicate its weight and fineness; and that governments should refrain from any measures directly intended to alter or affect the value of the standard, or to make money abundant or the reverse, or to attain a stable par of exchange with other moneys, or between gold and silver themselves, because this is to embark on a course where there is no goal, and which will create an endless monetary discussion, and so produce discredit and unrest."

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN AFRICA.

Captain Lugard writes another of his weighty and fact-crammed articles on the subject of the liquor traffic, which is creating such mischief among the people of Africa. He recalls to those who argue that it is doing little or no harm the fact that African administrators, missionaries, and travelers, with very few exceptions, are unanimous in its condemnation. The importation of liquor is bad, but the establishment of distilleries for manufacturing liquor in Africa is worse. This evil has not yet made its appearance in the British possessions. Captain Lugard says:

"Even were it to be granted that the demoralization of the natives is a chimera, I should still stigmatize the liquor traffic as a bar to civilization and progress in Africa, a shortsighted and perilous commercial venture, and as destructive of that legitimate expansion of trade and creation of new markets which is the ostensible reason of our presence in Africa. The ideal which all who think as I do wish to achieve is the total abolition of the spirit traffic in Africa. So far as South Africa is concerned, I hold that this course is immediately feasible, for the machinery for enforcing the law is in existence, and the experiment has already been made with success in various districts. In West Africa, however, I fear that immediate and summary prohibition is a 'counsel of perfection,' and I advocate, therefore, that the duties in all British possessions should be at once equalized to the level of the highest (3s. per gallon), and that this uniform duty should be raised periodically, until it equals and exceeds that levied on high-

class whiskies and brandies of British manufacture, at present imported for European consumption only."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE article of principal importance in the November number is Miss Irwin's on "the problem of home-work" and its horrors, which claims separate treatment. Educational questions are decidedly to the fore. Mr. Vernon Gibberd gives a short *résumé* of "Sixty Years of Elementary Education." Mr. Andrew Murphy condemns the existing arrangements for testing intermediate education in Ireland. T. M. Hopkins very dogmatically decides the question between classical and modern education. The strength of his arguments may be judged from his contending that because poorly paid waiters and clerks speak French and German, and "no classical scholars are to be found occupying such positions," therefore the Latin and Greek scholar has the mercenary advantage over the French and German! Mr. Richard Arthur furnishes an interesting study of Joseph Joubert, with some pages of his sparkling apothegms. Mr. F. A. Edwards gives a convenient summary of Italian settlements in Africa. Mr. Oliphant Smeaton describes the progress of Australian federation and its manifold advantages. Mr. H. Baptist Crofts reviews the course of Victorian medicine.

CORNHILL.

THE November number has much readable matter, but falls below the standard set by earlier issues. Mr. Grave's personal reminiscence of Tennyson claims separate mention. Mr. C. L. Falkiner's paper on Sir Boyle Roche does not supply the fund of funny stories which the name of the great Irish humorist at once suggests. "The Humorous Side of Clerical Life" is a title inviting hopes of merriment which Rev. S. F. L. Bernays' pages fail to realize. The historical studies are interesting. Mr. Walter Wood tells of the recapture from the French crew of the *Friend's Adventure* in 1689 by an English man and boy who were prisoners on board. Sir Charles Murray's adventures among the Pawnee Indians in 1835 are vividly retold. The subject of the anniversary study is the great storm of November 26 and 27, 1703, the course of which Mr. Henry Harries describes. Colonel Vibart brings to a close his thrilling personal narrative of the Sepoy revolt at Delhi in 1857. Perhaps the most important article, in view of Klondyke developments, is Rolf Boldrewood's "Genesis of Gold-field Law in Australia." He has the highest praise for Mr. Hardy and Mr. King, the first gold-field commissioners. It is pleasant to know that, as it is in the Canadian Northwest, so it was in Australia—British law and order reigned unbroken from the first:

"It should never be forgotten that to the early gold-fields commissioners of New South Wales is due the glory of having, under innumerable difficulties, administered justice, preserved law and order, and distributed treasure almost incalculable, the whole without suspicion of unfairness, and for more than ten years without disorder or distrust. Throughout their whole term of office the executive power of the law of the land, with but one exception, was never imperiled or weakened. No mob-law, no hasty executions, dishonored a British community. Evil-doers were punished, justice was done, crime was expiated, but strictly in accordance with British jurisprudence and procedure."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THERE is plenty of solid and suggestive reading in the November number. Mr. Fox-Bourne's case for the Bechuana rebels and Mr. Spender's study of Tennyson's workmanship require separate notice.

THE BITTER CRY OF THE WEST INDIES.

The lamentable plight to which sugar bounties have reduced the British West Indian possessions is set forth by Mr. Hugh Chisholm in his "Choice for the Sugar Consumer." With the collapse of the sugar industries, the islands can support neither government nor people. They might go over to the United States, which are steadily Americanizing them. The imperial government must take one of four courses, which Mr. Chisholm thus formulates:

"1. Abandoning the West Indies to their fate.

"2. Weaning them from sugar to other industries, at a probable cost to us of between £6,000,000 and £7,000,000, and with a very doubtful prospect of success.

"3. Bribing Germany and France, by some unknown 'sacrifice,' to stop hurting our traders by artificially underselling them, and so restoring a natural and profitable market for sugar—at some cost, of course, to the consumer.

"4. Making our German and French assailants pay, by means of a countervailing duty, for the expense to which they put us."

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRUMP CARD AGAINST FRANCE
WASTED.

"Diplomaticus" traces Lord Salisbury's dealings with France since the Berlin Congress. England's difficulties began when she took over Cyprus. To reassure France she had to promise her a free hand in Tunis. But since her abstention from the Egyptian war France has carried on in all parts of the globe a thinly veiled war against England. In defiance of public law and treaty rights, the French have overrun British hinterlands in West Africa, and in the East are marching armed bands into the Khedive's territory.

"While it remained with us to say whether the French protectorate in Tunis should be a reality or not, we could always point to West Africa or the Upper Nile, and suggest that the road to our acquiescence lay in those regions. With that card in our hands we could have sat still, confident that whatever occurred the odd trick was ours. Now what resources have we? . . . For the moment it is notorious that the restraining influence of the Czar is the chief guarantee of peace between England and France."

"THE SPIRIT OF TORYISM."

Mr. Walter Sichel, in objecting to Mr. Baumann's demand for a Tory creed, extols as against any "letter" the "spirit" of Toryism, which he defines by saying:

"Toryism breathes a traditional spirit (for I prefer this word to 'principle'), a spirit which is no set dogma, but an expansive and adaptable outlook on the phantasmagoria of events, a spirit resolute to advance the country within the limits of its native constitution, to educate the mob and benefit the people; which seeks to aggrandize no one class at the expense of another under the specious pretext of equality, but which upholds the unity of those reciprocal functions which bind and build up that constitution while it preserves its inheritance abroad and the league which has cemented our archipelago of colonies."

MEREDITH A DECADENT!

Mr. Arthur Symonds supplies a note on George Meredith, who writes novels with the brain of a poet, and therefore violates every rule of the novelist and yet fascinates—with the charm of poetry coming to us disguised as prose. Of his style, he says:

"Like Carlyle, but even more than Carlyle, Mr. Meredith is, in the true, widest sense, as no other English writer of the present time can be said to be, a decadent. . . . What decadence, in literature, really means is that learned corruption of language by which style ceases to be organic, and becomes, in the pursuit of some new expressiveness or beauty, deliberately abnormal."

"FREE TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE."

The future of British trade exercises Mr. J. B. C. Kershaw, F.I.C. He argues that for the United Kingdom to maintain its present level of prosperity its exports must increase in value £2,600,000 annually. This is a prospect not to be counted on in face of German and American competition, and of the development of Eastern industries, as well as of trades unionism at home. Mr. Kershaw sees salvation only in an imperial customs union, which would be free trade within the empire—an empire embracing most diverse races, and climates, and soils, and offering thus a convenient model of universal free trade. So far as manufactured goods go, the total exports of the United Kingdom and the total imports of the empire are nearing equilibrium. In breadstuffs there is an enormous disparity, but 55,000 farmers settled on 100-acre farms in Canada could make up the lack in wheat.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. H. W. Wilson passes in indignant review the course of American diplomacy over the Bering Sea dispute, which he does not hesitate to censure. Mr. W. H. Mallock reviews Dr. Crozier's "History of Intellectual Development," which he calls rather "a new study of natural religion." Dr. Crozier, recognizing evolution as "the reasonable sequence of the unintended," feels himself obliged to posit a coördinating ruling intelligence, and discerns its influence in the development of the higher religious belief not less than in the development of the higher animals.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE November number is characteristically alive and up-to-date. The Hon. W. P. Reeves' paper on "Compulsory Arbitration in New Zealand" and Mr. Leslie Stephen's review of "Tennyson's Life" require separate treatment.

A BIMETALLIC BROADSIDE.

The present crisis in the bimetallic movement elicits five strenuous appeals to the British Government to respond to the silver overtures of the French and American republics. "Great Britain's duty" in this respect is enforced by the Radical, Mr. R. L. Everett, who declares that "the weight of silver known or believed to be in possession of mankind is almost exactly fifteen and a half times that of gold." Mr. J. P. Heseltine absolutely denies all danger of panic in the event of the remonetization of silver by international agreement. The rise in prices would preclude panic, nor would the countries be flooded with silver which opened their mints to it freely; Mr. Heseltine instances "free-silver" Mexico as a proof of this statement. Mr. Ghosh, professor of politi-

cal economy in Calcutta University, urges that the famine in India had been not a famine of food, which was there in abundance, but a famine in money. He points out what fuel for sedition is presented by the fact that by closing the mints the government has practically confiscated half the savings of the Indian people. Mr. Donald Reid, of Dunedin, in voicing Greater Britain, pleads for the inclusion of the colonies in any bimetallic union formed, and the coinage of a colonial dollar or rupee with a currency throughout all these colonies. The preponderance of the United States and France would thus be counteracted. Mr. J. L. Maxse fiercely retorts on critics of the "bimetallic intrigue" that Parliament has committed the nation to do all in its power to secure by international agreement a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver, and that those who oppose that decision are the discreditable cabal.

WHAT'S THE USE OF THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS?

This is the question Lieut.-Col. Eustace Balfour essays to answer. The adverse argument is that if the navy holds command of the sea the militia are sufficient for garrison duty and the volunteers are superfluous, but if England lost command of the sea her two hundred and fifty thousand volunteers would be practically of no avail against the enormous hosts of trained soldiers which an invader would fling into the island. The writer admits the truth of both alternatives, but points a third course. The navy might be only temporarily defeated; and, if time were gained, could be reinforced and resume command of the sea; or an alliance with other powers, which would have equal effect. The volunteer force would be of great service in "the intermediate stage." The writer reckons that from the declaration of war and calling out of the volunteers to the landing of an invading force (in the event of naval defeat) some two months must elapse; and in that period, by constant drilling, volunteers ought to be brought up to the level of the continental soldier, if only officers qualify themselves in time of peace as instructors in drill and minor tactics.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Colonial Chronicle is concerned with the report of the royal commission on the sugar-growing West Indies. It puts the alternative shortly thus: Either England must impose countervailing duties, which need only amount to raising the price of sugar one halfpenny a pound, or she will practically lose the West Indies. The American correspondent avows that personally he would sooner put his money on the green cloth of Monte Carlo as invest it in the average American railroad stock. Miss Catherine Dodd describes anew the oft-described school journey in Germany.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE prevailing cast of the October number is literary rather than social or political or scientific. Notice has been taken elsewhere of the most brilliant paper in the series—that on some minor poets—and of the fresh matter brought to the "Life of Lord Tennyson."

A DECENTRALIZING POLICY FOR INDIA.

Indian discontent and frontier risings form the occasion of a quest after causes and remedies, which issues in the following summary of suggestions:

"We may abstain from over-government; England

may more unreservedly support the government of India, which in turn may grant a freer hand to local governments, and they will wisely intrust district officers with enlarged powers less subject to appeal, and encourage them, as far as may be, to revert to the out-of-door under-tree administration and patriarchal rule which proved so successful in the hands of men like the Lawrences, Edwardes, Nicholson, or James Abbott. Combined with this, economy is essential."

In foreign policy England's attitude to the Ameer, it is urged, should be courteous but absolutely firm. "We should give up writing letters to one who is a master of that art, and manage him otherwise." "He is at our mercy in more ways than one, and the sooner he realizes that we know this the better." It is pointed out that if Russia were ever to acquire Afghanistan "she would have taken a material step toward establishing her naval power in the Persian Gulf, and this might be most serious for our colonies."

WOMEN AT OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

The question of women at the older universities is investigated with more thoroughness and fairness than are usually to be found with advocates of a conservative policy. The simple alternative of coeducation or making universities sexless is first considered. The experiment in Scotland, Wales, and the North of England is declared to be too recent to yield decisive results. American experience is next appealed to, as of longer duration; and it is alleged that the universities of the Eastern States "have at least as strong an objection to 'coeducation' as ourselves," while in the Western States there is a growing dissatisfaction with it, especially among the higher teachers. "In America a most notable sequence of the system is that the teaching in schools for both sexes is very largely in the hands of women, and is passing into their hands more and more year by year." Women underbid men, who move off to more lucrative pursuits. German universities only admit, as a favor, exceptional women. The reviewer, however, grants that Oxford and Cambridge must adopt some principle in place of the anomalous devices which now make the position of women at these universities all but intolerable. He leans to the German precedent, and a new federal university consisting of existing women's colleges, or, in his own words:

"Our programme is to allow to very exceptional women exceptional facilities at Oxford and Cambridge, but to place ordinary women under the direction of a new university, which shall consider their special needs and the good of women as a whole. It would be indeed unwise if our older universities turned aside from their proper vocation, which is quite onerous enough, in order to unfit ordinary women for womanly tasks and to misdirect the education of girls."

ARCHBISHOP BENSON'S CHIEF SERVICE.

The life of the late primate is passed under review. The points in his life-work which are thrown into strongest relief are his victorious emphasis on the historic continuity of the Church of England before and after the Reformation, and his influence in bringing about the remarkable subsidence in party feeling within the Church which has marked the last few years. Prior to the Lincoln Judgment English lawyers and courts had proceeded on the principle, "We ought not to go behind the Reformation."

"But the archbishop's judgment silently ignored the

cramping but convenient canon of the lawyers of thirty years ago, and on a review of ancient practice in England and elsewhere canceled the former decisions, and in doing so actually won the almost submissive approval of the Privy Council, who readily admitted as 'new light' what their predecessors regarded as irrelevant. From the date of the Lincoln Judgment the English Church has, as it were, resumed legal possession of much that she had been supposed to have lost, and this result has followed from the adoption of the wider view of the Church in its relation to the past."

THE BASTILLE NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL.

The recent publication of the archives of the Bastille leads the reviewer to revise certain popular views of that ancient prison. He says:

"Instances of individual oppression, cases of prisoners overlooked, victims of harsh discipline and unrelenting despotism, will meet us. Torture here, as elsewhere, was resorted to in the effort to wring out the truth from atrocious criminals. But such examples of severity and oppression are not proportionately more numerous in the Bastille than in other prisons. . . . Alike for the sufficiency of its provision for the prisoners' wants and for the humanity of its jailers, the Bastille merits an honorable mention among the French king's houses."

But public sentiment, the writer admits, was right in regarding the Bastille as "the citadel of despotism."

SIR WALTER SCOTT HIS OWN BEST HERO.

An interesting study of Sir Walter Scott's methods and originals finds in the novelist's own personality the chief contribution to his works:

"As Scott owned that his heroes were tame, conventional, and commonplace, he confessed that his maidens were insipid. . . . We suspect that the explanation of that must be sought in the influence exercised on the finest work by the writer's own sensations and personality. He never approaches his best, psychologically, save when he is drawing something from himself and his own experiences. . . . Neither in courtship nor in

wedlock had he ever enjoyed the close and sacred communion with a sympathetic woman in the intimate interchange of the thoughts and emotions. . . . But in all his sterling and heroic characters, without exception, we see that the chivalry and the backbone came from himself. . . . It is Scott himself, in short, who gives the tone to each manly character that we like or admire in the novels."

THE BRUTE ANCESTOR OF MAN.

A somewhat similar paper on monkeys concludes with the following remarks on the origin of man:

"It is clear that the human body cannot have been evolved from any existing anthropoid form of ape. . . . We should, in spite of the various human characteristics of the gorilla and chimpanzee, be disposed to look for the brute ancestor of our species in some form of ape from which both the orang and the gibbon have also been derived, and therefore to regard as the original home of our species some South Asiatic region. Our Simian progenitors, however, must have been creatures now utterly extinct, and no fossil remains of such have yet been discovered."

OTHER ARTICLES.

A review of Sir Henry Craik's English prose selections comments on "Macaulay's glaring sins against literary taste and judgment," and observes that in his writings "nowhere do we wholly escape from the influence most fatal of all to artistic sense and imagination—from the bondage of prosperous middle-class Nonconformity." A sketch of provincial life in the days of St. Basil includes a remark from Mommsen that if he were beginning a new life of scholarship he would take up the period between Diocletian and Justinian; and for that period ambitious young scholars are advised to study the writings of the great Cappadocians. The Letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu are introduced with the statement that she was "the most remarkable Englishwoman of the eighteenth century."

THE CONTINENTAL MAGAZINES.

REVUE DE PARIS.

WE have noticed elsewhere M. Laugel's admirable account of his old friend and master, the late Duc d'Aumale. Apart from this article, which is of real value from many points of view, there is not much worthy of notice in the October numbers of the *Revue*. The historical element is, however, as usual, especially strong, Commandant Rousset analyzing, as has been already done thousands of times, the military genius of Napoleon.

Those concerned with the ecclesiastical dissensions of fifty years ago will find a certain painful interest in Lamennais' eloquent and intimate letters to Montalembert, written, it need hardly be said, long before the break of the famous churchman with Rome. One asks one's self, however, of what possible interest to any one can be the long-winded apologia of a long-forgotten Duc de Richelieu, who flourished in the year 1821, when his retirement from public life under the Restoration produced a certain sensation.

Pierre Loti concludes his impressions of Annam, remarkable as is everything else written by the impressionist novelist, in a vivid and picturesque style. Commandant Viand seems to have been there in his official

capacity, and he gives a melancholy, somber picture of the, on the French side, bloodless assault and taking of Hué. The French writer does not conceal his pity for the dead and wounded enemy, and he notes many kindly and humane traits of character in his sailors.

In the same number a well-known French musical critic discusses the vexed question of the Wagner representations at Bayreuth. Apparently, on the whole, he is not inclined to agree with those who declare that a sad change has come within the last twenty years over not only the orchestration, but also the interpreters, of Wagner's music. He defends Siegfried Wagner, and points out that he must be singularly apt for the difficult task he has set himself. The son of Wagner (the grandson of Liszt) is, as it were, part of Bayreuth, but before playing any active rôle he studied long and seriously, both with Humperdinck, the composer, and with many notable conductors. The writer points out that anything in the nature of national music is always best heard in the country which produced the composer. It is obvious, he says, that a stranger coming to Paris had much better go to the opera to hear Gounod than the "Valkyrie." Rossini is never heard to perfection excepting at Milan, and those who wish to know what

Wagner really is should make a pilgrimage to Germany, and more especially to Bayreuth.

Under the somewhat unusual title of "The Lower Chamber," M. Le Duc contributes some amusing pages on the life of a French member of Parliament. If what he says is true, a *député* is the slave of his constituents. He receives hundreds of letters from them, to which he is obliged to reply as soon as possible; when actually staying in his constituency they each and all expect to be visited by him; when they come to Paris he is obliged to entertain them, and if he represents an agricultural district he is constantly asked to do their errands. Then each deputy has to have at least one local paper in his pay, and this again entails a great deal of correspondence. The unfortunate French M.P. spends much of his time on the railroad. He is solemnly invited to every funeral in his constituency, to most of the weddings, to all the banquets—and your French provincial is very fond of banqueting. The fact that the deputies are paid something under \$2,000 a year makes it more difficult for them to refuse any of these many duties. In fact, it is difficult to see when a French representative of the people has time to attend to the sittings of the Chamber. More than one deputy resigns himself to become a kind of market-cart for his constituents, bringing up on every market-day dozens of hampers in order that a few francs may be saved by the intelligent market-gardener who has helped to return him to Parliament. Quite lately a good deal of amusement was caused by the report that the representative of Vaucluse had a wooden arm for sale. He had with infinite trouble procured from some surgical society an artificial arm for the child of one of his poor constituents. Shortly after, the child died, and the father brought back the arm, asking that it might be disposed of with advantage. On the other hand, the French Chamber, if not the best, is at any rate one of the most pleasant, clubs in Paris. There are large reading-rooms, libraries, and even card-tables. There is an excellent restaurant, and nowhere else does one hear more amusing gossip than in the Palais Bourbon. Thus an ex-country doctor—and the medical and legal professions yield a rich crop of deputies—finds that the advantages outweigh the annoyances.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

IN the first October number M. Sully Prudhomme has an article entitled "What is Poetry?" Englishmen mostly resemble M. Jourdain, who discovered that he talked in prose without knowing it. If Frenchmen do not exactly talk in verse without knowing it, yet every young French gentleman learns to turn out very passable verses on any subject under the sun—a graceful accomplishment, the place of which is taken in England by more or less successful attempts to compose in Greek and Latin. This enormously greater interest which is taken in poetry in France explains much that is difficult to understand in M. Prudhomme's article. He shows that poetry is not an art by itself, but it becomes one by its instrument, which is the verse, and he believes that it is intimately connected with the sister art of music. He also enunciates the great truth, which he has not been the first to discover, that even the most deft and clever versification is not enough to make poetry properly so called: the subject of the theme must be beautiful.

M. Mille begins the first part of a description of his

visit to Thessaly. He followed the campaign in the Greco-Turkish war as the special correspondent of the *Journal des Débats*, and he tells his experiences in the somewhat unconventional form of a diary. His experiences do not appear to have been any more extraordinary than those of other correspondents, who have shed gallons of ink over events which were perhaps hardly worth so much fuss. His descriptions are lively enough, and are very well written, but the whole affair is too old in one sense, and yet not old enough in another, to be really interesting.

M. de Varigny has industriously accumulated a large amount of information about the gold mines of Alaska and of British Columbia, but his article has not the interest of a narrative written by one who has been to the gold mines; in place of that he has only to offer a more or less ancient history, such as the story of how the United States bought Alaska from Russia. It is rather interesting to note that M. de Varigny is much concerned at the enormous increase in the gold production of the world. He shows that the estimated increase amounts to \$38,000,000 worth between the year 1896 and 1897, and he anticipates that when the accounts for 1897 are made up the increase will exceed \$40,000,000. Whether this enormous output of gold will mitigate the evils induced by the fall in the price of silver is a matter for specialists to decide, though so far it certainly seems that the world is ready to take and use up in various ways, whether as currency or in the arts and manufactures, all the gold that can be produced.

The lively interest which has been aroused both in France and England by the remarkable book of M. Demolins on the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race is curiously shown in a review written by that able publicist, M. Valbert, who by no means agrees with his author's conclusions.

The second October number of the *Revue* is perhaps rather more interesting than the first. M. Benoist begins what promises to be a most interesting series of articles on the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the balance of power in Europe. This first installment is concerned with the various nationalities which make up that singular political entity, the Austro-Hungarian empire, in their relation to the aged Emperor Francis Joseph. M. Benoist has consulted the "Almanach de Gotha," and he rehearses the long list of titles possessed by his Majesty—Emperor of Austria, Apostolic King of Hungary, King of Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, Galicia, and so on, and so on. All these are, as he justly points out, not at all empty titles, but representative of the ascendancy which his Imperial Majesty enjoys over a strangely inconsistent mixture of peoples and races. Jurists will tell us that the union of Austro-Hungary is real, and not only personal, but the truth is that the Austro-Hungary of to-day only holds together by means of the personal influence of the emperor-king. The time will perhaps come when Francis Joseph will be regarded, without exception, as the great ruler of the nineteenth century.

M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu deals with the important subject of population in France. He has nothing particularly new to say. It has long been known that the stationary position of the population in France is due to the drifting away of the French people from the old religion, and that the birth rate is greatest in those departments which are most Catholic. M. Leroy-Beaulieu points out an influence which also makes against large families, in addition to irreligion, and that is the

new democratic conception of the family, which amounts in plain words to social ambition. In every rank nowadays the parents desire ardently to put up their children a peg higher in the social scale, and this can usually only be achieved by having very few children to put up. M. Leroy-Beaulieu has a curious calculation that if the whole of France were religious the birth rate, instead of oscillating between 850,000 and 880,000 per year, would amount to not less than 1,200,000 every month. It is interesting to note also that M. Leroy-Beaulieu finds in England a similar cause for the falling off in the rate of increase of the population. He thinks that the influence of the trade unions has lessened the birth rate in that they have induced the working classes to aim at increase of wages, the reduction of the number of apprentices, and the gradual rise of the working classes to the position of the *bourgeoisie*.

Among other articles in the two numbers may be mentioned M. Bentzon on the Collectivist ideal as expressed in American fiction, which resolves itself into a review of Edward Bellamy's last book, and M. Bertaux on the great routes of pilgrimages, and of emigration.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE contents of the October *Nouvelle Revue* are exceptionally interesting. The place of honor is given in both numbers to some dozen letters addressed by Louis Blanc, the famous old Republican, to his publisher, Noel Parfait. They run from the beginning of the year 1859, when Blanc was living in exile in London, to the end of 1863, and are dated from 13 George Street, Portman Square. Both writer and publisher were steadfastly opposed to the Napoleonic dynasty, and the letters show the number of sympathizers Louis Blanc found among British public men. The history of that group of French exiles, which comprised, it will be remembered, in addition to Blanc, Ledru Rollin, Blanqui, and the Victor Hugo family, has yet to be written, and should form a very curious chapter of French history. Although many of these people suffered from the acutest poverty, the amnesty was not hailed with great rejoicings, and the text is given in French of a long letter written by Blanc to all the London papers, in which he explains clearly how the law passed in their favor affected the Republican exiles.

The Comte de Chalot describes with considerable spirit a yachting tour made by him in Greek and Turkish waters during the late conflict. He criticises freely both sides, and adds his testimony to the curious state of unpreparedness in which the Greeks found themselves. He quotes the opinion expressed by a number of Greek officers who had taken part in the assault of Prevesa as to the extraordinary impassibility and stoicism of the Turks. The French yachtsman had apparently every facility given him to see all that could be seen, and these extracts from his diary, kept from day to day, will not be without value to the future historian, the more so that the writer was apparently absolutely impartial; for while praising the Turkish rank and file for its bravery, he gives an amusing account of the cowardice of a highly placed pasha. The Comte de Chalot evidently considers—and it must be remembered in this connection that every Frenchman is necessarily more or less of an expert on military matters—that had the Greek nation been fully equipped the struggle might have taken a very different shape. Thus, when going over

Prevesa, he noticed that from three to four thousand shells thrown by the enemy fell without bursting. A pathetic account is given of the camp, where twelve thousand refugees had fled from Thessaly, and the writer quotes some anything but complimentary remarks made *à propos* of Turkish methods by some of these unfortunate people. Even more deplorably striking and terrible is the description of that portion of the Greek army seen by the comte. By that time—the middle of June—all hope was practically lost; discipline had come to an end, and although the soldiers seemed to have preserved to an extraordinary extent their good temper, their complaints against their leaders were loud and unceasing. M. de Chalot goes to some pains to prove that the German officers, who are said to have organized the Turkish army, had nothing to do with the success of the Turkish arms. He declares that they had prepared a most elaborate scheme of invasion, but that it was never carried out, and that accordingly the success obtained by the Turks was entirely owing to a number of causes that were not in any way due to the Teutonic element among their leaders. As to when the Turks will evacuate Thessaly, the writer observes significantly, "When the powers care to send a fleet to the Bosphorus and offer the Sultan as an alternative to the bombardment of Yildis the immediate evacuation of Thessaly the Turks will recross the frontier."

All those interested, either directly or indirectly, in forestry and the preservation of woods will find profit in reading M. Regelsperger's delightful article on the protection of trees. Time was, he reminds his readers, when France was practically one huge forest. Even now, within a very few miles of Paris are bits of wood unique in character and of surpassing beauty, and this in spite of the fact that the terrible war year of 1870-71 was the cause of awful ravages, due partly to nature and partly to the invaders, who seemed to take a positive pleasure in destroying one of the greatest beauties of France.

Forestry has always played a considerable part in France. The government keeps up a whole army of foresters; and at all times, save perhaps during the revolutionary decade, those who have governed the country have been willing to subscribe to the old French saying, "Forests precede peoples, but where the tree is the man will soon be found." Six years ago a number of country gentlemen started an excellent little society, which is now spreading through all the departments, entitled "Société Française des Amis des Arbres," and which has for object, as its curious name implies, that of saving and preserving as well as planting trees.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

AN article by Professor Frassati in the *Nuova Antologia* (October 16) which has excited considerable attention on the continent gives an exceedingly candid account of Italy's reasons for joining the Triple Alliance, and of her ever-diminishing reasons for continuing it, and winds up with a strong bid for an alliance with England. The Franco-Russian alliance, according to our author, "has radically altered the essence" of the Triple Alliance. The latter was originally conceived in the interests of Germany, for while it maintained the *statu quo* in Europe, it prolonged the isolation of France. But it also gave to Italy a recognition as a great power which had not until then been conferred on her by Europe. By the new Franco-Rus-

sian alliance both Germany and Austria lose; Italy alone of the three allies profits by the event. It is she in a sense who holds the balance between the other four. "Italy in the new European situation occupies a position of the very first rank. The whole future of Europe may depend upon her being the ally of one side or of the other. Hence we see why Germany and Austria . . . gave to the recent meeting at Homburg a note of such cordial sympathy." The professor devotes many pages to proving that Italy has now nothing to gain by a renewed adhesion to the *Triplice*. Her general position before Europe is assured without it, and it affords her no guarantee of the one thing that is essential to her welfare—*i.e.*, the maintenance of the present equilibrium in the Mediterranean. Yet Italy cannot afford to remain isolated. There is only one other possible combination—an alliance with England. According to our author, a first step in this direction was in 1887, when Count di Robilant effected an agreement with England for the protection of Italian interests in the Mediterranean. He cannot affirm that this understanding is still in existence, but he none the less looks to it as the basis of an open alliance. For both countries the present equilibrium in the Mediterranean is essential, and Italy could support England in Egypt. Italy, concludes the professor, is intended by nature for a maritime power; let her unite with the nation possessed of the greatest navy in the world, and together they would exert a maritime supremacy over the whole of Europe.

To the same number Professor P. Villari contributes a sympathetic critique of Mr. John Morley's *Romanes Lecture on Machiavelli*. While pointing out that Mr. Morley has left unsolved many moral points raised by the Machiavellian attitude, he testifies to the "admirable precision, elegance, and eloquence" of his writing. In Professor Villari's own opinion, "Machiavelli's greatest merit lay in the fact that he was the first and only man to indicate the profound difference that exists between the line of conduct to be held in public and in private life; to have dared to express it openly, even brutally, if you will, without caring for the chorus of indignation which he would inevitably excite against himself, because he knew he was speaking the truth and was performing an act of service to humanity."

The *Civiltà Cattolica* contains, under the title "Unconscious Catholicism," a pleasantly written account of quaint old Christmas customs, faithfully preserved in the Protestant villages of Prussia, which have come down from pre-Reformation times.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

IN *Kringsjaa* (September 30) Herr Oscar Julius Tschudi concludes his article on Edinburgh. Referring to the Scotch love of Bible-display, he cites an amusing instance of how a traveler, observing on a shelf in his host's library two most beautifully bound volumes of the Old and New Testaments, felt a strong desire to examine the handsome books more closely, and, taking them down, found, to his amazement, on

opening them—a dozen fine Havanas. The two volumes were only a couple of shells, as it were, joined to form a cigar-case! It is due, however, to Herr Tschudi to state that he does not on this account believe all Bibles in Edinburgh to be cigar-cases, but is sure that the Scotch piety, though somewhat ostentatious, possesses a sound enough kernel. Concluding, he remarks that Edinburgh, proudly self-styled the "Athens of the North," might rather be termed the "Modern Jerusalem." Granted that, in its mere externals, its situation, its plastic monuments, its pillared halls, its statues, it may resemble the art-center of old Hellas, in life and spirit it more nearly resembles Jerusalem. With its many priests and prophets, its scribes and its pharisees, its rigorous observance of the Sabbath, its temple-and-Bible movements, it seems to Herr Tschudi more like the ancient Jewish capital than gay, art-loving Athens.

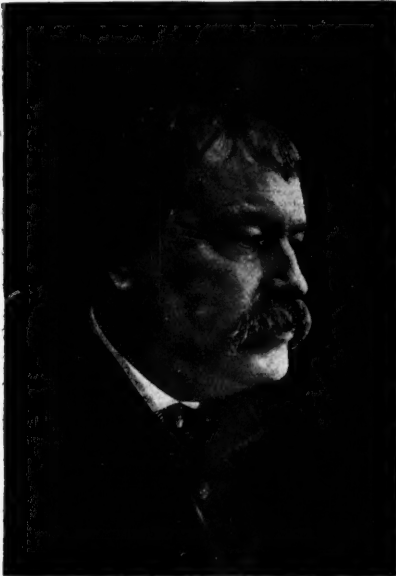
Nordisk Tidskrift has several good articles—the first, a literary and interestingly written study by Alfred Jensen of the fragmentary and bizarre "Dziady," or "Feast of Death," by Adam Mickiewicz, the greatest of Slavonian bards, and the pioneer of Polish romance. The "Feast of Death" had its birth, it seems, in the wild, half-suicidal melancholy that followed upon the poet's parting from his first real love, Maria Wereszszakowna, whose feelings for him appear, however, to have rather partaken of a merely literary-poetical interest than of any genuine passion, and whose subsequent marriage with the cultured Count Wawrzyniec Puttkamer—a more suitable suitor, according to her wealthy and distinguished mother's ideas, than the poverty stricken young poet-student—was, though loveless on her side, by no means an unhappy union. Dziady was the name of a Feast of Death celebrated by the people in many parts of Lithau, Prussia, and Courland in honor of their forefathers and of the dead generally. It was a heathenish ceremony—a relic of heathenish days—by which the living thought with meats, and fruits, and wines to assuage the sufferings of the souls in purgatory, and was put down as far as was possible by the priesthood, though still in Mickiewicz's day flourishing in secret. Common to the ancient Greeks in Homer's time, to Scandinavia, to Austria, and to the islands of the New World, it was here blended with Christian ideas, and was held on All Souls' Day. The "Feast of Death" is, indeed, a smaller "Divine Comedy," with this difference, that the dead visit, instead, the living. Paradise is represented by child-angels, hell by tyrants and vampires, and purgatory by the agonies of Gustaf and of the nameless girl (who is clearly, however, Maryla) floating 'twixt heaven and earth.

In *Tilskueren* Herr U. Birkedal has a political article on "Danish Patriotism and North Schleswig," in which he asserts that it is of small use for the Prussians to declare that "there is no North Schleswig Question." There is a North Schleswig Question. In North Schleswig there is no likelihood of the Danish element melting into the German, nor any sign that the conquered people will meet their fate without resistance. Quite the reverse.



THE NEW BOOKS.

I.—SOME AMERICAN NOVELS AND NOVELISTS.



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WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

IF any broad distinction may be made between the best current fiction produced by English writers and that which our American authors are contributing to the present-day literature of the English language, it is largely a distinction of style. As literary artists, our American writers are superior to their English fellow-workers. The English writers like Mr. Hall Caine, Mrs. Humphry Ward, and a dozen more of almost equal popularity and accredited standing, seem to be comparatively wanting in a refined and delicate literary perception. They produce powerful novels through an intense, and sometimes strained, exploitation of ethical and social problems; but these novels are not always, in the high sense of the word, literature. Our best American novelists, on the other hand, are masters of an exquisite art in the writing of English.

While his English contemporaries are straining themselves to the utmost to create dreadful and soul-harrowing incidents with which to crowd their fearful tales of modern life, Mr. Howells is content to take a situation the simplest and least eventful that could be imagined; and forthwith his beautiful art, with its power to interpret and characterize, has given us a true picture of some essential phase of our American life and society. His newest book, entitled *An Open-eyed Conspiracy: An Idyll of Saratoga*, while he himself might consider it one of his less important productions, is wholly worthy at all points of Mr. Howells' incomparable

method. Saratoga is so essentially American that its summer life deserves to be put worthily into our literature, and this Mr. Howells has now accomplished. The handful of characters in the story come together in just the fortuitous way that a Saratoga hotel makes possible, and as American types they are well entitled to a place in Mr. Howells' long portrait gallery. His more important book of the year, *The Landlord at Lion's Head*, was noticed in these pages several months ago. It deserves, in our opinion, to stand with the notable literary performances of the present year.

STORIES OF NEW YORK LIFE.

In his latest book, *The Story of an Untold Love*, Mr. Paul Leicester Ford lifts himself fairly to a place in the rank of the American masters of a pure and refined literary style. One is perfectly safe in assigning to this book a permanent place in American literature. The elevation and beauty of its sentiment (for it is a book of sentiment, though not of sentimentality) are altogether delightful. The story itself is one of strictly American

life and character, although the hero spends his youth abroad as a student and afterward as a learned historian and philologist. Returning to New York, he finds himself compelled, in order to earn the money to pay a family debt of honor, to sell his talent to a pretentious newspaper proprietor, who poses as a great editor on the strength of the young scholar's work. This story is not—like Mr. Ford's first novel, *The Honorable Peter Stirling*—primarily a study of metropolitan political and social conditions, but it affords an opportunity for some keen glances at New York journalism and at Wall Street methods and ethics. There is not a false or jarring note in this charming book, from one end to the other.



MR. PAUL LEICESTER FORD.
From the *Bookman*.

If Mr. Ford's second novel may be said to have given him an assured standing in the ranks of our best contemporary writers of fiction, it is scarcely too much to say that Mrs. Katrina Trask easily wins an assured place of high rank by her very first novel. Mrs. Trask's poetical work had already shown her great literary aptitude, and, above all, had evinced the strength and the depth of her power to interpret life and to teach its ethical and religious lessons. Her novel, *John Leighton, Jr.*, exhibits all that delicacy and refinement of literary method which, as we have remarked in our

prefatory sentences; belongs distinctively to the best American writing. It is a story which attempts to apply the real essence of Christianity to our existing social life, particularly to the problems of marriage and divorce. The beauty, the sanity, and the superior common sense and moral insight of Mrs. Trask's book can best be appreciated when it is read with Hall Caine's *The Christian* kept in mind. For if any wholesome and true book ever appeared as a providential antidote for an overwrought, unreal, and wholly disturbing book, Mrs. Trask's exposition of successful



MRS. SPENCER TRASK.

Christian living in New York must be regarded as an antidote for Hall Caine's exposition of unsuccessful attempts at Christian living in London.

A number of years ago there appeared anonymously a novel entitled *Taken by Siege*. This readable story is now republished with the autumn books, and bears the name of Jeannette L. Gilder on the title-page. Everybody who knows Miss Gilder has known well enough that she could write novels if she had the time and inclination to do it. Her story also, like those of Mr. Ford and Mrs. Trask, is one of New York life. Mr. Ford's hero is the scholar and man of letters sacrificing his historical writing for a few years to the drudgery of journalism. Mrs. Trask's hero is the thoroughly trained young lawyer who rises to the top of his profession, and whose character strengthens with the discipline of life. Miss Gilder's hero is a young newspaper man who glories in his calling, and rises rapidly, though by sheer merit, from a reporter's desk through successive promotions to the position of managing editor of a great metropolitan paper. His supreme object, though, and his crowning achievement, lie in the matrimonial direction. He wins the hand of the most popular and successful opera singer of the day. The lights and shades of musical, theatrical, and journalistic life in New York are strongly depicted in Miss Gilder's very clever story. With no particular assumption of seriousness, the book is nevertheless of a thoroughly wholesome tone, as it must needs be, because it reflects what is Miss Gilder's own habitual and consistent point of view.

Professor Brander Matthews has long observed and analyzed the intense and varied life of Manhattan Island as material for sketches and short stories. His last volume, *Outlines in Local Color*, is a brief collec-

tion of studies of local types and characteristic metropolitan incidents that have appeared in *Harper's Magazine* and other periodicals. The stories show a large range, a fidelity that none will dispute, an excellent sense of humor, and much literary merit.

Mr. Richard Harding Davis, moreover, has found in the life of New York City certain types that he has differentiated and has made his own by general consent. Of this we are reminded by finding on our table fresh copies, dated "1897," of his *Gallegher*, and *Other Stories*, which first appeared in 1891 and is now in its fortieth thousand, and his *Cinderella*, and *Other Stories*, brought together as a volume in 1896, and destined also, doubtless, to keep on selling steadily. The Van Bibber stories and the others that belong to Mr. Davis' own particular New York City are permanent creations in our American literature.

AMERICAN FATHERS AND SONS AS KIPLING SEES THEM.

For the purposes of his new novel, *Captains Courageous*, Mr. Rudyard Kipling must be set down as an American author, although he belongs rather to the English-speaking world. *Captains Courageous* is a story of American life, conceived in a most distinctively American spirit. If it had been simply a faithful account of life on board a fishing schooner, catching cod off the banks of Newfoundland, it would have been well



MISS JEANNETTE L. GILDER.

worth while. Mr. Kipling's method in treating a subject of that kind is the method of a man of genius. He has so filled his story of these humble Massachusetts fishermen with human interest that the tale at once takes its place as a part of the world's precious stock of permanent literature. But the success of Mr. Kipling's story of the simple fishermen was immensely enhanced when he conceived of the idea of introducing into it for the sake of contrast the petted and spoiled son of a California multi-millionaire. While Mr. Harvey Cheyne, the self-made man, was busy at home with his railroads, mines, and the multifarious interests of a man worth thirty millions, his weak-nerved and restless wife, accompanied by her petted, precocious, bad-complexioned, cigarette-smoking, and undersized son, aged

fifteen, had been loitering about Eastern hotels and summer resorts in an aimless and brainless fashion.

At length they decided to go to Europe. The pampered lad was making a nuisance of himself in the smoking-room of the steamship, when somebody gave him a very strong cigar to smoke. The day was somewhat rough, and seasickness promptly ensued. The lad somehow lost his balance and fell over the rail into the fog on the Grand Banks. Nobody had seen him go over, but happily for him somebody saw him strike the water. It was a fisherman, whose dory had just missed being run down by the big steamer. The fisherman picked up the boy and rowed to the anchored schooner to whose crew he belonged. Not to retell the whole story, it is enough to say that the hard-headed captain of the schooner took not a particle of stock in the lad's tale of his father's great wealth and position, and put him at work along with his own son of the same age to do boy's work as a member of the crew. The half-dozen fishermen who made up this crew, as well as the just and skillful, though rather stern, skipper, are individualized in this story as only Mr. Kipling could have succeeded in doing. Harvey, the millionaire's son, has a hard time at first, but soon becomes amenable to discipline, and enters into the life of the fishing fleet with an immeasurably greater zeal and enthusiasm than he has ever shown in anything else in all his life. He learns his

work rapidly, improves in health and strength, becomes the devoted friend of Danny, the skipper's son, and wins general approbation by the good qualities which he develops. This experience has come to Harvey at a critical moment in his life, and it completely transforms him. His naturally good qualities are brought out, and the faults which his idle and undisciplined existence had engendered completely disappear. When after two or three months the schooner returns to Gloucester, Harvey telegraphs his parents, and he and Danny (who alone is in his secret) await results.

Then comes the graphic story of the millionaire's trip from California to Boston in his private car, breaking all transcontinental records. Mr. Kipling likes nothing better than to enshrine the steam-engine in literature, and he does full justice to this thrilling ride across the continent. The meeting of the families of the great railroad man and the sturdy Massachusetts skipper is done in the thoroughly American spirit. Mr. Kipling shows conclusively in this scene that he is at least no Englishman. An Englishman would have made the millionaire the patron of the fisherman. He would not have intended to do so, but he could not have helped it. Each man, of course, as an American readily understands, thoroughly respects the other. Danny's father is the shrewdest, ablest, most honorable, and most self-reliant fisherman in all the great fleet that assembles yearly on the Grand Banks. Harvey's father is the most powerful railroad magnate of the West. Each man has made his own way. Each in his own sphere is a "captain courageous." Of course, these two men understand each other immediately. This book deserves to become a boy's classic. It will take a firm hold upon Young America, and it will not fail to delight Young America's father. Plenty of girls, and women, too, will appreciate *Captains Courageous*, but it must be admitted that Mr. Kipling's writing gives peculiar delight to boys and men. A more wholesome book in point of appreciation of what is fundamentally honest and good in human nature could not be asked for than this story of brave and perilous life in the fogs that hang over the fishing waters of the Grand Banks.

THE PREHISTORIC BOY IN FICTION.

Mr. Stanley Waterloo, the president of the Chicago Press Club, is a hard-working journalist whose newspaper work in the Western metropolis has much of the versatility of that of the late Eugene Field. Like Mr. Field, Mr. Waterloo is a bookish man in his personal predilections, and twice at least we have made favorable comment upon novels from his pen. A third occasion is now offered by his latest book, *The Story of Ab: A Tale of the Time of the Cave Men*. This story is not merely a work of ingenious imagination, but it is a serious attempt, under the guise of fiction, to reproduce for us the conditions of life that prevailed among our prehistoric ancestors of the stone age. Mr. Waterloo has availed himself not only of the scientific literature bearing upon the life of mankind in prehistoric ages, but he has also had the direct personal assistance of many eminent scholars in this country and Europe. It has been his object in this book to deal so faithfully with the findings and disclosures of science that his story might well be used in America and England in the best institutions of learning as a supplementary text-book for students who would know something of the life of mankind in the stone period. It is just possible that the freedom of Mr. Waterloo's imagination may have been held a little in check by the extent of his



"EXCUSE!" CRIED HARVEY. "D'YOU SUPPOSE I'D FALL OVERBOARD INTO YOUR DIRTY LITTLE BOAT FOR FUN?"

(From "Captains Courageous.")



THE GREAT BOW'S FIRST TEST.
(One of S. H. Vedder's illustrations for "The Story of Ab.")

scientific researches. Nevertheless, there is a Kipling-esque originality and boldness in his creation of *Ab*, the representative boy of those dim, distant times. This book of Mr. Waterloo's is one of the year's exceptionally sound and valuable products, if we mistake not. The English edition of it has been supplied with some striking illustrations which are, we are glad to learn, to be incorporated in the second and future American editions. We anticipate for *Ab* a success that will far eclipse any of the author's previous work. Mr. Waterloo, it should be said, while quietly pursuing his daily vocation of newspaper work and his latest avocation of research into prehistoric conditions, has had fame thrust upon him in England, where the republication of his earlier books, *A Man and a Woman* and *An Odd Situation*, has met with a striking popularity.

A NOVEL OF WESTERN POLITICS.

The Federal Judge is a Western story of remarkable grasp and power. It is a book that will interest practical American men more than most novels, for it deals with very recent phases of our contemporary business and political life. If the style of the book shows a certain quality of crudeness, the lack of mere polish is not sufficient to constitute a serious defect. The chief character is a country judge, of an excellent firmness and independence, who is somewhat famous for his anti-corporation rulings in such small damage suits and like cases as are brought before him. He attracts the attention of the shrewd and brilliant manager of a great transcontinental railroad system, who deliberately sets

about winning a moral control over the judge as a part of his general policy for breaking down opposition to his projects. He finds that the judge's approachable point is his passion for the scientific study of butterflies, of which the judge has a remarkable collection. The railroad magnate finds an opportunity to purchase a collection of butterflies, and by studying up the subject superficially he succeeds in imposing himself upon the simple-hearted country judge as a fellow-enthusiast in this particular field of natural history. By means of this common interest in butterflies, the railroad president soon wins the close personal friendship of the judge. The death of a judge of the United States Circuit



MR. CHARLES KEELER LUSH, OF MILWAUKEE.

Court who was a pliant instrument of the great railroad corporations made it extremely important to our particular railroad magnate that the right man be appointed as his successor. By the use of secret influences he secures the appointment of his friend, the obscure country judge, and brings him from his little country town to the life of the city. The country judge supposes that the railroad influences are adverse to his appointment, on account of his reputation as an anti-corporation man, and never dreams that his personal friend, the railroad president, could have placed a man of his views on the federal bench. The psychological influences of environment are very skillfully presented in the chapters which show how the new federal judge was gradually transformed by a process which his friend, the railroad president, carefully superintended. The judge was taken into a club of rich men, and the social position of himself and his family in their new city life was wholly shaped by the railroad magnate. Unconsciously to himself, the judge became the victim of the new associations which surrounded him. The railroad

magnate, in his struggle against an opposing faction for the financial control of the great property which he was managing, found himself at the point of defeat. His only resource was to throw the railroad into the hands of the federal court and secure his own appointment as a receiver. So great was his influence over our friend, Judge Tracy Dunn, that he had no trouble in deceiving him as to his judicial duty, and the receivership was created. Matters went pretty well with the railroad magnate for a while, but again his fortunes were imperiled by the prospect of a strike against a reduction of wages, and Judge Tracy Dunn was persuaded to sign an order enjoining the employees against striking, or otherwise leaving their positions. He had signed the papers without carefully noting their contents. The situation was saved for the railroad magnate, but the tyranny of this injunction aroused the whole country, and Congress appointed an investigating committee. The plot thickens rapidly, and we shall not attempt to outline it any further, except to intimate that the judge's charming daughter, with whom the railroad magnate had fallen in love, succeeds in disentangling the situation, and weds the young Populist Congressman who lived in their country village and had got his start in life under the auspices of Judge Tracy Dunn in the earlier and happier part of his judicial career. The railroad magnate dies suddenly in his office from overstrain, the old judge finds out how he has been deceived and unduly influenced, and the Dunn family are only too happy to abandon the federal bench and their city life and return to the old home in their country town. Mr. Charles Keeler Lush, the author of this book, is a Western newspaper man, who was born in La Crosse, Wis., thirty-five years ago, and now lives in Milwaukee, where he represents one of the great Chicago newspapers.

SOME AMERICAN NOVELISTS ABROAD.

Mr. Henry James is an American novelist who has carried his superior subtlety and refinement of craftsmanship to his English residence. He has fallen into the habit of dealing with English subjects by American methods, and the material is not worthy of his extremely able treatment. We do not need the exquisite workmanship of an artist like Henry James to make us acquainted with the vulgar lives of the most hopelessly uninteresting people on earth—namely, the group who hang on the fringes of London's fashionable life, a group recruited on the masculine side from stock-jobbers and other financial adventurers, and composed on the other side of adventuresses whose stock-in-trade is their prettiness or their audacity, and who have deserted the ranks of honest governesses and decent second-rate actresses. *What Maisie Knew* is a book that deals with a handful of drearily nasty people of that sort. Maisie is a little girl whose equally bad parents are divorced and are subsequently remarried from time to time to people of their own kind, Maisie being compelled to spend half the year with one of these vile families and half with the other. From claiming the child as against one another, these precious parents in due course of time vie with one another in trying to get rid of the child. The story ends by the child going off with a grotesque but decent old nurse, and it is to be inferred that she is thereby to get into a better atmosphere. Considered as a psychological study, the book is a masterly piece of work. But why should Mr. James compel his presumably respectable readers to linger in such company? Let it be admitted without grudging that



MR. HENRY JAMES.
From the *Bookman*.

Mr. James' *Maisie* is a remarkable study of the mind and character of a child. But so is Mr. Arthur Morrison's *Child of the Jago*, and still more so Mr. Barrie's *Sentimental Tommy*. Mr. Morrison's slum tale of Bethnal Green is certainly a rather depressing study of the almost inevitable power of a bad environment to degrade and ruin child-life. But the book is at once an artistic piece of work of high literary quality and a valuable contribution to that branch of social science now called criminology. It is a book to be read for its sidelights upon the remedial treatment of slum populations and tenement-house life. Mr. Morrison's atmosphere of crime in the *Jago* somehow seems less stifling than that which Mr. James' fashionably dressed governesses and *divorcees* breathe and contaminate.

Mr. Bret Harte and Mr. Harold Frederick, both American story-writers resident in England, do not, like Mr. Henry James, turn their attention to English society, but wisely prefer to serve up American material to a lucrative market. Mr. Bret Harte's newest book, *Three Partners*; or, *The Big Strike on Heavy Tree Hill*, is precisely the same sort of Californian mining-camp story with which he began his career. If it was a narrow vein that Bret Harte discovered, it was at least genuine and rich, and it shows no sign of running out, but continues exactly the same.

Mr. Marion Crawford—whose recent books have dealt in the main with American life, so far as that life centers in New York, and especially in that limited and rather tiresome social element that is based upon accidental wealth—has gone back to happier and more congenial fields. His American novels have been readable, because the product of his pen could not be otherwise; but in their personages and themes they have been about as little related to the deep currents of real American life as have, for instance, Mr. Charles Dana

Gibson's society drawings. In short, Mr. Crawford is an American novelist whose novels of American life fall sadly short of doing him justice. He has lived in Italy so long that a knowledge of what is elemental in human nature, not less than a detailed knowledge of things material and external, seems much more at his command in Italy than in the United States. And thus it happens that his stories of Italian life are truer to what belongs to life always and everywhere than his *Katherine Lauderdales* and other tales of life and love among the little sisters and little brothers of the rich in New York. In Mr. Crawford's long series of unequal but generally brilliant and creditable stories the three which deal with successive generations of the noble family of Saracinesca have been considered the best. His new book, *Corleone*, turns out to be a fourth Saracinesca story; and since *Don Orsino* brought us down to a very recent period, its successor by necessity is a story of contemporary Italian life. The plot is elaborate and yet beautifully logical and complete, and the descriptions are notably vivid and picturesque. Since the scene of the story is very largely laid in Sicily, Mr. Crawford has availed himself of the opportunity to give us a study of places, people, and life in that mysterious island, for which we owe him a sincere debt of obligation. Mr. Crawford's interpretation of a community, both as to its external features and its inner life, possesses a marvelous fidelity. If you are about to visit Constantinople, read his *Paul Patoff*. If you would know the Rome of the period of real-estate speculation and rapid building of twenty years ago, read *Don Orsino*. And if you would know something of Sicily and the Mafia, read this new book, *Corleone*. Any reader who has feared that Mr. Crawford's work might be degenerating will dismiss all such thoughts when he reads this noble piece of fiction.

SOME STORIES OF LOCALITY.

Miss Mary E. Wilkins has written another long story of New England life, dealing with the same types and phases of which her earlier short stories had shown so penetrating a grasp. Jerome, the hero, is a poor boy in a small New England neighborhood who makes his way by dint of Puritan virtues, and in due season weds the squire's daughter. Miss Wilkins' individual portraits of neighborhood characters are in this book as true to the life as in her previous writing, and perhaps somewhat more agreeable on the average. Her women are somehow more painful to the reader than her men; and this new book happens to be strong on the side of its masculine characters. In the opening number of *Literature*, the new "International Gazette of Criticism," published by the London *Times* and edited by Mr. H. D. Traill, there is a long review of *Jerome*, and it is pleasant to quote from that review the following really discerning tribute to the quality of Miss Wilkins' work: "Her canvas admits of no gross realism; her pictures are idyllic, compounded of pure delicate tints and graceful harmonies of color. They speak of love and of sorrow; but the love has nothing to do with illicit passion or the problem of sex, and the sorrow makes its appeal to a natural human pity without branding its mark upon us with a red-hot iron. The world described is a small one, but it is looked upon with a very kindly eye, and its more gloomy phases are used only as a contrast to those which are happy and agreeable."

Our new Northwest of the Puget Sound region is now



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MARY E. WILKINS.

represented in a very promising fashion by Ella Higginson, from whose pen we have within a few weeks had two volumes of short stories. Her presentation of local life and conditions is always delightful, being enhanced by an evident passion for nature and a close knowledge, at once of the farmers and pioneers in their family life, and of everything picturesque and attractive in the external characteristics of the region, whether salmon-fishing, hop-gathering, lumbering in the vast forests, or the native wild flowers. Ella Higginson's Puget Sound women show an affinity with Miss Wilkins' New England women. This is not because the Western writer imitates the Eastern one, but rather because many of the pioneers of the State of Washington are of New England origin. Miss Higginson's chief artistic fault is due to an apparent over-anxiety to differentiate and vindicate her region. She loves her Northwest, and must needs occasionally create a heroine of such transcendent qualities in the midst of unlikely surroundings as to set pure romance on a pedestal of severe realism in a manner to astonish the effete East.

Another of our Western and thoroughly American writers has during the past year been making a sensation in England without so much as turning his face in that direction. Mr. Hamlin Garland's novel, *Rose of Dutcher's Cooley*, published in this country some two years ago, has been one of the extremely successful books of the present year in London, where its genuine American qualities have quite agreeably differentiated it from the common run of English novels. It is certainly a bold, straightforward study of life, begun in rural Wisconsin, and developed to its full scope in Chicago. Mr. Garland has now for a year or two put his best effort into his forthcoming study of the career and character of General Grant—a book that promises to be a notable literary achievement. But he has meanwhile given us a volume of his characteristic Western stories, by

way of reminder that he has no thought of abandoning the field of fiction. These stories—*Wayside Courtships*, as the collection is entitled—are marked by much of the same strength and freshness as his first volume, *Main Traveled Roads*. They vary considerably in excellence, but as studies of Northwestern farm and village life their realism, or what Mr. Garland would call their "veritism," is not to be doubted. The literary activity of the West has been amazingly stimulated by the discovery, under the leadership of men like Mr. Garland, that the best possible place to find literary material is at home. Miss Alice French (Octave Thannet), of Davenport, Iowa, has, of course, long appreciated this principle, and has cultivated her field to much advantage and profit. Mrs. Peattie has written Nebraska stories that show occasionally the touch of genius. Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood has exploited the earlier and later life of Central and Southern Illinois. Some years ago Mr. Howe startled the literary community by the vividness and power of his studies of Kansas life, and Mr. William Allen White, also a local newspaper man of Kansas, has now made a national reputation for himself offhand, as it were, by his clever stories and sketches of the Kansas of to-day.

While Mr. James Lane Allen is commonly regarded as the foremost Kentuckian in the rank of novel-writers, his literary eminence is in no important sense due to his selection of Kentucky types. Mr. John Fox, Jr., on the other hand, has made his mark especially through his success in giving us stories of the peculiar life and character of the Eastern Kentucky mountaineers. His last book, *The Kentuckians*, more than fulfills the promise of the two volumes that preceded it, *A Cumberland Vendetta*, and *Mountain Europa*. *The Kentuckians* takes the mountaineer out of his native region and

brings him into the civilized town life of the lowlands with striking contrasts. Mr. Fox is in no sense an imitator of Miss Mary N. Murfree, who has now given us perhaps a full dozen stories of the life of the mountain dwellers of East Tennessee. These people are in reality the same as those who inhabit the Kentucky highlands

across the State line; but Charles Egbert Craddock's style and method are so thoroughly individual that no one else could possibly enter a field which her treatment, rather than any geographical bounds, has made her own. The latest of her stories is *The Juggler*.

Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart's new volume, *In Simpskinsville*, is a collection of magazine stories which in the sub-title of the book are well termed "character tales."

Mrs. Stuart's studies of Southern



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RUTH M'ENERY STUART.

types derive a great charm from local color and dialect, but their highest merit comes from certain qualities that are universal rather than local, for Mrs. Stuart is a humorist in the best sense, and a true and deep observer of human nature. Her studies of life are strikingly original, and they often show great dramatic power.

Mr. Geo. W. Cable's short stories of Louisiana life found their characters principally in the French quarter of New Orleans. Kate Chopin, whose stories as they have appeared for a year or two past have deservedly won much praise, has chosen her field among the rural Acadian French of Louisiana, whose *patois* is not the same as that of the New Orleans Creoles, and whose traditions are quite distinct. Her new volume—fresh from the press of one of those Chicago firms whose books of late have been so strikingly attractive in typography and binding—is altogether delightful. The collection takes its name, *A Night in Acadie*, from the title of the first story, and there are twenty-one tales in all.

The revival of interest in the beginnings of American nationality has resulted of late in the production of a considerable number of novels based upon study of the Revolutionary or other early periods of our history. Some of these have literary importance, while others that are useful and meritorious have very slight value when measured by the standards of good fiction. The more conspicuously successful of these recent works have already been mentioned in previous numbers of this REVIEW. Dr. Weir Mitchell's *Hugh Wynne* of course stands first; Mrs. Burton Harrison's *A Son of the Old Dominion* takes high rank, and Mr. F. J. Stimson's *King Noanett* has won high praise and large sales. The American historical novel will continue to find favor, and the coming year will doubtless have its fresh supply to meet a continuing demand.

Albert Shaw.



Courtesy Harper Bros., New York.

JOHN FOX, JR.

II. THE SEASON'S BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE AND CHILDREN.

THERE could be no better evidence of our general American progress in intelligence and good taste than the remarkable improvement that has come about within a few years in the average quality of the books published for children and young people. In other countries juvenile literature has also improved along similar lines; but the American family, even more than the English, German, or French, is the beneficiary by virtue of the abundance and excellence of charming books that minister to the entertainment and culture of the rising generation. The most distinctive mark of all this wealth of printed matter for the young is that quality of intrinsic excellence which brings pleasure to every member of a cultivated family circle, regardless of age.

There was a time in this country when children's picture books, however amusing, had no artistic merit whatever, and when children's story books, as a rule, were neither soundly edifying nor of literary value. And as for children's rhymes and verses, they were not worthy to be regarded as contributions to our stock of poetry. In all this there has been a delightful change. The volumes that are distinctively picture books are as a rule delightful tokens of our artistic advance; while some of the very best literary work of the day goes into the writing of books intended at once to please and to instruct young people.

An ever-increasing proportion of these books have a pronounced educational character, and are intended to lead young people by pleasant paths through fields of history and biography, science, geography, and exploration, or to bring them into the atmosphere of the world's great literatures. The mere story books—novels on the juvenile plane—are not relatively as numerous as they were a dozen years or more ago, but they average much better in naturalness, good sense, and wholesomeness.

The coöperation of several arts in the production of some of the juvenile books of the present season is to be particularly commended, as, for instance, where a poet has furnished delightful verses, composers have set these verses to charming music, illustrators have supplied a wealth of attractive pictures, and the printers' and binders' arts have wrought the whole into the form of a beautiful volume.

SOME BOOKS THAT TEACH AMERICAN HISTORY AND PATRIOTISM.

There has of late been a welcome multiplication of readable and accurate books telling young Americans about public personages and important events in the life of the nation. Prominent among the new books of this character is the *Century Book of the American Revolution*, by Eldridge S. Brooks, who describes a pilgrimage of a party of young people to the battlefields of the Revolution, and thus retells attractively the story of the whole long contest. The book is fully illustrated, and is a companion to the same author's *Century Book for Young Americans* and *Century Book of Famous Americans*. Another current book by this same author, profusely illustrated after his instructive manner, is



COVER DESIGN (REDUCED).
From "True to His Home."

entitled *The True Story of U. S. Grant*. The account begins with Grant as a tanyard boy, presents him as the champion rider at West Point, follows him in his soldiering through the Mexican War, describes his life as a farmer and business man in St. Louis and Galena, follows his great career in the Civil War, and tells of his conscientious service as President and his heroic attitude in the face of disease and death.

The Young Puritans of Old Hadley, by Mary P. Wells-Smith, describes the adventures of Reuben Ellis, his wife and four children, who leave England in 1674 to join the New England Puritans and escape from religious persecution at home. The pioneer life of the period, including the sea journey, various adventures with Indians, and attractive descriptions of the life of children in those early days, is recounted in a way that makes the book instructive as well as entertaining. Mr. Henry Johnson has written a book that will be a favorite with boys—*The Exploits of Myles Standish*. Since almost nothing is known about Myles Standish until after he was thirty-five years old, Mr. Johnson has been free to use his imagination. But that part of the book which describes the career of Standish in America is in entire harmony with records of the New Plymouth Colony. As the seventh volume of the "Creators of Liberty Series," Mr. Hezekiah Butterworth has written a very excellent piece of historical fiction for young people, entitled *True to His Home*, the hero of which is none other than Benjamin Franklin.

Guarding the Border, by Everett P. Tomlinson, is a new volume in the "War of 1812 Series," the scene of action being laid in the Great Lakes region. Many adventures on land and water are described, and a good

account is given of the trials and difficulties met in the building of a navy, the operations of which are described in a spirited way. Mr. James Barnes, whose numerous books and articles upon naval topics and personages have given him a recognized place as a specialist in that field, will make many appreciative new friends among American boys by his *Yankee Ships and Yankee Sailors—Tales of 1812*. Some fifteen years are included in the volume, each one of them telling some exploit or incident in the guise of a story. The volume is attractively illustrated. Another new book by Mr. Barnes is his *Commodore Bainbridge, from the Gunroom to the Quarter Deck*, a companion volume to his *Midshipman Farragut*.

The Last Gold of the Montezumas, by W. O. Stoddard, is an exciting story of the storming of the Alamo at San Antonio, Texas—one of the thrilling episodes in American history, with Davy Crockett as a leading character. This same author has also contributed to the young people's books of the season a new story of the American Revolution, entitled *The Red Patriot*. *King Washington*, by Adelaide Skeele, a spirited romance of the Hudson River Highlands in Revolutionary days, is by no means exclusively for young people, although it will be read by them with quite as much avidity as by their elders.

The Last Three Soldiers, by William Henry Shelton is a story of the Civil War, and it has to do with three members of a Union signal corps who have become iso-

lated on a mountain-top in the South, and are deceived by signals, sent in a spirit of amusement by Confederate soldiers, which inform them of the complete success of the Confederate cause. The three loyal Unionists hide in the woods, and have a serious time of it before they venture to the nearest settlement and find out the truth after the war is all over.

SOME BOOKS THAT TEACH HISTORY AND LITERATURE IN GENERAL.

One of the eminently successful books of the season is Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood's *The Days of Jeanne d'Arc*. This is not primarily a book for young minds, but it seems to us so admirably adapted to the purposes of young people that we choose to list it here. Mrs. Catherwood has diligently studied the vast literature that has gathered about the story of the Maid of Orleans, and has also journeyed carefully through the part of France made famous by the Maid's exploits, from Domremy to Rouen. She shows us Jeanne as a tender and loving child, devout and simple-minded, possessed with the devotion of her sex and creed, and fired by the love of her country.

When this story of Mrs. Catherwood's appeared in the *Century Magazine* it was accompanied by profuse illustrations drawn by a famous French artist, Boutet de Monvel. These pictures, published in black-and-white outline in the magazine, are now presented separately in most gorgeous color-printing, and constitute what seems to us the most noteworthy illustrated book of the year. Each elaborate drawing is accompanied by a brief bit of descriptive text.

We find two or three books about Shakespeare's time in this year's collection of stories for young people. The most inviting of these is *Master Skylark*, by John Bennett. The small hero of this book is a relative of Anne Hathaway and a native of Stratford. Ben Jonson, and other of the famous wits of the Mermaid Tavern, appear with Shakespeare as characters in the tale. The little hero, on account of his beautiful voice, has been kidnapped by a strolling singer, and subsequently appears on the stage in London as *Master Skylark*, a homesick child virtually a prisoner in the great city. Through the aid of Shakespeare he is restored to his home.

Another Shakespeare story, entitled *Will Shakespeare's Little Lad*, is by Imogen Clark, and tells us very charmingly of the poet's little son Hamnet, and also of his daughters, Susan and Judith.

The Golden Galleon, by Robert Leighton, is a story of life ashore and afloat in the days of Queen Elizabeth and the Spanish Armada. Mr. Henry Frost has made a very convenient and serviceable collection, under the title *Knights of the Round Table*, of the stories of King Arthur's day; and the volume is to be much commended for familiar family use. These stories of Arthur, Guinevere, Lancelot, and the rest are not only delightful in themselves, but are so intertwined in the very fabric of the literature of poetry and romance that it is necessary that children should know them.

The Rev. Alfred J. Church has added to the long list of his useful books, under the title *Lords of the World*, a story of the fall of Carthage and the capture of Corinth; in short, a picture of the striking historical events of the year 146 B.C. The hero of the story is a young Greek who struggles in vain to arrest the all-conquering advance of the Roman power.



COVER DESIGN (REDUCED).

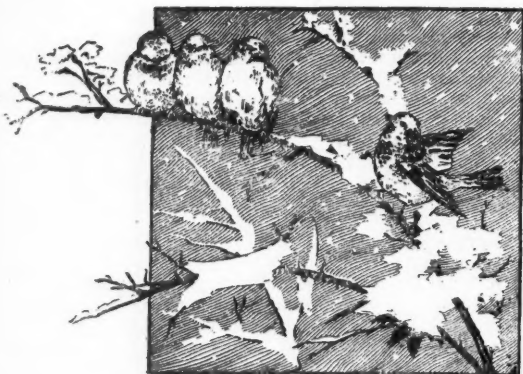


Illustration from "Singing Verses for Children."

SOME BOOKS OF VERSE AND SONG.

One of the most exquisitely devised books in this season's output is entitled *Singing Verses for Children*, the words being by Mrs. Lydia Avery Coonley. Artists and composers have coöperated with Mrs. Coonley to make the book beautiful with pictures and to set the dainty verses to pretty tunes. We predict for this book an immense success in the nursery.

The Stevenson Song-Book contains twenty of the famous children's poems of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, set to music by Reginald De Koven and others. There are included the best known of the lyrics in the "Child's Garden."

Little-Folk Lyrics, by Frank Dempster Sherman, is a beautiful collection, suitably illustrated, of verses that will fascinate small nursery denizens.

The Worst Boy in School, by Michael McCaffery, relates the story of a boy who is about to be expelled from school for misconduct of some kind, when a small boy jumps up and tells how this bad boy "Jim" has saved him from drowning. Whereupon the bad boy turns out a first-rate hero—the whole thing being founded upon an incident that actually occurred in one of the New York grammar schools.

Once Upon a Time and Other Child Verses, by Mary E. Wilkins, is a volume of charming little poems, beautifully illustrated, which show a marked sympathy for children, and will appeal strongly to their imaginations. It is a worthy product of the pen of New England's gifted story-teller.

Polyhymnia for Male Voices, by John W. Ford, is a collection of songs with three and four part arrangements, for well-grown boys and young men, which will be found useful in schools, societies, and clubs. The collection has great variety, and includes many well-known and standard songs.

The Muses Up to Date, properly enough, have their post-office address in the great metropolis of the West. Under this title Henrietta Dexter Field and Roswell Martin Field, of Chicago, have published a volume of six plays for children, in which the dialogue is partly in rhyme and partly in prose. The book takes its title from the first of the six plays. The others are "Cinderella," "Trouble in the Garden," "The Modern Cinderella," "The Wooing of Penelope," and "A Lesson from Fairyland." These little plays seem to us very amusing and clever, and they will fill a long-felt want in many circles of young folks. The number of char-

acters in the plays varies from six or eight to about twenty.

SOME FAIRY BOOKS.

As usual, Mr. Andrew Lang's annual compilation of fairy stories—this newest one being called *The Pink Fairy Book*—takes the first place among the new ventures of its sort. This volume is edited from the fairy lore of many lands, and includes stories of Chinese, Japanese, Indian, South African, Danish, Swedish, Sicilian, Catalan, French, and German origin. It is attractively and quite profusely illustrated.

The Prince of the Pin Elves, by Charles Lee Sleight, is an extremely clever and ingenious book for children which tells of the adventures of a small boy named Harry in the realm of the tribe of fairies called the Pin Elves. He discovers that these fairies are deputed to pick up the pins that mortals lose—which accounts for the mysterious disappearance of so many of those little utensils. He further discovers that the finder of a safety-pin or two is made a knight among the Pin Elves, while a breastpin lifts the finder to the ranks of the nobility, and a hatpin makes him a member of the royal family.

In Indian Tents, by Abbe L. Alger, although not avowedly a fairy book, is in fact made up of a number of tales and legends that the author has received from old Indians who have firm faith in the witches, fairies, and giants about which they spin wonderful yarns.

Mrs. Florence English Noll has edited a very excellent volume of *Fairy Stories and Winter Tales* from the writings of Dr. Thomas Dunn English, a versatile writer whose reputation a generation ago was very high indeed, and some of whose work will surely survive. The stories gathered in this volume appeared originally in various periodicals, principally the *New York Independent*.

Prince Uno, Uncle Frank's Visit to Fairyland, is an attractive book for small children, on the lines of the old-fashioned stories of elves, giants, and queer creatures.

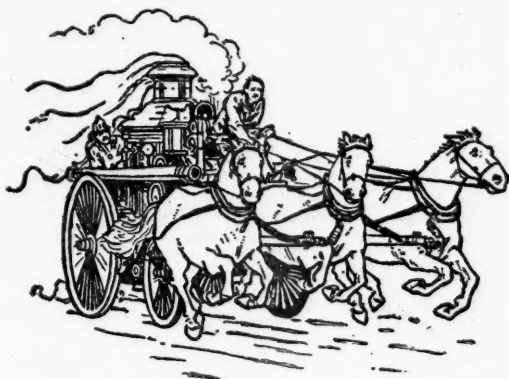


URASCHIMATARO -
goes-with-the-TURTLE
to-the-SEA-PRINCESS-

ILLUSTRATION (REDUCED).
From "The Pink Fairy Book."

SOME STORIES OF LIFE AND ADVENTURE.

One of the best of this year's books for boys is entitled *Fighting a Fire*, by Charles T. Hill. It is made up of a number of stories that describe the different phases of the life of a fireman, and the book is ingeniously illustrated. The author has derived his facts and incidents from the members of the fire department of the Greater New York, and the experiences of fighting fire and saving life and property are very exciting, while having the merit of being true.



COVER DESIGN (REDUCED).
From "Fighting a Fire."

Camp and Trail, by Isabel Florenbrook, is a story of adventure in the Maine woods, where two English boys, under the auspices of an American college student, hunt the deer and moose, employing a famous woodsman and guide to conduct them. They slaughter game sparingly, for justifiable reasons, and make an intelligent study of wild animal life.

William Shattuck, in *The Secret of the Black Butte*, presents a spirited story of Western life, which includes adventures with animals and bad men, and is occupied principally with the deciphering by two boys of a cryptogram that contains the secret of a rich mine.

Faye Huntington, in *His First Charge*, tells the story of a young minister who finds himself in charge of a parish in a hop-growing country, where industry converges upon the making of malt liquors. As the young preacher happens to be an apostle of temperance, he finds himself facing the question what his practical duty is, and how he solves that question, and how he is helped and hindered, furnish the material for the story.

Another book with a strong ethical purpose is entitled *Sermon Stories for Boys and Girls*, by the Rev. Louis Albert Banks. The chapters in this book are well adapted for the Sunday family reading, and will certainly interest children, inasmuch as each is a brief story about some phase or feature of nature, or some incident in current life. Another book by the same author is *An Oregon Boyhood*. Dr. Banks' father crossed the country in a prairie schooner in 1852, and Dr. Banks grew up amid pioneer surroundings on the banks of the Willamette. The volume is a spirited account of the life of a boy under those conditions.

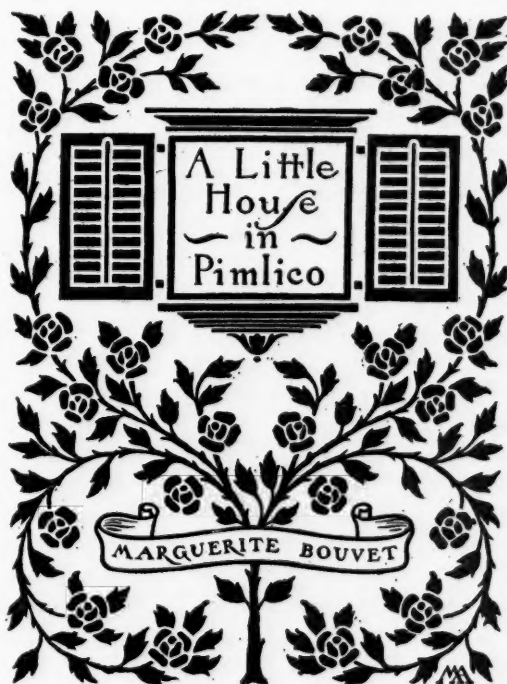
The late Oliver Optic left several unpublished stories which are now appearing. One of these, entitled *Pacific Shores*, is the concluding volume in the "All-Over-the-World Series"; and *At the Front* is the story of a regi-

ment in the Civil War. Both books contain much valuable information, with the high spice of adventure that makes Oliver Optic so dear to the heart of the American boy.

Kirk Munroe's *Ready Rangers* tells the story of a group of boys who form a club and familiarize themselves with many phases of life by resolving themselves from time to time into an organization for some particular practical purpose. Thus, for example, they act successively as a fire brigade, a bicycle police corps, a helping-hand society, an amateur theatrical association, and a crew of sailors.

Rich Enough, by Leigh Leighton, is a very creditable story of a thoughtful family of young people who suddenly awake to a sense of the fearful strain under which their father is working for the sake of maintaining a city establishment and an expensive scale of living. They resolve to help their father by going to live in the country, where ingenuity and self-help accomplish surprising results, to the relief of the worn-out old paterfamilias.

There remain to be briefly mentioned a number of other lively and attractive stories of adventure, among which are W. J. Henderson's *Last Cruise of the Mohawk*, which recounts a boy's adventures in the navy in the War of the Rebellion; *The Rover's Quest*, by Hugh St. Leger, a story of "foam, fire, and fight"; *The Big Horn Treasure*, by John T. Cargill, a tale of adventure in the Rocky Mountains; *Paul Traver's Adventures*, by Sam T. Clover, describing an American boy's trip around the world and entrance upon the life of a reporter; *Kent Fielding's Ventures*, which opens with a baseball game between Harvard and Yale, and *The*



COVER DESIGN (REDUCED).—See page 765.

Great Island; or, Cast Away on New Guinea, by Willis Boyd Allen, which tells of an American boy's shipwreck in the China Sea and other subsequent adventures in the East Indian Islands.

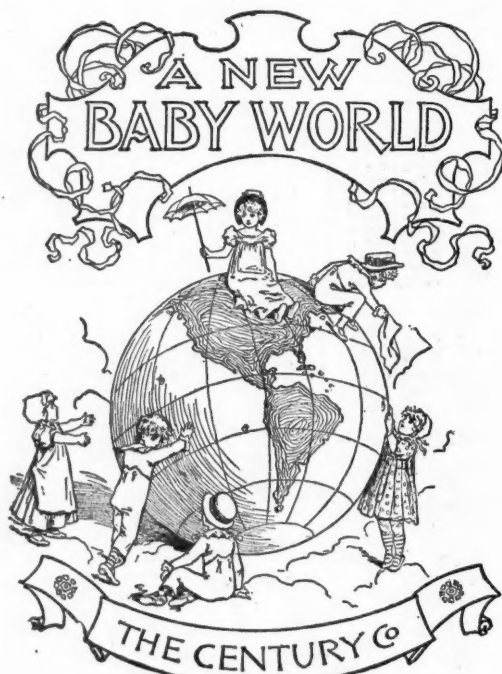
It is pleasant to have a charming new edition of Charles Dudley Warner's delightful old book, *Being a Boy*, first published twenty years ago, and descriptive of a boy's life in New England in Mr. Warner's own juvenile days. *The Little Red Schoolhouse*, by Evelyn Raymond, tells of scenes and incidents in the traditional country school life of New England. *Uncle Lisha's Outing*, by Roland D. Robinson, gives us some more information about those interesting people who were immortalized in *Danvis's Folks*. *Overruled*, by Pansy, although a complete story in itself, is a continuation of the study of the same characters who appeared in *Making Fate*, which was the Pansy Book of last year.

SOME BOOKS FOR THE SMALLER CHILDREN.

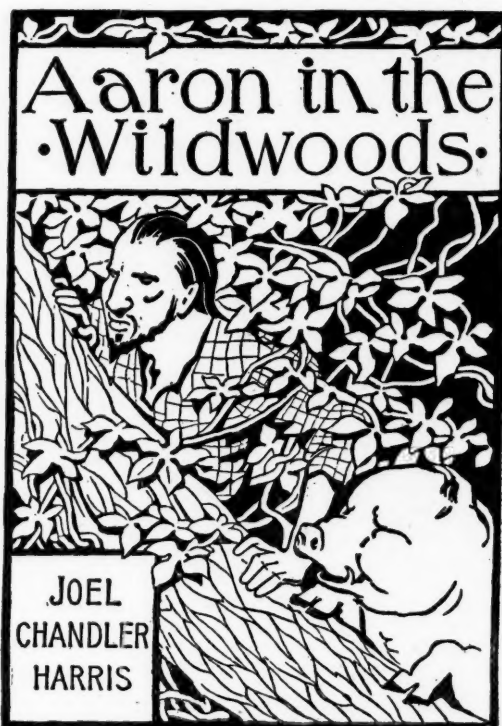
Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge has compiled from the pages of *St. Nicholas* a volume of the *Best Rhymes and Stories for the Little Folks*, with a picture on nearly every page and a great fund of nursery entertainment.

The Adventures of Three Bad Babes is one of the most amusing picture books of the year; and many an open-eyed infant will follow with breathless interest the doings of Hector, Honoria, and Alisander, who go out to seek their fortunes, meet a wicked dragon, and have the happy fortune to convert that beast and train him into their faithful friend and protector.

Florence and Bertha Upton, whose names suggest pollywog books and Dutch dolls, have this year given

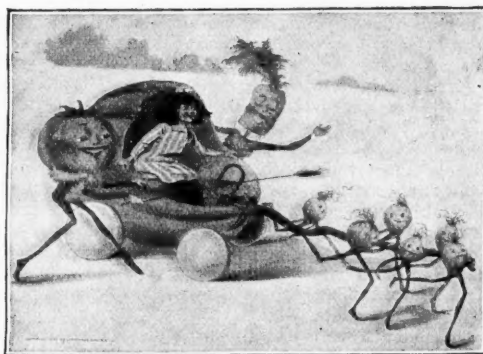


COVER DESIGN (REDUCED).



COVER DESIGN (REDUCED).

the children a great treat in *The Vegge-Men's Revenge*. In this lively picture book a little girl called Poppy is escorted to the realm of King Potato by Herr Carrot and Don Tomato, and there she is made to suffer for what we mortals inflict upon vegetables when we prepare them for food. Poppy has some wonderful experiences before she awakes to the fact that it was all a dream. Another product of the pen of Bertha Upton and the brush of Florence K. Upton is a volume for very small children, entitled *Little Hearts*. The verses



POPPY'S RIDE (REDUCED).
From "The Vegge-Men's Revenge."

are of the acceptable nursery style, and the drawings are delightful.

Phronsie Pepper, by Margaret Sydney, is the last of the "Five Little Peppers Series"; and the curtain now goes down on the Little Brown House. It is enough to say that this book, which tells the love story of Phronsie, is quite equal in delightful entertainment to the books that have preceded it.



PHRONSIE AND THE CHILDREN.
From frontispiece of "Phronsie Pepper" (reduced).

Joel Chandler Harris has written what is perhaps the very best children's book of the year in his *Aaron in the Wild Woods*. Old Aaron is a fugitive slave who leads a most exciting life in a trackless swamp, having escaped from his pursuers and their bloodhounds. Little Crotchet is a boy who has lost the use of his legs in a serious illness, and is tortured through a suffering childhood by the appearance every night of a demon of pain that seems to take the form of a queerly dressed goblin. Old Aaron, the fugitive slave, is the only person who can drive that goblin away; and he comes at night, entering by the window, to soothe the white child to sleep. Eventually, Aaron saves Little Crotchet's life when the house burns, and the poor negro becomes a trusted and beloved member of Little Crotchet's family.

Old Mamma's Torment, by Annie Fellowes Johnston, is the story of an irrepressible little colored boy, John Jay, whose steadying influence in life turns out to be a young man of his own race who had gone from the same plantation and become a minister. This minister, George Chadwick, finally comes back to the old home to die of

consumption, and little John Jay becomes the Elisha upon whose shoulders falls the mantle of Elijah.

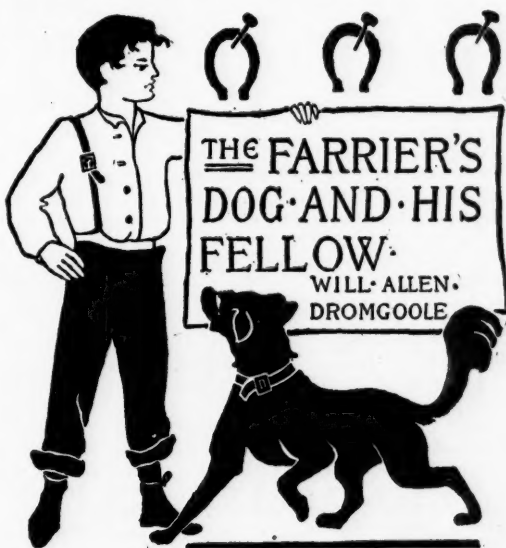
One of the most interesting of the children's books is Marguerite Bouvet's *A Little Town in Pimlico*. Little Sedley, the hero, will remind well-informed children of Little Lord Fauntleroy, in the circumstance that he succeeds in winning the affection of an elderly relative. Sedley's father had married a governess, been disinherited, and died as a soldier in India on the day Little Sedley was born. The rich old uncle in England is finally won over by the attractive child.

Meg Langholme, by Mrs. Molesworth, is a charming story that will appeal strongly to little girls. *Queer Janet*, by Grace Le Baron, is the story of a helpful little girl whose interest in the poor children about her has very happy results. *Ten Little Comedies*, by Gertrude Smith, are the recitals of the greatest troubles that ever befell ten little childhods. In each case tears are turned to smiles by happy outcomes. *Miss Belladonna*, by Caroline Tickner, is a vivacious and entertaining volume in which Miss Belladonna, a child of to-day, presents her views of contemporary affairs.

The Farrier's Dog and His Fellow, by Will Allen Dromgoole, is a capital story that tells of a poor yellow cur about to be drowned by the farrier, but rescued by a little sick babe, with much subsequent history that all children who love dogs will enjoy.

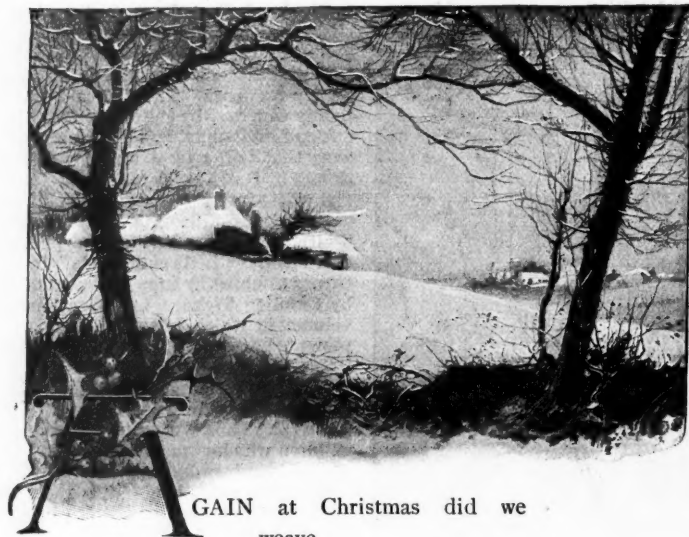
The Plant Baby and Its Friends, by Kate Louise Brown, is a daintily executed little nature reader for small children. Its lessons are bright talks with and about plants, and it will be found of almost equal value in city homes, where nature must to some extent be taught from books, and in country homes, where these delightful chapters will stimulate observation.

Wanolasset, by G. A. Plympton, is a charming story for small children, telling the adventures of a little Puritan maiden who was taken captive by the Indians and given the name of *Wanolasset*, The-Little-One-Who-Laughes, because of her sweet temper. She was of course satisfactorily rescued in the end.



COVER DESIGN (REDUCED).

III.—OTHER BOOKS OF THE SEASON.



AGAIN at Christmas did we
weave
The holly round the Christmas hearth;
The silent snow possess'd the earth,
And calmly fell our Christmas-eve.

AN ILLUSTRATION AND STANZA FROM "IN MEMORIAM." (See below.)

ILLUSTRATED EDITIONS OF THE POETS.

Tennyson's *In Memoriam* has been illustrated by Harry Fenn and published by Messrs. Fords, Howard & Hulbert in a beautiful volume on which has been lavished the perfected skill of printer and engraver. Mr. Fenn's drawings portray not only English rural scenes, but serve to interpret many of Tennyson's allusions to distant lands as well. Dr. Henry van Dyke has written a preface for this edition; the readers of *The Poetry of Tennyson* (of which a new and daintily printed edition has just been published by the Scribners) do not need to be reminded of Dr. van Dyke's high rank as a sympathetic critic and interpreter of Tennyson.

In "Selections from the Poets," Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. bring out a volume of *Wordsworth*, edited by Andrew Lang. The illustrator, Alfred Parsons, has produced very creditable results.

Robert Browning's *The Ring and the Book* is issued by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co., with biographical and critical notes and an introduction by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke, the editors of *Poet Lore*. The frontispiece is a photogravure portrait of Browning, and there are several half-tone pictures of Italian scenes.

From the same house comes Cary's translation of Dante's *Divine Comedy*, edited, with introduction and notes, by Prof. L. Oscar Kuhns. A photogravure reproduction of the Giotto portrait of Dante forms the frontispiece. The other illustrations do not call for special notice.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL, DESCRIPTION, EXPLORATION, AND ADVENTURE.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow's *White Man's Africa* (Harper & Brothers) is much more than the mere record of a traveler's hasty impressions. It is a philosophical study of recent history in the Dark Continent. Mr. Bigelow makes a serious attempt to analyze political tendencies. He writes in anything but a "heavy" style, and his account of what he saw and heard in his African journeyings is interesting from beginning to end. Fine typography and elaborate illustration have done their part, too, in producing an attractive book.

Another of Mr. Hopkinson Smith's charming series of travel sketches has just appeared under the title of *Gondola Days* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). In these delightful chapters Mr. Smith tells us how Venice appealed to him—"the Venice of light and life, of sea and sky and melody." The author's own drawings of Venetian scenes add to the attractive quality of the book.

The Italians of To-Day, translated from the French of René Bazin by William Marchant (Henry Holt & Co.), deals chiefly with the people rather than with the land, and incidentally with Italian literature, music, industries, and economics; the scenic features of the country, however, are not overlooked. The book records the impressions of a keen-eyed, active-minded Frenchman away from home.

With a Pessimist in Spain, by Mary F. Nixon (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.), gives an American woman's experiences and impressions on a recent tour.



AN ILLUSTRATION FROM JANE BARLOW'S "IRISH IDYLLS."
Courtesy of Dodd, Mead & Co

Jane Barlow's *Irish Idylls* (Dodd, Mead & Co.) found a warm welcome four years ago in America, whither had come so many wanderers from Connemara's distant boglands. It is the old neighbors of these immigrants that Miss Barlow describes in her book. The publishers have thought it worth while to send Mr. Clifton Johnson to the scenes of Miss Barlow's writings, on the west coast of Ireland, to secure photographs of both

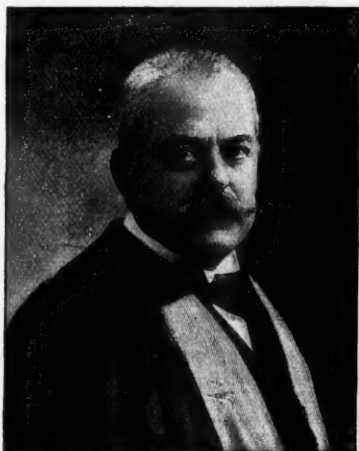
land and people, and with these they have illustrated the *Idylls*. The effect of Miss Barlow's vivid pen-pictures is heightened by these reproductions of actual scenes and incidents among the humble folk whose life-story she tells.

Lanciani's *Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), designed to serve as a handbook of information for students and travelers, contains the latest and most trustworthy data relating to archaeological discovery on the site of Rome. The author has assembled in six hundred closely printed pages an amount of descriptive and historical material that is well-nigh appalling. The illustrations are numerous and interesting, having been derived, in the main, from drawings and photographs made expressly for the work.

The second volume of Dr. Peters' *Nippur; or, Explorations and Adventures on the Euphrates* (Putnam's), is a distinctly valuable contribution to the record of recent discovery in the domain of archaeology. It also records the praiseworthy interest and liberality of those public-spirited Americans who made possible such undertakings as those of the University of Pennsylvania.

In *Romance and Reality of the Puritan Coast* (Little, Brown & Co.) Mr. Edmund H. Garrett continues in the strain of blended history and legend with which the readers of *Three Heroines of New England Romance* were gently wooed. The "Puritan coast" is the Massachusetts "North Shore," extending as far as Cape Ann. The text appeals especially to the devotee of the wheel, and the illustrations, made from drawings by the author, have a daintiness and effectiveness all their own.

Cycling, it seems, has no charms for Mr. Charles M. Skinner, who still clings to the old-fashioned practice of



PROF. RODOLFO LANCIANI.
Courtesy of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

walking, and boldly proclaims this idiosyncrasy through the title of his latest book, *With Feet to the Earth* (Lippincott). In this little volume Mr. Skinner partially lays bare before a cynical world the emotions of that rarest of beings—the man who tramps the roads and fields because he loves to. Even this strange creature has adventures not wholly unlike those that befall the ordinary mortal, and Mr. Skinner tells these little experiences in a manner quite captivating.

Many years ago, before the cleaning of New York's streets had come to be treated as a problem for the sanitary engineer, Col. George E. Waring, Jr., was a dashing young cavalry officer. Then, as now, Colonel Waring was a horse-lover, and his knowledge of horse character and interest in the subject led to the writing of a little book that has just been republished—*Whip and Spur* (Doubleday & McClure Co.). The career of "Vix," the first horse that Colonel Waring could call his own, is a match for that of "Black Beauty" in pathetic interest. The author's tales of campaigning in the Civil War, together with an account of a fox-hunt in England, add to the attractions of Colonel Waring's modest narrative, and prompt us to call for more of the early adventures of New York's model commissioner of street-cleaning.

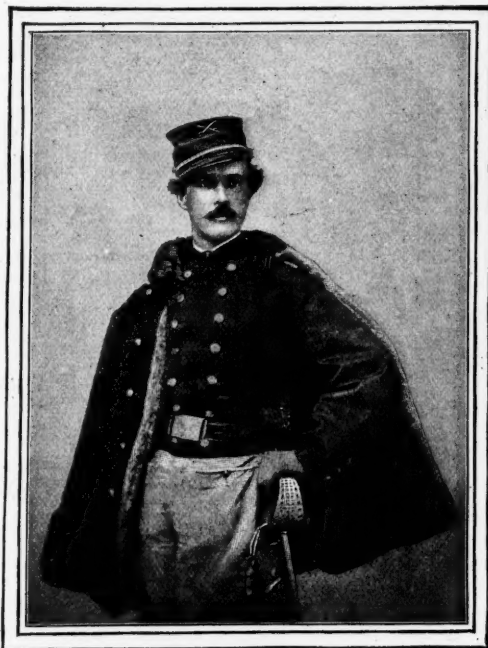
NATURE STUDIES—BOOKS ABOUT ANIMAL LIFE.

In these days all readers, young and old, have reason to be thankful for the great number of helps to the study of natural history constantly issuing from the press, and in this class of books we include not only the strictly formal manuals and other guides of various kinds, but also that highly stimulating and attractive type of literature best represented in such writings as those of John Burroughs and Dr. van Dyke in our own day and of Thoreau in an earlier time. American letters are vastly the richer for the work of these essayists.

It is in this group that Dr. Charles Conrad Abbott has won a prominent place. Readers of *Bird-Land Echoes* and *Recent Rambles* will recall the individuality of style that marked those volumes, and the author's latest

Library," and each book is illustrated with a beautiful frontispiece drawn by Alice Barber Stephens, and three photogravures.

Ernest Ingersoll's *Wild Neighbors* (Macmillan) has to do chiefly with quadrupeds. The author is one of the



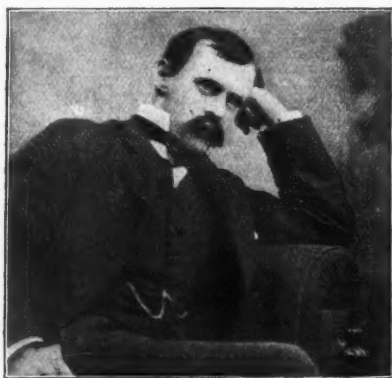
Courtesy of Doubleday & McClure.

COLONEL WARING AS A CAVALRY OFFICER IN THE WAR.

most popular of our recent writers on American outdoor life. His studies have covered a wide range, and this new volume from his pen gives evidence that his skill in telling what he sees going on in nature's realm has not failed him.

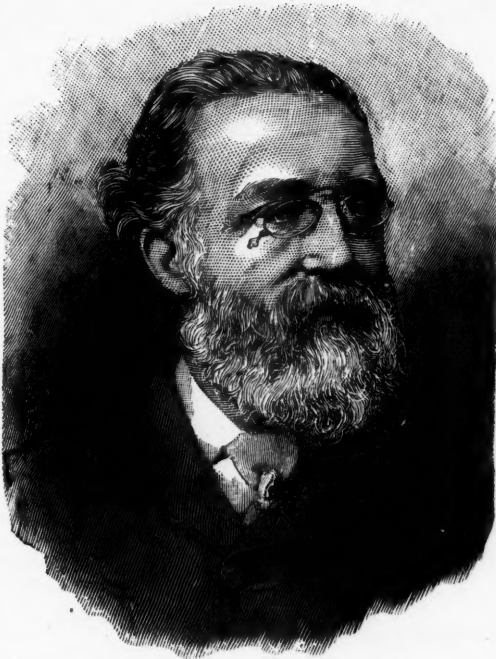
As an aid in the elementary study of bird-life nothing has ever been published more satisfactory than *Bird Neighbors*, by Neltje Blanchan, with an introduction by John Burroughs (Doubleday & McClure Co.). This book undertakes to give the reader "an introductory acquaintance with one hundred and fifty birds commonly found in the woods, fields, and gardens about our homes." This is done by means of text descriptions which are free from technical verbiage, clear, accurate, and vouched for by that veteran among bird-lovers, John Burroughs, and also through the medium of excellent plates of birds in natural colors. These latter make possible the identification of many birds even by the unpracticed eye. In this feature no popular "bird book" of moderate price can be compared with *Bird Neighbors*. It is truly a boon to the young ornithologist.

A more specialized work is Mr. Daniel G. Elliot's *Game Birds of North America* (Francis P. Harper), with plates drawn by Mr. Edwin Sheppard, and a color chart for use in connection with the descriptions. This volume is more especially interesting to sportsmen. The text is attractive and reliable.



MR. ERNEST INGERSOLL.

work, *The Freedom of the Fields* (Lippincott), is an even more emphatic protest against artificiality of every sort. It is published as a companion volume with a new edition of *Travels in a Tree-Top*, by the same author, the two forming the "Fireside and Forest



MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

Less methodical in arrangement and detail, but full of suggestion, is H. E. Parkhurst's *Song-Birds and Water-Fowl* (Scribner's). Louis Agassiz Fuertes has illustrated this volume. Dwellers in and about New York City will find most of the descriptive matter especially adapted to their environment.

Another department of outdoor study is represented by Professor Weed's *Life Histories of American Insects* (Macmillan), a delightfully non-technical description of a few of the most interesting American species, well illustrated.

Nature's Diary, compiled by Francis H. Allen (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), would prove, we are sure, an agreeable companion to any lover of nature. The left-hand pages contain selections from such writers as Thoreau, Burroughs, and Bradford Torrey on subjects appropriate to the different seasons, arranged in the order of the calendar year. On the opposite pages are notes of the arrival of birds and the blooming of flowers, with spaces left blank for daily memoranda.

Of all the season's books in this class, Mr. William Hamilton Gibson's *My Studio Neighbors* (Harper & Brothers), judged from the artist's point of view, stands first. The author was a naturalist, as well as an artist and a writer. It is hard to say in which field he was most successful; he surpassed in all three. This beautiful volume is the fruit of his matured skill.

BIOGRAPHY.

In biography the most important publication of the year is the Tennyson memoir, of which an extended review appeared in our November number. The *Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning* (Macmillan) is reserved for future notice.

In Scribner's series of "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times" appears *Catherine Schuyler*, by Mary Gay Humphreys, an excellent portrayal of life at Albany before, during, and after the Revolution.

Little Journeys to the Homes of Famous Women (Putnam's) gives pleasant glimpses of the daily comings and goings of such women as Mrs. Browning, Harriet Martineau, Charlotte Brontë, Rosa Bonheur, Madame de Staël, Jane Austen, and the Empress Josephine. This touch-and-go form of biography is also represented in *The Love Affairs of Some Famous Men*, by the author of *How to be Happy Though Married* (Stokes). This writer has gathered an astonishing amount of gossip about the courting days of distinguished people in various callings, and his expectation that the world at large will be interested in the information that he can give on these matters seems well based.

Two recent issues in Macmillan's "Foreign Statesmen" series are Frederic Harrison's *William the Silent* and Mr. Martin A. S. Hume's *Philip II. of Spain*.

As contributions to American literary biography, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have lately published *A Correspondence between John Sterling and Ralph Waldo Emerson*, with a sketch of Sterling's life by Edward Waldo Emerson, and *Hawthorne's First Diary*, with an account of its discovery and loss by Samuel T. Pickard. The strange history of Hawthorne's diary (the authenticity of which is still doubted by many) is a romance in itself.

Undoubtedly the biography of greatest popular interest in both England and America is Justin McCarthy's *Story of Gladstone's Life* (Macmillan). England's great-



FLOYD IRESON'S HOUSE.

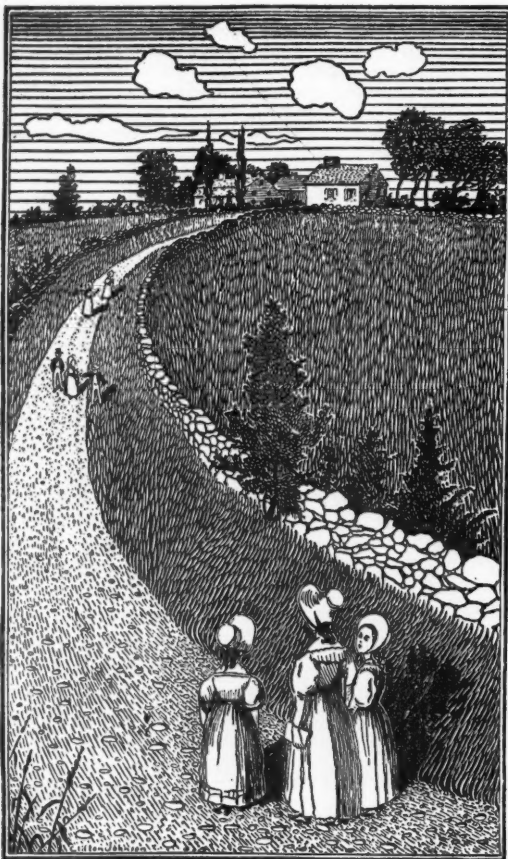
(From "Romance and Reality of the Puritan Coast.")
See page 767.

est statesman is as much revered to-day in America as in his own land, and the fact that one so intimately acquainted with our country and its people, and so completely in touch with our institutions, has been chosen to write the life-story of the one British statesman who commands the respect and affection of the whole English-speaking race is indeed most fortunate. As to the special merits of the work, we shall have more to say at some future time.

SOME VOLUMES OF HISTORY AND CIVICS.

Mr. John R. Spears' *History of Our Navy* (Scribner's) is perhaps the most ambitious historical work that has appeared in this country in the last year or so. Mr. Spears has performed his task in a most thorough and workmanlike manner, and with such a story to tell as that of American naval achievements, the interest could not flag. More than four hundred illustrations, maps, and diagrams are interspersed through the four volumes.

A valuable supplement to Mr. Spears' *History* is provided by Mr. Rufus Fairchild Zogbaum in *All Hands* (Harper & Brothers), a series of striking pictures of life in the United States navy to-day.



FROM FRONTISPIECE OF "THE DISTRICT SCHOOL AS IT WAS."



MR. JOHN FISKE.

Courtesy of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Among the historical works published during the autumn season just closed John Fiske's *Old Virginia and Her Neighbors* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) will easily hold a place in the first rank. Mr. Fiske's strongly marked characteristics as a writer of American history—his powers of analysis and discrimination in dealing with historical materials, as well as his almost matchless literary skill—have impressed themselves to such a degree on our recent literature that few Americans who read at all have failed to come under the spell of his writings at one time or another. The noble series of which the present two volumes on colonial Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas form a part was begun some years since. The first volume was devoted to American discovery. The volumes on *The Beginnings of New England*, *The American Revolution*, and *The Critical Period of American History*, which have been published during the last few years, by no means complete Mr. Fiske's plan, which involves, in addition to the new volumes on the Southern colonies, a treatise of the Dutch and Quaker settlements of New York and Pennsylvania and a study of New England from the accession of William and Mary to the outbreak of the Revolution.

The success of last year's illustrated edition of Mr. Fiske's *American Revolution* has induced his publishers to bring out a similar edition of *The Critical Period of American History*. The pictures all have actual historical value. The volume is really the concluding part of *The American Revolution*.

This Country of Ours, by ex-President Harrison (Scribner's), is a clear and able presentation of the working principles of our national government. Not to rehearse the bare abstractions of politics, nor to merely review the articles of the written constitution, but to give his readers, as he says, "a view of the machinery

of our national government in motion, and some instructions as to the relations and uses of its several parts," has been Mr. Harrison's aim in writing this book. No one is better qualified, by experience and learning, to impart such knowledge, and few possess the literary skill requisite to so satisfactory a treatment of the subject as Mr. Harrison has given it.

Of a more philosophical cast is Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's book of essays entitled *American Ideals* (Putnam's). Like ex-President Harrison, Mr. Roosevelt is an optimist whom a fair amount of experience in "practical politics" and official life has not soured, for there is no trace of the cynic in his writings. The essays in this volume have all appeared in American periodicals—two of them in this REVIEW. In the light of recent events the paper on "Machine Politics in New York City," which shows how the Republican "organization" there was once overpowered by an independent "organization" within the party, is especially interesting. The chapters on civil service reform and the New York police force are in the nature of expert testimony on these important subjects.

In a little volume entitled *On Plymouth Rock* (Lee & Shepard) Mr. Samuel Adams Drake retells for the benefit of youthful readers the touching story of the landing and subsequent sufferings of the Pilgrims, following closely the manuscript history written by Governor Bradford, as well as the narratives of Mourt and Winslow.

Mr. Clifton Johnson has edited a reprint of the Rev. Warren E. Burton's *District School as It Was* (Lee & Shepard), a work first published in 1833. Mr. Johnson has introduced a number of illustrations showing the character of the schoolbooks in the early years of the present century, the period to which Burton's description applies.

Our readers in the military profession will recall the account of Napoleon's first campaign, with comments by Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent, U.S.A., which was published a year or two ago. Lieutenant Sargent has just completed a similar sketch of *The Campaign of Marengo* (A. C. McClurg & Co.), and this work, like its predecessor, is of interest to the civilian as well as to the soldier.

One of this season's illustrated books which will appeal to a large class of readers is Col. Henry Inman's *Old Santa Fé Trail* (Macmillan). Some of Remington's best work has gone into the full-page plates of typical Southwestern scenes, and the text is all that could be desired as

a reliable account of some of the most thrilling episodes in our national development.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM.

The versatility of Prof. Harry Thurston Peck is well illustrated in his volume of essays entitled *The Personal Equation* (Harper & Brothers). Most of the essays are on literary subjects, but one is devoted to President Cleveland, another to American political oratory, and a third to "The Downward Drift in American Education." Professor Peck writes with an engaging frankness which never leaves his readers in the slightest doubt regarding his position on any question to which he chooses to address himself.

Norman Hapgood's *Literary Statesmen and Others* (Herbert S. Stone & Co.) discusses Lord Rosebery, John Morley, and Mr. Balfour in their character as literary men; but considerably less than half the book is devoted to these English statesmen. The other topics treated are "Stendhal," "Mérémée as a Critic," "American Art Criticism," "American Cosmopolitanism," and "Henry James." This writer's style is admirably adapted to the essay form of presentation, and the treatment of his chosen subjects has been well worked out.

Mr. Lafcadio Hearn's latest Japanese study bears the title *Gleanings in Buddha-Fields* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). It is a thoughtful series of essays, the purpose of which is best set forth in the sub-title, "Studies of Hand and Soul in the Far East."

The Scribners have chosen an appropriate time for the production of a new small-type edition of Dr. Henry van Dyke's masterly *Poetry of Tennyson*. The frontispiece portrait is an etching by Mercier.

Prof. L. Oscar Kuhns has published a study of *The Treatment of Nature in Dante's "Divina Commedia"* (Edward Arnold)—a scholarly and instructive piece of criticism.

The Boston Browning Society Papers, 1886-97, have been published in a stout volume by the Macmillan Company. These studies represent a vast amount of critical labor.

Professor Dowden's *History of French Literature* (Appleton) will be eagerly welcomed by American students.

In *A Group of French Critics* (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.) Mary Fisher reviews the writings of Edmond Scherer, Ernest Bersot, Saint-Marc Girardin, Ximénes Doudan, and Gustave Planche.



IV. CLASSIFIED LIST OF TITLES.

SOME AMERICAN NOVELS.

- An Open-eyed Conspiracy: An Idyll of Saratoga. By W. D. Howells. 12mo, pp. 181. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.00.
- The Story of an Untold Love. By Paul Leicester Ford. 12mo, pp. 348. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
- John Leighton, Jr.: A Novel. By Katrina Trask. 12mo, pp. 232. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.25.
- Taken by Siege: A Novel. By Jeannette L. Gilder. 12mo, pp. 294. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.
- Outlines in Local Color. By Brander Matthews. 12mo, pp. 240. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
- Gallegher and Other Stories. By Richard Harding Davis. 12mo, pp. 236. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.
- Cinderella and Other Stories. By Richard Harding Davis. 12mo, pp. 205. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.
- "Captains Courageous": A Story of the Grand Banks. By Rudyard Kipling. 12mo, pp. 323. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.
- The Story of Ab: A Tale of the Time of the Cave Men. By Stanley Waterloo. 12mo, pp. 351. Chicago: Way & Williams. \$1.50.
- The Federal Judge: A Novel. By Charles K. Lush. 16mo, pp. 355. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
- What Malsie Knew. By Henry James. 12mo, pp. 470. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. \$1.50.
- Corleone: A Tale of Sicily. By F. Marion Crawford. Two vols., 16mo., pp. 336-341. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.
- Jerome, A Poor Man: A Novel. By Mary E. Wilkins. 12mo, pp. 506. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.
- A Forest Orchid, and Other Stories. By Ella Higginson. 12mo, pp. 242. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.
- From the Land of the Snow Pearls: Tales from Puget Sound. By Ella Higginson. 12mo, pp. 208. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.
- Wayside Courtships. By Hamlin Garland. 12mo, pp. 281. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.
- The Kentuckians: A Novel. By John Fox, Jr. 12mo, pp. 228. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.25.
- The Juggler. By Charles Egbert Craddock. 16mo, pp. 405. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
- In Simpkinsville: Character Tales. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. 12mo, pp. 244. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.25.
- A Son of the Old Dominion. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. 12mo, pp. 355. Boston: Lamson, Wolfe & Co. \$1.50.
- A Night in Acadie. By Kate Chapin. 12mo, pp. 416. Chicago: Way & Williams. \$1.25.
- The Beth Book. By Sarah Grand. 12mo, pp. 573. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.
- BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE AND CHILDREN.**
- King Washington: A Romance of the Hudson. By Adelaide Skeel and William H. Brearley. 16mo, pp. 307. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.
- The Exploits of Myles Standish. By Henry Johnson. Octavo, pp. 288. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.
- Elementary Jane. By Richard Pryce. 12mo, pp. 331. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.
- The Skipper's Wooling, and The Brown Man's Servant. By W. W. Jacobs. 12mo, pp. 190. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.
- The Happy Six. By Penn Shirley. 12mo, pp. 171. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 75 cents.
- Yankee Ships and Yankee Sailors: Tales of 1812. By James Barnes. 12mo, pp. 231. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.
- The Little Red Schoolhouse. By Evelyn Raymond. Octavo, pp. 367. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.
- Rich Enough. By Leigh Webster. 12mo, pp. 242. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.
- The Resolute Mr. Pansy, An Electrical Story for Boys. By John Trowbridge. 16mo, pp. 206. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.
- Torpeanuts the Tomboy: A Story for Children. By Lily F. Wesselhoft. 12mo, pp. 296. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.
- Nan in the City; or, Nan's Winter with the Girls. A Sequel to "Nan at Camp Chicopee." By Myra Sawyer Hamlin. 12mo, pp. 251. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.
- The Knights of the Round Table: Stories of King Arthur and the Holy Grail. By William Henry Frost. 12mo, pp. 281. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- Will Shakespeare's Little Lad. By Imogen Clark. 12mo, pp. 306. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- The Young Puritans of Old Hadley. By Mary P. Wells Smith. 12mo, pp. 335. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.
- Being a Boy. By Charles Dudley Warner. 12mo, pp. 192. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.
- Little Hearts. By Florence K. Upton. Folio, pp. 62. New York: George Routledge & Sons.
- The Big-Horn Treasure: A Tale of Rocky Mountain Adventure. By John F. Cargill. 12mo, pp. 327. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.25.
- The Days of Jeanne D'Arc. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. 12mo, pp. 280. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.
- Up the Matterhorn in a Boat. By Marion Manville Pope. 16mo, pp. 200. New York: The Century Company. \$1.25.
- The Last Three Soldiers. By William Henry Shelton. 12mo, pp. 324. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.
- Master Skylark: A Story of Shakespeare's Time. By John Bennett. 12mo, pp. 380. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.
- The Golden Galleon. By Robert Leighton. 12mo, pp. 352. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- Bubbles. By Fannie E. Newberry. 12mo, pp. 340. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co. \$1.25.
- Uncle Lisha's Outing. By Rowland E. Robinson. 16mo, pp. 308. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
- Lords of the World: A Story of the Fall of Carthage and Corinth. By the Rev. Alfred J. Church. 12mo, pp. 387. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- On Oregon Boyhood. By Rev. Louis Albert Banks. 16mo, pp. 173. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.25.
- The Happy Six. By Penn Shirley. 12mo, pp. 171. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 75 cents.
- His First Charge. By Faye Huntington. 12mo, pp. 308. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. \$1.25.
- Phronsie Pepper, the Last of the "Five Little Peppers." By Margaret Sidney. 12mo, pp. 437. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. \$1.50.
- Tom Pickering of Scutney: His Experiences and Perplexities. By Sophie Swett. 12mo, pp. 282. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. \$1.25.

- A Little House in Pimlico.** By Margaret Bouvet. Quarto, pp. 245. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.
- At the Front.** By Oliver Optic. 12mo, pp. 487. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.
- Queer Janet.** By Grace Le Baron. 12mo, pp. 187. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 75 cents.
- The True Story of U. S. Grant, the American Soldier.** Told for Boys and Girls. By Elbridge S. Brooks. Quarto, pp. 234. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. \$1.50.
- Aaron in the Wildwoods.** By Joel Chandler Harris. Octavo, pp. 270. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.
- Overruled.** By "Pansy" (Mrs. G. R. Alden). 12mo, pp. 347. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. \$1.50.
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Archæology and the Antiquity of Man. J. Evans.
An Experiment in Citizen-Training. Winifred Buck.

Art Amateur.—New York. November.

Our American Artists. Walter Satterlee.
Some Practical Notes on Essential Oils.
Drawing with Lead Pencil. Ernest Knauff.
Tapestry Painting. E. D. McPherson.

Art Interchange.—New York. November.

Impressionism and Its Obstacles. Arthur Chamberlain.
The Art of Teaching Applied to Painting. N. E. Greenlaw.
Some Impressions of Sweden.—IV.
American Artistic Lackings. Arthur Hoeber.
Roman and Etruscan Bronzes at the Metropolitan Museum.
E. Knauff.

Atlanta.—London. November.

Tell's Country. Mary Grace Wightwick.
Frederick the Great and Voltaire. Walter Brookes.
Flesh-Eating Plants. Alexander H. Japp.
The Romance of the Howards. Gertrude Oliver-Williams.

Badminton Magazine.—London. November.

The Route to Klondike; the Stikine River. C. Phillipps-Wolley.
Billiards; the Board of Green Cloth. Frederick Adye.
Seals; the Herds of Proteus. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy.
Crickets in the West Indies. P. F. Warner.
The Channel Row. Loftus I. Pemberton.
The Future of Rugby Football. W. J. Lias.
The Old Coaching. Alex. Innes Shand.

Bankers' Magazine.—New York. November.

Profits of National Bank Circulation.
The Monetary Commission.
Reorganizing an Old Bank System.
The Austro-Hungarian Bank.
Present Money Reform of Austro-Hungary.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. November.

The Upward Movement in the Rate of Interest.
Another Free Silver Fiasco. W. R. Lawson.

The Bank of England.—X.
The West Indian Problem. George Yard.
The Land-Transfer Act, 1897.

Biblical World.—Chicago. November.

Jesus as a Prophet. Sylvester Burnham.
The Hilltops of Palestine. George E. Merrill.
Speculative Value of Comparative Religion. M. Snell.
Professor McGiffert on the Apostolic Age. Shailer Mathews.

Blackwood's Magazine.—Edinburgh. November.

Lord Tennyson.
The Calendar of Scottish Crime.—II. Herbert Maxwell.
A Modern Arcadia. (Mexico). E. F. Ames.
At the Coronation of George IV.
Tiger Majesty. Edward A. Irving.
Disobedience in Action.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. October.

The International Statistical Institute.
German Credit Associations.
The Proposed Florida Ship Canal.
Regulations for the Commercial Samples Museum in Japan.
The New Canadian Tariff. Continued.
The New Cuban Tariff and British Trade.

Borderland.—London. (Quarterly.) October.

Suspension of the Publication of *Borderland*.
After Four Years. Miss "X."
A Visit to Mrs. Piper. A Travelling Borderlander.
The Secret of Magic. Charles Leland.
The Strange Experiences of Mr. Maitland.
Dr. Buchanan's Defence of "Primitive Christianity."
Mesmeric Clairvoyance.
The Past, Present, and Future of Theosophy. Mrs. Besant and Others.
The Art of Mind-Building.
Haunted Hampton Court.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. November.

The Makers of the Dominion of Canada.—I. J. G. Bourinot.
The Premiers of Ontario Since Confederation. J. S. Wilson.
The Fenian Raid of 1868. John A. Cooper.
Canadian and United States Rugby. George W. Orton.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. November.

The Gentle Art of "Duffing." Robert Machray.
My Day in the Temple. A Practising Barrister.
Cycling over the Caucasus Mountains. John Foster Fraser.
Mr. Hall Caine at Home. Frederick Dolman.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. November.

Geological Knowledge in Mining. T. A. Richard.
Discharging and Storing Grain at a British Port. W. G. Wales.
The City of the Future. E. H. Mullin.
The Compound Locomotive in the United States. W. L. Cathcart.
Systematic Boiler Construction. W. D. Wansbrough.
High Temperatures Aboard Ship. F. M. Bennett.
Engineering Experience. G. W. Dickie.
Alfred Fernandez Yarrow.

Catholic World.—New York. November.

Dr. Benson on the Primacy of Jurisdiction. G. McDermot.
The Church in Britain Before St. Augustine. J. A. Floyd.
Be Ye Cultured. Anthony Yorke.
The Hypothesis of Evolution. William Seton.
Famine in the Diamond Jubilee Year.
Mount St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Md. J. Rooney.
How Shall We Win the New Englander? A. M. Clark.
Disease in Modern Fiction. J. J. Morrissey.
The Fribourg Congress. Edward A. Pace.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. November.

Braerlach. H. Macmillan.
Diamonds as Made by Nature and by Man. J. B. C. Ker-shaw.
Regimental Bands.
Nickel and Cobalt. T. L. Phipson.
Mushroom-Growing. R. Hedger-Wallace.
Chocolate-Culture. Rowland W. Cater.

Charities Review.—New York. October.

The Problem of Crime. Frederick H. Wines.
Physical Health of the Insane. P. M. Wise.
After-Care of the Insane. Richard Dewey.
Care of the Feeble-Minded. F. W. Powell.
Outdoor Relief in the West. Robert Hunter.

Church Quarterly Review.—London. October.

The Planting of the English Church.
Archbishop Benson's "Cyprian."
Early Christian Missions in Their Relations to Heathen Religions.
The Athanasian Creed.
Dr. Samuel Butler; a Great Schoolmaster Sixty Years Since.
The Development of Religion.
The Celtic Church in Wales.
Apocryphal Apocalypses and the Apocalypse of St. John.
The Sacred Manhood of the Son of God.
The Diocese of Lincoln.
The Lambeth Conference of 1897.

Contemporary Review.—London. November.

The New Political Era. E. J. Dillon.
The House of Blackwood. A. M. Stoddart.
The Position of the Education Question. E. Lyulph Stanley.
Does America Hate England? Andrew Carnegie.
Beauty and Ugliness. Continued. V. Lee and C. Anstruther-Thomson.
Tennyson. Agnes Grace Weld.
The Trade of the British Colonies. M. G. Mulhall.
The Inhabitants of Milk. Edmund Verney.
The Limits of Nature. Emma Marie Caillard.
Europe and the Jews. Arnold White.
Bimetallism and the Bank. H. R. Grenfell.
The Mayoralty Election in New York. James Bryce.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. November.

The Great Storm of 1703. Henry Harries.
Tennyson in Ireland. Alfred P. Graves.
The Sepoy Revolt at Delhi, May, 1857.—III. E. Vibart.
The Genesis of the Gold-Fields in Australia. R. Boldrewood.
Sir Boyle Roche. C. L. Falkner.
Sir Charles Murray's Adventures with the Pawnees.
The Humorous Side of Clerical Life. S. F. L. Bernays.

Cosmopolis.—London. November.

(In English.)

Old Samoan Days. Louis Becke.
A Danish Poet. E. F. L. Robertson.
Moscow. Arthur Symons.
Italian Literature. Helen Zimmern, E. Corradini.

(In French.)

Marie-Antoinette. Mme. Arvède Barine.
The Hollanders in Java. Joseph Chailley-Bert.
An Unpublished Project of Dumouriez. Paul Bonnefon.
The Literary Movement in the Low Countries. R. Candiani.

(In German.)

The Countess Sophie of Saxony. Kuno Fischer.
The Native Daily Press in China and Japan, and its Readers. M. v. Brandt.
Moltke's Military Correspondence. Concluded. I. von Verdy du Vernois.
Social Problem of the Modern State. Concluded. Rudolf Sohm.

Demorest's Magazine.—New York. November.

A Winter in an Oasis. Margaret S. Hall.
Golf: An Adopted Sport. Mary A. Fanton.

The Dial.—Chicago.

October 16.

The Chicago Public Library.
When Doctors Disagree. W. E. Simonds.

November 1.

The Yerkes Observatory.
Magic Lines. S. R. Elliott.

Dublin Review.—London. (Quarterly.) October.

Coöperative Village Banks. Mrs. V. Crawford.
Richard Rolle, the Hermit. T. E. Bridgett.
St. Peter and the Roman Primacy. F. Bacchus.
Education of Women in France. Mrs. Algar Thorold.
The Gregorian Melodies in the Manuscripts and the Editions.
Medieval Service-Books of Aquitaine. R. Twigg.
St. Francis de Sales as a Preacher. Canon Mackey.

Edinburgh Review.—London. (Quarterly.) October.

Alfred Lord Tennyson.
Fridtjof Nansen and the Approach to the Pole.
The Warfare of Science with Theology.
Ideals of Romance.

The Irish Land Question.

The Plain of Thebes.
The Internal Crisis in Germany.

Education.—Boston. November.

How Can a Teacher Become Master of His Business? G. H. Martin.
The Function of Students' Clubs. H. K. Landis.
Arithmetic. W. C. Boyden.
Rhetoric in Secondary Schools. L. May McLean.
Pedagogical Inferences from Child-Study.—III. T. S. Lowden.

Educational Review.—New York. November.

Educational Movements in England. Joshua Fitch.
A New School in a New Neighborhood. F. L. Luqueer.
Lines of Child-Study for the Teacher. G. W. A. Luckey.
Bible Study. John W. Hall.
Beginnings of an Education Society. Walter Channing.
Present Status of the Elective System in American Colleges. A. P. Brigham.
English and Latin in the Illinois High Schools. D. K. Dodge.
The Problem of Practice-Teaching. H. H. Seerley.
The Dark Side of the Picture. F. R. Morrison.

Educational Review.—London. October.

Convocation at the University of Madras. Charles H. Payne.
The Fine Art of Blundering.
The Organization of Secondary Education in Great Britain. H. T. Gerrans.

The Engineering Magazine.—New York. November.

Effects of Trade Unionism upon Skilled Mechanics. H. S. Maxim.
Future Supremacy in the Iron Markets of the World.—I. J. S. Jeans.
Modern Wharf Improvements and Harbor Facilities.—II. F. Crowell.
Cost-Keeping Methods in Machine Shop and Foundry.—II. H. Roland.
The American Tall Building from a European Point of View. S. H. Capper.
Enormous Possibilities of Rapid Electric Travel.—II. C. H. Davis, F. S. Williamson.
Economical Governing of Steam Engines. J. S. Raworth.
Growing Importance of Cement in Constructive Work. E. W. Dewey.
Iron Ore Loading on the American Great Lakes. H. J. Slifer.
English Goods Stations and Railway Yards. W. R. Whitehead.

English Historical Review.—London. (Quarterly.) October.

William of Drogheda and the Universal Ordinary. Professor Matland.
Venetian Dispatches on the Armada and Its Results. E. Armstrong.
Administration of the Navy from the Restoration to the Revolution.
The Unstamped Press, 1815-1836. J. Holland Rose.
Heinrich von Treitschke. J. W. Headlam.
A Letter of the Younger Despensers on the Eve of the Barons' Rebellion, March 21, 1321. W. H. Stevenson.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. November.

The Childhood and Girlhood of the Queen of the Netherlands.
The Much-Maligned Moke. E. D. Cuming.
Studies and Sketches of the First Napoleon.

Fortnightly Review.—London. November.

Our Military Requirements. G. S. Clarke.
Some Notes on Recent Poetry in France. Gabriel Mourey.
The Spirit of Toryism. Walter Sichel.
A Note on George Meredith. Arthur Symons.
The Bering Sea Dispute. H. W. Wilson.
French Drama. A. Filon.
The Case for "The Bechuna Rebels." H. R. Fox-Bourne.
A New Study of Natural Religion. W. H. Mallock.
The Future of British Trade. J. B. C. Kershaw.
Lord Roberts and Indian Frontier Policy. J. M'Leod Innes.
Tennyson: A Study in Poetic Workmanship. Harold Spender.
Lord Salisbury's Dealings with France.

The Forum.—New York. November.

Dangerous Defects of Our Electoral System.—I. J. G. Carlisle.
Notable Letters from My Political Friends.—II. J. S. Morrill.
Some Lessons of the Yellow Fever Epidemic. Walter Wyman.
Relation of Production to Productive Capacity. C. D. Wright.
The Monetary Commission. J. L. Laughlin.
Our Proposed New Sugar Industry. Edwin F. Atkins.
The Disuse of Laughter. Lewis Morris.
The Mississippi River Problem. R. S. Taylor, Gustave Dyes.
England and the Famine in India. E. W. Hopkins.

How the Greeks Were Defeated. Frederick Palmer.
Letters to a Living Author. Arthur Penn.
American Archaeologists in Greece. J. Gennadius.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. November.

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. F. C. Hodgson.
Old English Sweetmeats. J. W. Flynn.
Labor and Capital for Corsica. E. M. Lynch.
Matthew Arnold as Seen through His Letters. Charles Fisher.
Forgotten Sites of the Scaffold. F. G. Walters.

The Green Bag.—Boston. November.

Recorder John W. Goff.
Historic Collisions between Bench and Bar.
Recollections of Abraham Lincoln. Louisa Nash.
Chapters in the English Law of Insanity.—III. A. W. Renton.
A Tragedy and Trial of No Man's Land. H. B. Kelly.
How the City of London Maintained its Charter. J. De Morgan.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. November.

Reform in Municipal Government. W. L. Strong.
The Henry George Candidacy.
Causes of Enforced Idleness.
Henry C. Carey's Round Table.—II. A. Del Mar.

Hartford Seminary Record.—Hartford, Conn. (Quarterly.) November.

The Newly Discovered "Sayings of Jesus." M. W. Jacobus.
Hartford Seminary in Foreign Missions. E. W. Capen.
The Spiritual Fruitage of Church Life. H. H. Kelsey.
Qobeleth and Omar Khayyam, two Ancient Critics of Life.
The Kingdom of Heaven in the Gospels. C. S. Beardslee.
Suggestions Regarding the Study of Congregationalism.

Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. November.

The Wife of General Lafayette. Haryot Holt Cahoon.
The Sketch Club of New York.
Dry Docks for the New Navy. Minna Irving.
A Solution of the Labor Problem. C. F. Parsons.
State vs. Private Ownership of Our Railroads. L. Derbyshire.
A Pleasant Trip with Blaine. T. B. Seabright.

Homiletic Review.—New York. November.

How Best to Present Bible Characters from the Pulpit. C. Geikie.
Shelley's Life and Teachings. T. W. Hunt.
The Christian Citizenship Movement. Carlos Martyn.
Emperor Julian's Acquaintance with the Old Testament. B. Pick.
Our Anglican Review. W. M. Sinclair.
The Story of the Flood. J. F. McCurdy.
Obscurity in Our Views of a Future State. P. J. Gload.
The Argument of the Epistle to the Hebrews. E. J. Wolf.

Intelligence.—New York. November.

The Dogma of "Faith." Henry Frank.
The Psychology of Sleep. R. N. Reeves.
Scientific Reasons for Mental Healing. E. D. Simpson.
Ideality in Culture. J. B. Miller.
The Blindness of Sight. Irene A. Safford.
Philosophy of the Divine Man.—IV. Hudor Genone.
Inductive Astrology.—III. John Hazelrigg.
The Basis of Immortality. B. F. Underwood.

International.—Chicago. November.

Rosa Bonheur. Georges Cain.
The Transformation of Russia.—II. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—London. October.

The Rabbinical Conception of Holiness. S. Shechter.
Judaism and Philosophy of Religion. R. M. Wenley.
Some Egyptian Fragments of the Passover Hagada.
Progress of the Jewish Reform Movement in the United States. D. Philipson.
Historical and Legendary Controversies between Mohammed and the Rabbits.
An Introduction to the Arabic Literature of the Jews.
A Hitherto Unknown Messianic Movement among the Jews.
Ben Meir and the Origin of the Jewish Calendar. Samuel Poznanski.

Journal of the United States Artillery.—Fort Monroe, Va. (Bi-monthly.) September-October.

Probability of Hit When Probable Error in Aim is Known. M. Merriman.
Reply to Report on Sea-Coast Mortar Fire. J. T. Honeycutt.
Theoretical and Practical Training of the Light Artillery Gunner. C. E. Satterlee.
Indirect Fire. Moriz E. von Reichold.
History of U. S. Sea-Coast Fortifications.—III. G. W. Cullum.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) November.

Necessity for an Increase in the Artillery. G. W. Wingate.
Tendency of Evolution in the Army. C. A. P. Hatfield.
The Bicycle in Military Use. E. P. Lawton.
The Fighting Unit in Coast Defense. E. M. Weaver.
A Modern Signal Corps. H. A. Giddings.
Gymnasium Training in the Army. A. B. Donworth.
The Mauser Self-Loading Pistol. F. S. Foltz.
War with Armies of Millions.
Cavalry and the Artillery Duel. E. A. Lambart.
Relative Efficiency of Infantry and Artillery Fire.—II.
Professional Study of Military History. Lonsdale Hale.
The Turkish Army in the Epirus. C. B. Norman.

Juridical Review.—London. (Quarterly.) October.

The Reception of the Roman Law in Scotland. J. Dove Wilson.
Employers' Liability on the Continent. Continued. A. P. Higgins.
Roman-Dutch Law in the Colonies. David P. Chalmers.
The Workmen's Compensation Act. John David Sym.
Heritable Jurisdictions. W. K. Dickson.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. November.

A Chicago Playground. Mary E. Sly.
Problems of Mothers Lacking Wealth. Martha McMinn.
Fourth Annual Convocation of Mothers.
The Evolution of a Primary Teacher.—II. Kate L. Brown.

Leisure Hour.—London. November.

Across Persia on a Bicycle. John Foster Fraser.
Lord Tennyson. With Portraits. John Dennis.
Plymouth, Old and New. W. J. Gordon.

Longman's Magazine.—London. November.

Alfred Lord Tennyson. Andrew Lang.
A Nile Flight in March, 1897.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. November.

The Diary of a Private Soldier in the Peninsular War.
The Meeting of Horace and Virgil. Prof. Ramsay.
A New Academy for France.
The Murder of the Duke of Gandia. A. H. Norway.
Tennyson. Stephen Gwynn.
American Diplomacy.

Manchester Quarterly.—Manchester. October.

John Cameron. Portrait. Thomas Read Wilkinson.
The Greek Comedy. Arthur W. Fox.
The Portuguese Drama in the Sixteenth Century. Edgar Prestage.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. November.

Forward, not Backward. M. Ellinger.
Dreamers of the Ghetto in Congress. I. Zangwill.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) November-December.

James A. McCauly, D.D., LL.D. T. S. Thomas.
The Law of Sacrifice Observed by Jesus Christ. J. H. Bethards.
Saturdarianism. S. W. Gamble.
Illustrations of the Jewish Passion in Literature. Ellen Vinton.
Our Disjointed Episcopacy. J. H. Potts.
The Doctrines of the Atonement. W. S. H. Hermans.
A Letter from George Whitefield. J. T. Hatfield.
Ancient and Modern Feeling for Nature. L. O. Kuhns.
Is the Millennium an Evolution? B. F. Rawlins.
A Vital Theology and Its Cognates. C. W. Jacobs.

The Missionary Herald.—Boston. November.

Annual Survey of the Work of the American Board, 1896-97.
The Success of Christian Missions. Judson Smith.
A Special Business Paper from the Prudential Committee.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. November.

The World-Wide Uprising of Christian Students. A. T. Pierson.
A Bright Spot on a Dark Continent. Paul de Schweinitz.
Lights and Shadows on the Frontier. E. A. Paddock.
The Mountaineers of Madison County, N. C. Mrs. D. L. Pierson.
The Genesis of a Church in Brazil. G. W. Chamberlain.
Missions in Malaysia. J. Vahl.

Music.—Chicago. November.

Charles Gounod. Camille Saint-Saens.
Incidents from the Life of Rubinstein. Ivan Martinoff.
The Quintessence of Wagnerism. A. W. Spencers.

National Magazine.—Boston. November.

Some Days and Nights in Little China. Mabel C. Craft.
 From Out the Purple Grape. Henry Haynie.
 Christ and His Time—XIII. Dallas L. Sharp.
 The College Settlements of the Great Cities. A. W. Tarbell.
 Football as We Find It. F. Furbush.

National Review.—London. November.

Native Rhodesia. H. M. Hole.
 Compulsory Arbitration at Work. W. P. Reeves.
 Life of Tennyson. Leslie Stephen.
 The Eton and Harrow Match.
 Great Britain's Duty. A Symposium.
 A School Journey in Germany. Catherine Dodd.
 The True Place of the Volunteer. Eustace Balfour.

Nineteenth Century.—London. November.

The Dual and the Triple Alliance. Cav. F. Crispi.
 The Monetary Chaos. Robert Giffen.
 Creeds in the Primary Schools. Joshua Fitch.
 Modern Education. Professor Mahaffy.
 The Italian Novels of Marion Crawford. Ouida.
 The Fur-pullers of South London. Mrs. Hogg.
 Some First Impressions of European Capitals. Wemyss Reid.
 The Genealogy of Nelson. W. Laird Clowes.
 Liquor Traffic in Africa. Major Lugard.
 The Financial Relations of Great Britain and Ireland. Sir John Lubbock.
 Guicciardini. John Morley.

North American Review.—New York. November.

The Life of Tennyson. Edmund Gosse.
 The Commercial Value of the Shipyard. Lewis Nixon.
 Effect of New Gold Upon Prices. Charles A. Conant.
 The United States and the Spanish-American Colonies. M. Romero.
 Thirty Years of American Trade. M. G. Mulhall.
 Leprosy and Hawaiian Annexation. P. A. Morrow.
 The Present Railway Situation. H. T. Newcomb.
 Woman's Political Evolution. J. Ellen Foster.
 A Review of the Cuban Question. Hannis Taylor.

The Open Court.—Chicago. November.

The Study of Ethnological Jurisprudence. A. H. Post.
 History of the People of Israel—V. C. H. Cornill.
 The Religion of Science: The Worship of Beneficence. J. Odgers.
 Death in Religious Art. Paul Carus.
 Vivisection from an Ethical Point of View.

Outing.—New York. November.

Round the Summer Horse-Shows. A. H. Godfrey.
 Yachting on Northwestern Lakes. Walter S. Milnor.
 Football of '97: A Forecast of the Season. Walter Camp.
 From Genoa to the Bay of Biscay A-wheel—VI. Paul E. Jenks.
 Lawn-Tennis Honors of the Season. J. P. Paret.
 Fox-Hunting on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. H. Hiss.

The Outlook.—New York. November.

A World Temperance Meeting.
 Henry George: Personal Impressions. T. G. Shearman.
 Function of Education in Democratic Society. Charles W. Eliot.
 Alfred Tennyson: Poet and Man. Hamilton W. Mable.
 Salem: Historic and Picturesque Features. Anna N. Benjamin.
 The Story of Gladstone's Life—XXXI. Justin McCarthy.
 "The Most Valuable Book in the World." W. S. Harwood.
 Righteously. By Lyman Abbott.
 Some Seventeenth Century Liberals. John Hales, E. A. George.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. November.

Longleaf. A. H. Malan.
 The Campaign of St. Vincent. O'Connor Morris.
 Sir John Macdonald; a Builder of the Empire. Baroness Macdonald.
 Macquarie Islands: the Home of the Penguins of the World.
 Frederick William I.'s Great Grenadiers. J. R. Hutchinson.

Philosophical Review.—Boston. November.

Can Epistemology Be Based on Mental States? J. H. Tufts.
 The Ethical Doctrine of Henry More. Grace N. Dolson.
 Experience. Johannes Rehmke.
 The Primary Emotions. David Irons.
 Thought and Imagery. J. R. Angell.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. October.

Short Talks on Picture-Making—V. F. Dundas Todd.
 Mr. Griffith's Address at the National Convention.
 Portraits by Flash Light. T. C. Harris.

The Poetry of Winter. F. C. Lambert.
 Some Remarks on Lantern Slides—I.
 A New Method of Developing Roll Film.

Photographic Times.—New York. November.

Preparing Negatives for Slide-Making. Ellerslie Wallace.
 The Daguerreotype. Charles L. Lochman.
 The Development of the Burnisher. E. J. Prindle.
 Toning with Metals Other than Gold.
 Finishing Negatives. Chapman Jones.
 The Best Forms of Lens for Portraiture. W. K. Burton.
 Backed Plates.
 Large or Small Size?

Poet-Lore.—Boston. October, November, December.

Early Romances of Charlotte Brontë—II. W. G. Kingsland.
 Influence of Milton on Wordsworth. V. P. Squires.
 As You Like It. W. J. Rolfe.
 A Bird Anthology from Sill. H. L. Graham.
 Brownings in "The Tempest." W. S. Kennedy.
 New Ideas in Teaching English Literature—II.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Boston. October.

The National Banking System. Charles F. Dunbar.
 Charity and Progress. Edward Cummings.
 The Tariff Act of 1897. F. W. Taussig.
 Distribution of Small Banks in the West. Thornton Cooke.
 Elementary Economics in Schools and Colleges. F. R. Clow.
 Bellamy's "Equality." N. P. Gilman.
 The Street Railway Situation in Chicago. John H. Gray.

Quarterly Review.—London. October.

The Bastille.
 Provincial Life in the Days of St. Basil.
 Letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.
 Scott's Methods and Originals.
 The Life of Tennyson.
 Women at Oxford and Cambridge.
 Indian Discontent and Frontier Risings.

Rosary Magazine.—New York. November.

Blessed Albert the Great. M. M. O'Kane.
 Adelaide Anne Proctor. Richard M. Johnston.
 All Souls' Day. Eliza A. Starr.
 Father Ryan—III. Louis B. James.
 Hawaii—III. George W. Woods.

The Sanitarian.—New York. November.

Preventive Medicine in the City of New York. H. M. Biggs.
 Diphtheria and Unsanitary Conditions.
 Utility of Quarantines as Now Conducted. F. Montazambert.
 The Quarantine System of the United States. Walter Wyman.
 Relation of Federal to State Quarantine. R. M. Swearingen.
 Trials of Gas Stoves.

The School Review.—Chicago.

October.

The High School Course in Chemistry.
 Preparation of High School Teacher of Mathematics. P. Hanus.
 Field Work in Geology and Physical Geography. R. S. Tarr.
 Physical Geography in Secondary Schools. A. P. Brigham.
 History and Geography in the Higher Schools of Germany—II.

November.

Cæsar as a Text-Book. F. H. Howard.
 The Preparatory Course in Latin. Frank J. Miller.
 Proceedings of the Latin and Greek Conference.

Scots Magazine.—Perth. October.

Henry Macarthur: Civil Servant and Literary Critic.
 A Night with the Poets. E. L. T. Harris-Bickford.

Scottish Review.—Paisley. (Quarterly.) October.

Processions. J. Balfour Paul.
 Sheriffs and Coroners. Haigh Cowan.
 Paolo Sarpi. Horatio F. Brown.
 Mrs. Oliphant and Her Rivals.
 The New Woman on the Bible. T. P. W.
 Scandinavian Literature. David Anderson.
 Greek Art in Asia. Lieut.-Col. C. R. Conder.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. November.

Shakespeare's Text Shorthand.
 Regarding Transcript. H. W. Thorne.

The Strand.—London. (American Edition.) November.

Carpet-Bedding. Oliver Thorne.
 At a Baby Show. Framley Steelcroft.

Some Curious Optical Illusions. G. L. Johnson.
Glimpses of Nature—IV. Grant Allen.
The New Eldorado on the Klondike. W. G. Fitzgerald.
Some Peculiar Wills. L. S. Lewis.
Queer Conveyances.

Sunday Magazine.—London. November.

Sunday in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.
The Black Country; a Fiery Country. Canon Dickson.
The Last Days of St. Francis of Assisi. Canon Knox Little.
Exeter Cathedral. Canon Edmonds.
Trinity Almshouses; a Notable Mariners' Retreat. W. C. Preston.

Temple Bar.—London. November.

Jane Austen's Husband. A. C. Hillier.
Among the Boers. E. H. S.
Sir Walter Raleigh's Garden. Mary Porter.
On the Edge of the Jungle.

United Service Magazine.—London. November.

Are We Secure? A Study of the Military Problem.
The Autumn Manœuvres at Aldershot.
Paymasters in the Navy.
Our Frontier Campaign and Enteric Fever. Col. W. Hill.
Climo.
Soldiers' Children. Colonel Forrest.

Military Heraldry: Arma Cano! Captain Salusbury.
The Russians in Oriental Warfare. Major-General Tyrrell.
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Webster, Daniel, Carl Schurz, Harp.

Webster, Daniel, on Cape Cod and its People, NEM.

West Indian Problem, The, George Yard, BankL.

Whitefield, George, A Letter from, J. T. Hatfield, MR.

Wills, Some Peculiar, L. S. Lewis, Str.

Woman's Political Evolution, J. Ellen Foster, NAR.

Women at Oxford and Cambridge, QR, Oct.

Wordsworth, Influence of Milton on, V. P. Squires, PL.

Yachting on Northwestern Lakes, W. S. Milnor, O.

Yarrow, Alfred Fernandez, CasM.

Zulu War, The, USM.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	Mun.A.	Municipal Affairs.
ACQ.	American Catholic Quarterly Review.	D.	Dial.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.	DR.	Dublin Review.	Mus.	Musie.
AHR.	American Historical Review.	ER.	Edinburgh Review.	NatM.	National Magazine.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	Ed.	Education.	NatR.	National Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	EdRL.	Educational Review. (London)	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.	EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York.)	NewR.	New Review.
AMon.	American Monthly.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	NW.	New World.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews.	EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NAR.	North American Review.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	F.	Forum.	OC.	Open Court.
A.	Arena.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	O.	Outing.
AA.	Art Amateur.	FreeR.	Free Review.	Out.	Outlook.
AI.	Art Interchange.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Ata.	Atlanta.	G.	Godey's.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GBag.	Green Bag.	PRev.	Philosophical Review.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.	GMag.	Gunter's Magazine.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
Bad.	Badminton Magazine.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PA.	Photo-American.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London.)	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)	Int.	Intelligence.	PT.	Photographic Times.
BW.	Biblical World.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PL.	Poet-Lore.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York.)	K.	Knowledge.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	R.	Rosary.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	San.	Sanitarian.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.	SRev.	School Review.
CW.	Catholic World.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CRev.	Charities Review.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	Str.	Strand Magazine.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
C.	Cornhill.	MR.	Methodist Review.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	TB.	Temple Bar.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	US.	United Service.
		MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
		Mon.	Monist.	WR.	Westminster Review.
		M.	Month.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
		MI.	Monthly Illustrator.	YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES

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Notwithstanding the advance in the price of foreign waters, prices on Londonderry will remain the same.

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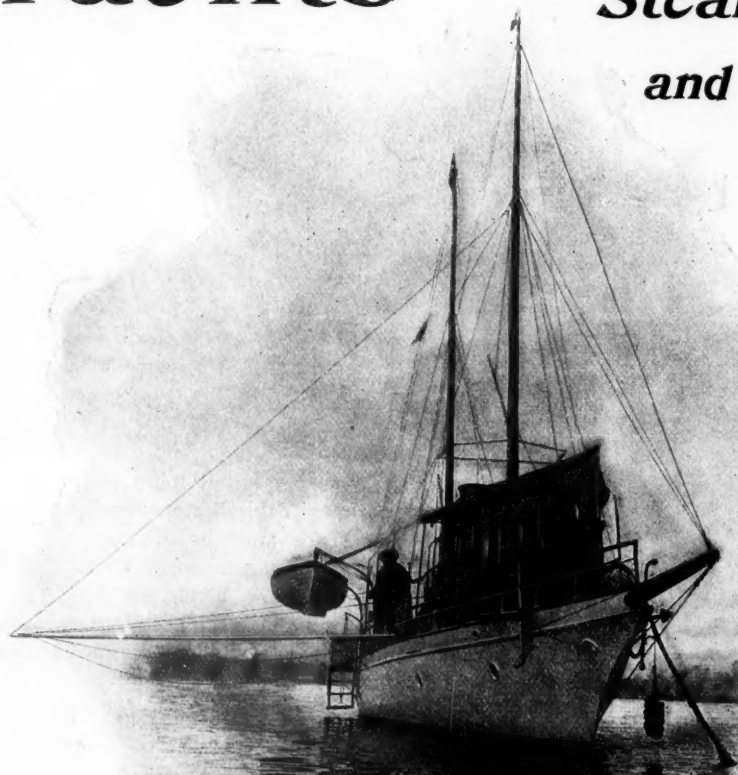
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Gas Engine & Power Co. and Charles L. Seabury & Co.

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The World of Thrift and Money Matters.

Effect of Yellow Fever on Southern Business.—The recent epidemic of yellow fever came at a peculiarly unfortunate time for the commercial interests of the States affected. It is said that all last summer the merchants of New Orleans were doing from 25 to 50 per cent. more business than had been transacted during these months since 1893, and everything seemed to point toward a substantial revival of trade during the fall. The month of September, however, brought with it for the first time in nineteen years the dreaded fever, and with its advent this bright prospect speedily faded. At last reports the panic largely brought on by the newspaper "scare-heads" had only partially subsided; merchants were unable to collect outstanding accounts, and their stocks in hand were absolutely valueless for the time being. For weeks commerce has been seriously retarded, and even the United States mails were for a time unable to pass the cordon established by rigorous quarantine measures. Only the liberal policy of the banks enabled many business men to continue at all. This state of affairs was the more trying since the official figures show such a comparatively insignificant mortality. In New Orleans itself, out of a population of nearly 300,000, there have been less than 750 cases of fever reported; of these only 11 per cent died, and fully a third of the fatal cases were among the lower class Italians. As a correspondent of *Bradstreet's* points out, typhoid and scarlet fevers have exceeded these figures in many Northern and Eastern cities.

The cotton and sugar crops are both in excellent condition. Most of the cotton that has been picked cannot be moved, and prices are consequently far from satisfactory. The quarantine is already being raised, for the fever soon disappears with the frosts, and the merchants are prophesying that business will reopen with a rush very shortly. Meanwhile the bankers of the South are writing their correspondents in New York that the stagnation of cotton on account of the fever and the low prices has paralyzed business in many sections and has caused the renewal of many maturing obligations.

Carrying the Mails.—From the reports so far given out it appears that our expenditures for the distribution of mails during the current year will reach \$51,541,238, which is \$500,000 more than the appropriation for that purpose. There were at the beginning of the present year 32,491 routes, aggregating 470,032 miles, and giving an annual distance to be covered of 420,850,479 miles. This represents an increase of 5,330,749 miles in what is known as the star service, an increase chiefly benefiting the rural districts. For each mile traveled the average cost was 11.84 cents, and it cost \$106.08 for each route mile maintained.

The year ending June 30, 1899, will require a substantially larger appropriation, \$53,337,260 being the estimate now fixed. One most interesting item of \$225,000 in this budget is for the extension of the pneumatic tube system. Last year Philadelphia was the only city which had such a postal tube, but its success was so manifest that four contracts for similar structures have since been executed: in Philadelphia, Boston, New York, and from New York to Brooklyn. The post office officials declare that it is perfectly feasible, from a mechanical standpoint, to carry second, third, and fourth class matter, as well as letters, in this way, the only question being whether it will pay to do so; and they promise not only an economy of labor, but a saving of from twelve to fourteen hours in the delivery from distant cities when the system can be extended to the outlying sub-stations. In the thickly populated centers the department expects a large revenue from handling an increased amount of local and special-delivery correspondence; but the growth of the tubular system will be necessarily slow, since it is quite impracticable in point of expense as soon as one gets away from the more crowded sections.

Besides this large sum for distribution, the department will require next year \$30,350,000 for transportation by rail, and it is suggested, apparently paradoxically, that the fast mail service will be improved by cutting off the special appropriation for this purpose. It is significant that while \$375,000 is to be spent for cable-car

and electric service, there are no less than 139 applications for new facilities of this kind.

The Post Office Department proposes to make a bid for the profitable short hauls of newspaper packages now largely monopolized by the railroads and express companies, pointing out that the Government transports such matter at a considerable loss to remote points. With the increased efficiency of the department, there seems no reason why it should not handle the large amount of local newspaper traffic which has for years been forwarded in baggage and express cars.

Municipal Gas Works in Philadelphia.

—It seems practically certain that Philadelphia will consider her efforts to control her own gas plant a failure, and give a long lease to a private company. The city has owned the works ever since 1841, and has been furnishing gas at \$1 per thousand. But the plant has become inadequate, the quality of the gas is poor, and every one is discontented. The United States Improvement Company has in this situation made an apparently advantageous offer to lease the works for 30 years. They agree to purchase for cash all the materials and supply at hand, which are supposed to be worth about \$1,000,000, to make

annual payments aggregating for the term of lease \$36,725,000, to furnish to the city free of charge for its own use 700,000,000 cubic feet per annum, to spend \$15,000,000 in improvements and extensions, to maintain the present price, to furnish gas of a higher candle-power, and finally to return the works in good order at the expiration of the lease. This would seem to show that in the present state of municipal government municipal ownership without municipal operation is immensely superior to municipal operation. It does not, however, show any more than this, as the gas manufacturing of Philadelphia under city control has been in the hands of politics, and so mixed up with politics that municipal operation has never had a fair chance.

Alaskan Development.—Interest in the Yukon region continues unabated, as is evidenced

(Continued on page 84.)

WE PAY POST-AGE. All you have guessed about life insurance may be wrong. If you wish to know the truth, send for "How and Why," issued by the PENN MUTUAL LIFE, 921-3-5 Chestnut Street, Phila. AGENTS WANTED.

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The Company offers its own Debenture Bonds, collateralized secured by carefully selected first mortgages deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as Trustee. The Bonds are issued in denominations of \$200 and upward.

SEATTLE "The Queen City" KLONDIKE — ALASKA

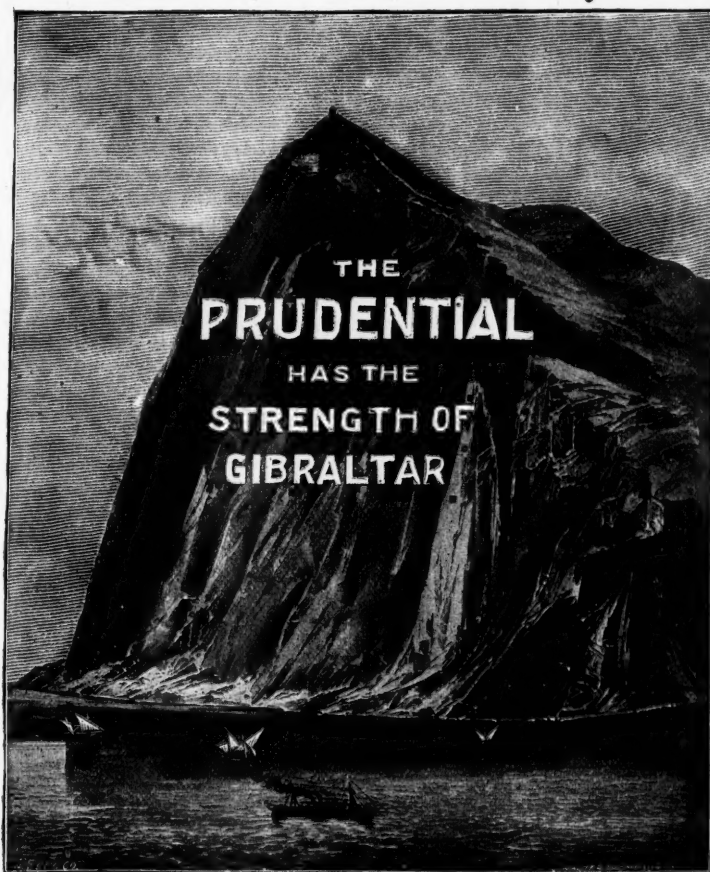
SEATTLE, "The Queen City of the Northwest, founded in 1852, the Commercial, Manufacturing, Railroad, Mining, and Agricultural Centre of Washington State, has," according to *Harper's Weekly*, "practically monopolized the Alaskan outfitting business." The reason is that Seattle, 65,000 population, is the largest city in the Pacific Northwest. Look at the map! With three transcontinental Railroads to any other city's one, producing her own flour, woollens, hardware, and other articles of miners' outfits, she has keener mercantile competition and lower prices than elsewhere. Canadian customs are a bugbear. Much of a miner's outfit goes in free. 70 per cent. of a Canadian outfit is American made. Seattle has outfitted more men and sent more vessels north than all other ports. She is ready for all. Her harbor is perfect, climate superb, death rate the lowest, people most progressive, commerce growing, manufactures flourishing. Volume of business in '96 was \$15,282,000. Steamship lines to Alaska, Japan, Central America. \$5,500,000 manufactures. Great Federal improvements under way. State of Washington is best in United States for agricultural settlers. Wheat crop nearly 25,000,000 bushels. Cereals, fruits, hops, coal and minerals are the source of great wealth. Every steamship line but one leaves Seattle. You must go there before you can get to Alaska. Do not be deceived by misleading or false statements to the contrary.

Look at your map! Seattle is a commercial city, and is to the Pacific Northwest as New York is to the Atlantic coast. All railroads in United States connect with three great transcontinental lines running to Seattle.

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THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA

Home Office: NEWARK, N. J.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.

by the many projects for communication with that icy land now being launched. A new ocean line of steamers is announced between New Whatcom, Washington, and Dawson City, which will leave the former port on March 1 and June 1. This company has purchased in New York an ocean vessel carrying 800 passengers, and is building two river steamers. Word also comes from Seattle that another competitor for the Klondyke traffic, "equipped with both rail and steamer lines," will start operations next spring, and that a contract has already been made with a Seattle firm for 12 river steamers, 24 barges, and 2 towboats, involving an expenditure of \$1,000,000. Meanwhile the postal authorities are making heroic efforts to keep up an intermittent mail communication by means of dog teams. Travel down the lakes has practically ceased, and the experts say that hundreds of people will be forced to camp wherever they may be when the ice surrounds them. The Canadian Government has recalled a number of customs officers, one of whom, stationed at Tagish, reports that the duties collected during the season, on 400 outfits, aggregated \$25,000.

According to a Seattle paper, Mr. C. R. Hosmer, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company, is authority for the statement that next year will see a telegraph line connecting Dawson City with the civilized world. Mr. Hosmer says his company is to erect a line from Quesnelle, B. C., via Telegraph Creek, a distance of some 1,500 miles along the route surveyed in 1866-67—the route which was designed to cross Bering Straits to Siberia, passing directly through the Klondyke district. He says the difficulties have been greatly exaggerated, that there is an abundance of small timber most of the way for posts, and that the obstacles of snow and sleet can easily be overcome by the use of copper wires.

But the most promising outlook of all for Alaska is found in the reports submitted by the Government experts who have been investigating the agricultural possibilities of the country. They agree that it is perfectly feasible with proper methods to raise enough of certain crops and animals to support a considerable population, since the now very limited area of pasturage and gardening is capable of considerable extension. It seems certain, however, that fishing and other industries must always precede agriculture in importance there. There are myriads of salmon in these waters now, but inasmuch as they are captured in spawning waters in such quantities that they have small chance to propagate, it looks as if they would soon be destroyed; "but the halibut, cod and herring will last forever."

ESTABLISHED 1864

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Largest Accident Company in
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Covering Accidents of Travel, Sport, or
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Yearly, or premium paid up in Ten Years with return of all premiums paid, and running till 70. Death Only, or Death and Weekly Indemnity. No medical examination required. Not forfeited by change of occupation, but paid *pro rata*. No extra charge for foreign travel or residence.

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All Forms, Low Rates, Non-Forfeitable,
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ITS INCREASING LIFE PLAN,

Affording options of conversion into temporary or life annuities, with liberal surrender values, is offered by no other Company.

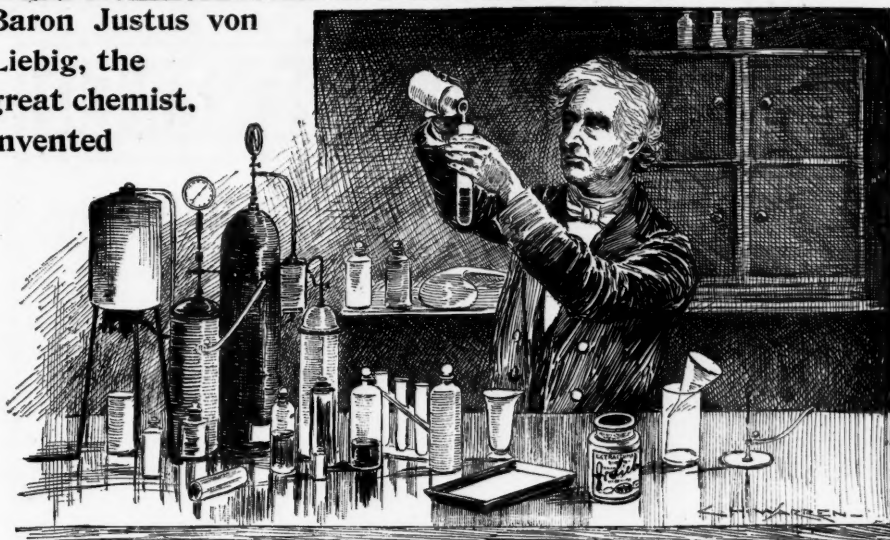
Assets,	- - - - -	\$21,915,633.62
Surplus,	- - - - -	3,365,161.39
Paid Policy-holders in 1896,	-	2,602,014.86
Returned to Policy-holders since 1864,		33,098,024.00

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Liebig, the
great chemist,
invented

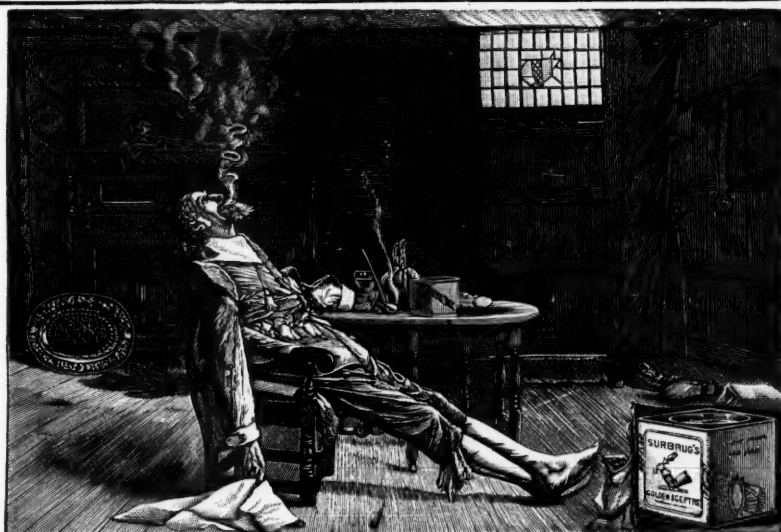


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and authorized the Company to use his signature as a proof of his indorsement and as a guarantee of quality. Get the genuine with his signature and avoid disappointment. It goes a long way.

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the
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If you are a Pipe-Smoker, we want YOU to try GOLDEN SCEPTRE—all the talk in the world will not convince as quickly as a trial that it is almost perfection. We will send on receipt of 10c. a sample to any address. **SURBRUG, 159 Fulton St., New York City.** Prices GOLDEN SCEPTRE: 1 lb., \$1.30; ¼ lb., 40c. Postage paid. Send for pamphlet of our goods giving list of dealers who handle them.

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HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER



Hair Like This

Long, luxuriant, silken, soft, is the result of the use of HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER. This preparation renews the hair by renewing the conditions under which growth alone is possible.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER feeds the hair, enriches the soil of the scalp, and so restores the color to gray and faded hair, stops hair from falling, removes dandruff, and promotes a healthy growth.



From the Highest Medical Authority in Sweden.

I have had occasion to see several persons, who, for some time, have used HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER and know that it has restored the original color to the hair, as well as being efficient in removing the itching and dandruff that accompanies the falling off of the hair. I consider it my duty to acknowledge the same.

VINCENT LUNDBERG,
Physician in Chief to the
King of Sweden.



Accept no substitute. See that every bottle bears the name of

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SILVERWARE & JEWELRY

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An **Elgin Watch** always has the word "**Elgin**" engraved on the works—fully guaranteed.

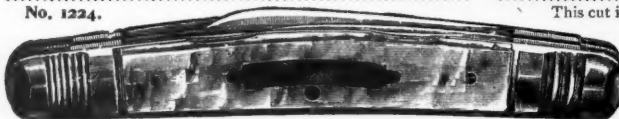
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STANDARD ARTICLES UNCLASSIFIED

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PHOENIX IRON WORKS,
Ashtabula, Ohio.

No. 1224.



No. 34.



No. 34.



No gift is more appreciated **CHRISTMAS** by a man or boy than a good pocketknife. All men love a knife, and when our name is seen on the blade the recipient knows he has a good article. We guarantee the goods and are working for permanent trade; this is our 21st year.

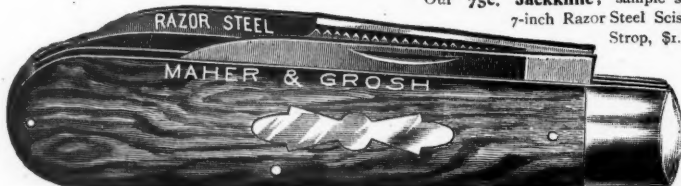
This cut is exact size of a 4 blade Congress knife, made for men who do no heavy whittling but want blades like razors. Price with Stag handle, \$1.25, by mail; with choice pearl, \$1.50. Have smaller but stronger Congress pattern, 3 blades, stag, \$1.25. If you whittle much, try No. 34, next below.

"Our Masterpiece"; highest grade; strong, but light; 3 blades, for anything from an axe-handle to a quill pen. Price, with ebony handle, \$1.25; ivory, \$1.50; choicest pearl and highest finish, with kid pocket, \$2.00. This knife is made of finest surgical steel; file-tested blades. Has no superior!

This is the best-selling knife and named after the most popular man: **Chauncey Depew's Pet**; back and ends are German silver; sides are pearl; 3 blades (one is a file), price, in chamois case, \$1.50; a blade knife, \$1.00. President McKinley thinks it just right. So will you. Ladie's a blade ivory, 50c.; pearl, 75c.

Our 75c. Jackknife; sample sent for 48c. by mail; 5 for \$2.00.

7-inch Razor Steel Scissors, 75c. Hollow ground Razor and Strop, \$1.50. Send for 80-page Free List, and "How to Use a Razor." Razors re-ground, 50c.



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FOSTER'S SELF-PLAYING WHIST CARDS, SECOND SERIES, 75c. PER PACK.
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A BUTTON HOOK
For Link Cuff Buttons.

-EARL CUFF BUTTONEER.- New and useful Christmas gift. All stores or by mail, nickel 10 cents, sterling 75 cents. Rand Bros., Equitable Bldg., Boston, Mass.



DUPLICATE \$1.00 WHIST SET
Lines' Method.

Handsome Hardwood Cabinet, compact, durable, simple, complete with cards (bicycles) \$4.00. Pronounced by experts the best and simplest method on the market.

When not sold by dealers, sent direct from manufacturer on receipt of price.

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 'Speak not thy speech my boughs among:
 Put off thy years, wash in the breeze;
 My hours are peaceful centuries.'"
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Health to the Skin

These are the words of the song that the Pines are ever singing, and their offering of Pine Tar, fresh from the woods, combined with sweet vegetable oils and glycerine, has made their song famous the world over as

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Pure and refreshing as the breath from the Pines, its perfect cleansing and hygienic qualities have made this the soap *par excellence* for Bathing, Shampooing, and Nursery Purposes.

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An Institution for the Scientific Treatment of

CANCER

Tumors, and all forms of Malignant Growths,
WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

We have never failed to effect a permanent cure where we have had a reasonable opportunity.

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TOILET POWDER

AFTER BATHING

Delightful After Bathing.
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 REFUSE ALL OTHER POWDERS, WHICH ARE LIABLE TO DO HARM.
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Sold everywhere, or mailed for 25 cents. (Sample free.)
GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.



The Prophylactic TOOTH BRUSH The Most Perfect Cleanser Made.

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The Most Perfect Cleanser Made.

Ask for the Tooth Brush sold in a Yellow Box.

It is the Prophylactic—the only brush that thoroughly cleans between the teeth. There are practical reasons for this, as your dentist will tell you, or send to us and we will forward our booklet, which will give you sound advice regarding the proper care of the teeth.

The Prophylactic is for sale generally, or mailed on receipt of price, 35c.

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The busy, active brain requires some nerve-sustaining element as food.

VITALIZED PHOSPHITES



Contains the essential elements to feed, nourish, and sustain in activity all bodily functions. Used 30 years with best results by thousands of diligent brain workers for the **prevention** as well as **cure** of mental or nervous exhaustion.

It is a complete **restorative** of the vital forces.

Vitalized Phosphites is a concentrated white powder from the phosphoid principle of the ox-brain and wheat germ, formulated by Prof. Percy.

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CROSBY'S COLD AND CATARRH CURE.

This is the best known remedy and preventive for cold in the head and sore throat. Easy to apply and quick to cure. By mail, 50 cents.

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TO EQUAL IT

FEHR'S TALCUM POWDER
 is the only original. Don't accept any substitute. Beware of any Talcum Powder put up in tin boxes as there is danger of lead poisoning. See that you get the best. Manufactured only by
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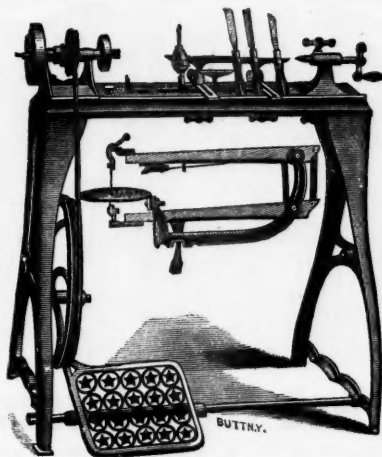
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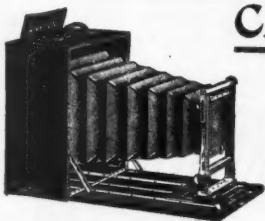
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The shutter is a marvel of simplicity. It is always set and snap shots are made by a simple downward pressure on the exposure lever; time exposures are made by touching another lever once to open and again to close the shutter. The shutter has a set of three stops and there are two finders, one for vertical and one for horizontal exposures.

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No Camera is a KODAK
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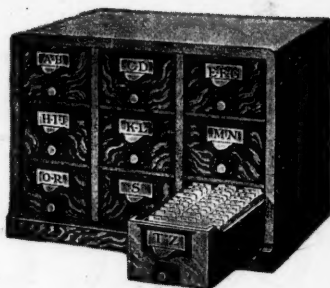
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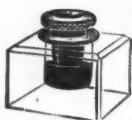


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 With its adjustable Dip-Cup Inks the Pen Just Right.
 Ink is kept Clean and Fresh.

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SIMPLICITY
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NOT A COMPLEX
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MECHANICALLY
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THIS IS THE ABCDEFGH TYPE USED.



A Perfect and Practical Type Writing Machine for only ONE DOLLAR. Exactly like cut; regular Remington Type; does the same quality of work; takes a fool's cap sheet. Complete with paper holder, automatic roll feed, perfect type wheel and inking roll; uses copying ink; in fact it does all of the work of a high priced machine. Speed, 15 to 25 words a minute. Size, 22x9 in.; weight, 12 oz. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price \$1.00. Postage 15c. Extra. ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO., 65 & 67 Cortlandt St., Dept. No. 28 NEW YORK CITY.

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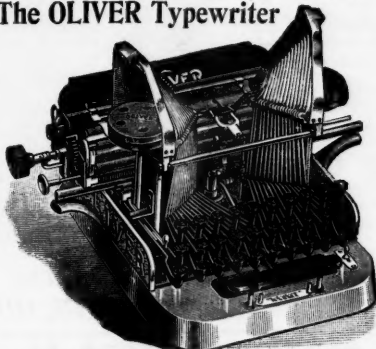
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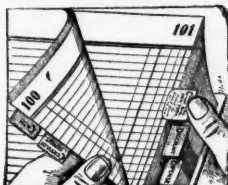


are not confined to banging shutters, draughty frames and soiled window panes. There's the balky shade—the shade that won't roll when you want it to roll—or keeps on rolling when you want it to stop. To avoid these ask for the

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Ball bearing long wearing



DENSMORE TYPEWRITER CO. 316 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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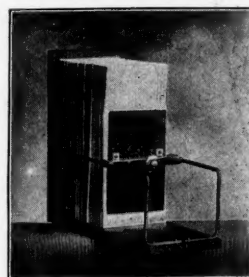
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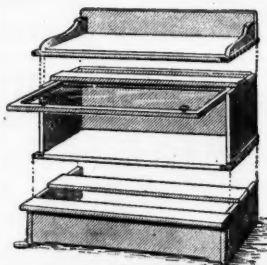


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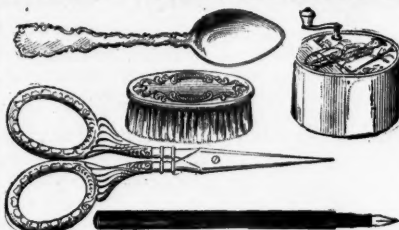
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That never fail to please and last a lifetime as a pleasant and substantial reminder of the giver.
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\$26.50 buys this luxurious easy-chair, No. 658, direct from factory, *freight prepaid*, sent "On Approval," to be returned at our expense if not positively the best chair ever sold at so low a price. Makes a handsome Christmas gift.

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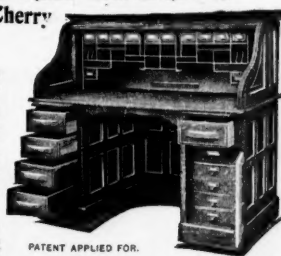
FRONT is figured mahogany, tastily inlaid with pearl and white holly. Has French legs both back and front, two locks. Small drawer inside, places for paper, pen, ink, etc. Bottom of large drawer is of pretty bird's-eye maple, trimmings are all solid brass (not washed), including the crest. This desk is polished like a piano, and from a dealer will cost \$15.00 to \$20.00. Ask for catalogue No. 3.



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Good Furniture,

Useful, ornamental, makes acceptable and appropriate

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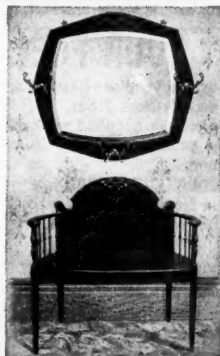
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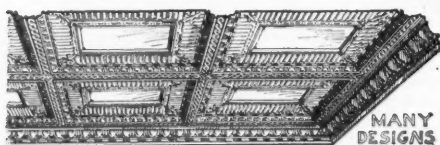
H. M. HOOKER Co., 57 West Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.; W. S. HUESTON, 108 Fulton St., New York City, N. Y.; W. W. LAWRENCE & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; SMITH & YOUNG, San Francisco, Cal.; THE L. J. MATTISON Co., Cleveland, Ohio; BAKER & RICHARDS, Seattle, Wash.; HENRY SEIM & Co., Baltimore, Md.; GERALD LOMER, Montreal, Canada.

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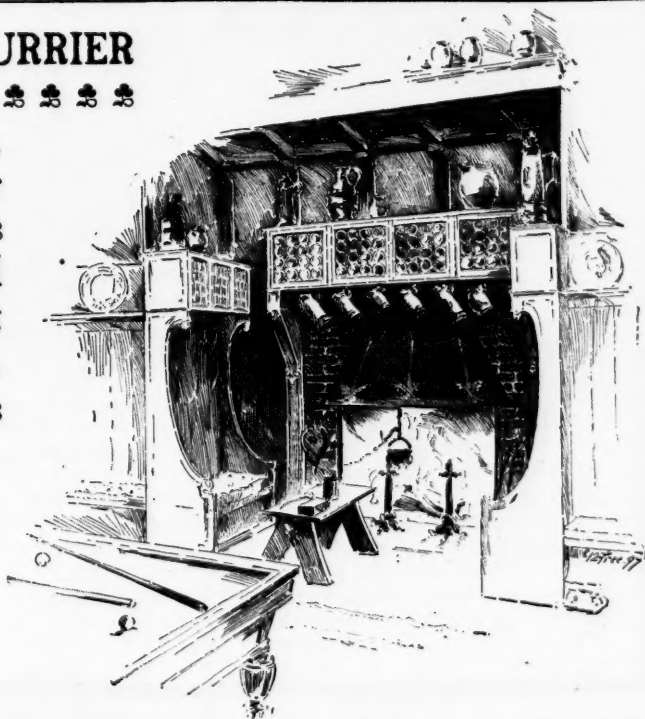
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The only Talking, Singing, and Music-making machine which doesn't merely imitate, but actually reproduces the quality of tone, distinctness of utterance, and every modulation of the originals, and having indestructible records.



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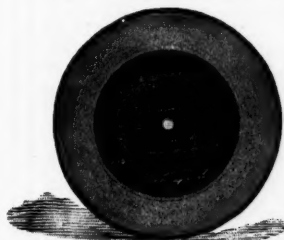
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The only one on which high C is satisfactorily reached;

The only one that "talks talk."



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A music box with a

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Self-playing
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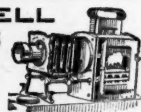
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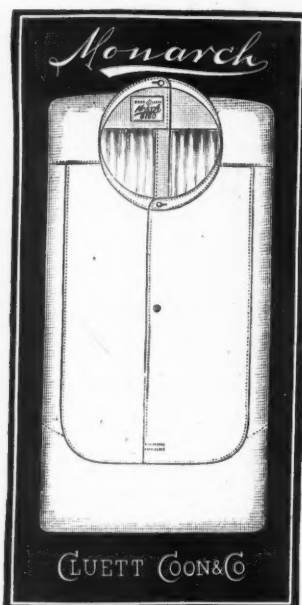
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STEWART'S Duplex Safety Pins.



MUST BE ON INSIDE OF SPRING.

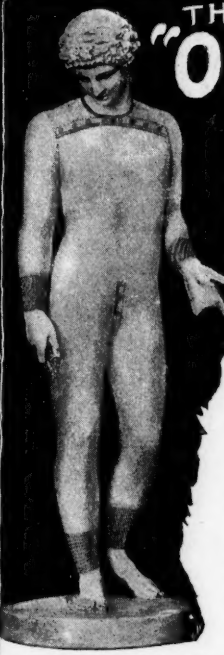
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This shoe is made to fit the foot. No dwarfing nor distortion.



An end to corns and bunions. No fear of ingrowing toe-nails.

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For Ladies, Misses
and Children

The

Velvet Grip

Never HOSE Cushion
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STRONG
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are our \$2.50 and \$3.00 large gauntlet black fur gloves. Send your address and receive our printed folder. It will interest you if you ever drive in cold weather.

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Honest as old-fashioned homespun, and thoroughly tailor-made in workmanship. Soft and agreeable to the most sensitive skin. See that the trade-mark, "ROOT'S TIVOLI STANDARD UNDERWEAR," is on every garment before purchasing. Illustrated booklet mailed free on application.

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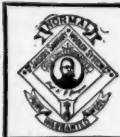
THE ART STUDENT,
132 W. 23d Street, N. Y.

SEND
10 CENTS
for 2 specimen Nos.
Regular price 20 cents.



GGGGGGGG

The Standard of
the World.



Dr. Jaeger's

SANITARY UNDERWEAR

allows the skin to breathe freely,
at the same time absorbing its
exhalations, leaving the body
dry and warm.

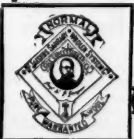
**Dr. Jaeger Underwear gives
greatest warmth with the
least weight.**

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Main Retail Store
**16 W. 23d St.
NEW YORK**

Branches: 166 Broadway
248 W. 125th St.

GGGGGGGG



For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.

STANDARD ARTICLES UNCLASSIFIED

Pale, Thin, Delicate

people get vigorous and increase in weight from the use of

Somatose

**A Perfect Food,
Tonic and Restorative.**

It is a powder made from the most nourishing elements of meat, prepared for the nutriment and stimulus of weak systems. May be taken in water, milk, tea, coffee, wine, etc.

At druggists, in 2-oz., $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 lb. tins.

Also the following combinations: Somatose-Biscuit, Somatose-Cocoa, Somatose-Chocolate—each containing 10 per cent. Somatose. Very convenient and palatable preparations.

Pamphlets mailed by Schieffelin & Co., New York, sole agents for Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld.

HEAD AND HAIR

ALSO A VOICE TONIC

Something new. Approved by highest medical authority. RILEY'S ELECTRIC COMB BATTERY \$3.

This celebrated Combination Metallic Comb Battery—(not a brush)—positively cures baldness, nervous headaches, neuralgia, dandruff, and restores color to hair prematurely gray, strengthens the vocal cords, and improves the voice; stops noises in the head, clears and brightens the mind. "Electricity is Life," and nature's greatest nerve tonic. Read and investigate. All doubts removed before purchase. The inventor's pamphlet, with testimonials of well-known physicians and citizens, furnished. Also a battery **FREE** on easy conditions. For particulars, address RILEY Electric Co., Newark, N. J. Or order through your Druggist. Use no dyes.



Print Your Own Cards

Labels, Circulars, or newspaper. Five Dollar Press. Larger \$15. Type setting easy, printed rules. Money saved; also big profits as printing for others. Stamp for a catalog, presses, type, to factory. KELSEY & CO. Meriden, Conn.

Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for GOUT and RHEUMATISM.

SAFE, SURE, EFFECTIVE. Druggists, or 224 William St., New York.



"The crowning glory of Woman is Her Hair."

FREE

We will mail on application, free information how to make hair grow, stop falling hair, and remove scalp diseases. Address,

ALTENHEIM MED. DISPENSARY, Dept. E. K. Box 779, Cincinnati, O.

"Adds 50% to the relish of any meal of which it forms a part."



If your grocer cannot supply you, write us for priced catalog and souvenir, descriptive of our full line Canned Fruits, Vegetables, Meats, Preserves, Jams, Jellies, etc.

CURTICE BROTHERS CO., Rochester, N. Y.

(Trade Mark Registered.)

GLUTEN FLOUR

For Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diabetes and Obesity.

Unlike all other Flours, because it contains no bran and little starch—which cause acidity and flatulence. Nutritious and palatable in highest degree. Unavailable in America or Europe.

PAMPHLET AND SAMPLE FREE

Write to FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y.

INTERESTED IN FINE HOGS?

SEND FOR DESCRIPTION OF THE FAMOUS O-I-C SWINE. TWO OF WHICH WEIGHED 2806 LBS. FIRST APPLICANT GETS A PAIR ON TIME AND AGENCY.

170 SUMMIT ST. L.B. SILVER CO. CLEVELAND, O.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.



Richardson's Celebrated Magneto-Galvanic Rings have cured Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Weak Back, and all blood impurities. Why? Because they act on the blood by Electrifying it, and as the "Blood is the Life," so is Electricity the life-giving current.

Write for Testimonials or send \$1.00 for Gold shell, or 75c. for Nickel Shell. Be sure you get the genuine, it is the only ring with a genuine steel magnet, also having the broken current. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

A. M. RICHARDSON & CO., Dept. C, 106 W. 42d St., N. Y. City. AGENTS WANTED TO SELL.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.

FOOD PRODUCTS



The Granulated Package

KNOX'S

SPARKLING
Calves Foot
GELATINE

SHOULD BE FOUND
with all high-class Grocers. If
your Grocer will not get it for
you send 15¢ to the Factory
and I will mail you a package
or one of each kind for 25¢

C.B. KNOX
JOHNSTOWN, N.Y.

Send 2 cent stamp for Cook Book "Dainty Desserts for Dainty People"




Love's Arrows

are more potent
when tipped with

WHITMAN'S

Chocolates and Confections.

SOLD EVERYWHERE:

Buy them and have
a Merry Christmas.

WHITMAN'S INSTANTANEOUS CHOCOLATE
is perfect in flavor and quality, delicious and healthful.
Made instantly with boiling water.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, 1316 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

DEAR MADAM:

You will get a new notion of what a lamp-chimney can be when you use a Macbeth; and of what it can do when you get the right one.

Get the Index.

Address Pittsburgh, Pa.

Write MACBETH.



NEW TRIUMPH Meat Cutter

*A Child can work it.
Needed in every family.
A good investment.
Pays for itself every six months.
Cutting parts of forged steel.
Easily cleaned.*

Receipt book of numerous dishes made with cutter free to any address.

THE PECK, STOW & WILCOX CO.,
Box K, Southington, Conn.

A Strong Stomach will Save Your Life.

Therefore use **Bayle's Horseradish Mustard**. All sauces are valueless as tonics, and no other condiments compare with this. Ask for it. For sale everywhere.

GEO. A. BAYLE, ST. LOUIS, SOLE MAKER.



Keep Your Pores Open in Winter with a "MOSELY."

It provides plenty of Hot Water and will ward off rheumatism, prevent sickness and pay for itself in saving of doctor bills. Every villager and farmer may have at moderate expense, a complete bath service as well as city folks, 20 styles. Send for catalogue of Tubs, Heaters, etc.

Mosely Folding Bath Tub Co.,
858 "S" Dearborn St., Chicago.

Gas, Gasoline or Oil.

Matching Material



is a tiresome undertaking and often results in failure. Something "nearly a match" is never satisfactory. There's one article that cannot be matched except by itself—that's

ELECTRO SILICON SILVER POLISH

for the reason there's nothing like or nearly like it, for imparting brilliancy to Silverware. Inferior articles offered with the argument that they are "just the same" or "just as good" are no match at all. Beware of them.

The Woman in Red on the box indicates the genuine.

THE ELECTRO SILICON COMPANY, 30 CLIFF ST., NEW YORK.

Box POSTPAID 15 cts. in stamps.
Its sold by all leading grocers.

NO SMOKE
NO ODOR

2 FT. 6 IN.
HIGH.

COMFORT FOR COLD DAYS.

\$5.00
FREIGHT
PAID

Will heat a large room in the coldest weather.
As much or little heat as you want.

Indispensable after its merits are tested. Handsomely made and a most powerful oil heater. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. When not kept by dealers, will send, freight paid, on receipt of \$5.00, to any point east of the Rocky Mountains.

FREE! Our book of points on stoves and lamps.

The PLUME & ATWOOD MFG. CO. NEW YORK
BOSTON
CHICAGO

Factories: Waterbury and Thomaston, Conn.

BANNER OIL HEATER

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.

STANDARD ARTICLES UNCLASSIFIED

A Christmas-tide Suggestion.



[PHOTOGRAPHED EXPRESSLY FOR SOZODONT.]

Sozodont

Always suggests a smile and a row of pretty teeth, for it makes both possible. You cannot have them perfect if you neglect to use a perfect dentifrice. Sozodont is that because it presents both the liquid and the powder together and is absolutely wholesome.

Miss Studholme says:—"A smile is as good as a song, and a smile is enhanced if the teeth are pretty, for pretty teeth are part of an actress's stock in trade—and so is Sozodont, for it makes pretty teeth, as I can most heartily testify."

For a sample send three cents, mentioning this Magazine, to

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors,
New York.

Established 1848.

LONDON OFFICE, 48, Holborn Viaduct.

MRS. T. LYNCH,

1 & 3 UNION SQ., cor. 14th St., N. Y., Dept. E.

(Established 1844.)

DIAMOND IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER.

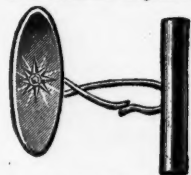
We import Diamonds in the rough and save 15 per cent. duty. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free, filled with Bargains.

Goods sent for inspection.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.



No. 1. Genuine Diamonds and Ruby, Turquoise, or Opal Centre. \$5.
No. 2. Five Opals. \$3.
No. 3. Pure White Diamonds, and any Stone Centre. \$5.
No. 4. Five Rubies, Sapphire, Emerald or Turquoise Centre, and 5 Diamonds. \$10.



No. 8. Diamond Links. \$5.
Same in Cuff Buttons.



No. 9. All Diamonds. \$15.
Diamonds, Ruby Centre. \$12.
Diamonds, Turquoise Centre. \$10.



No. 6. Star. Perfectly White Diamonds. \$40.

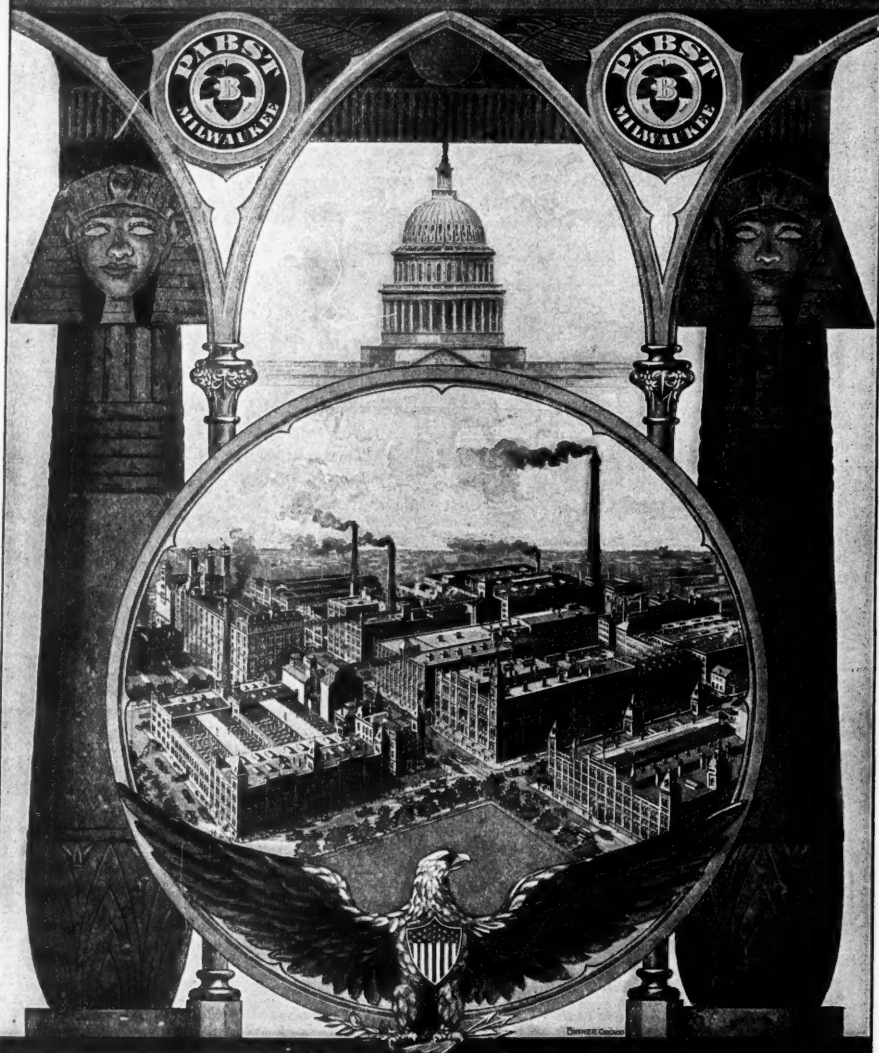


No. 10. Sterling Silver. \$5.
14-karat Gold. \$10.
We warrant these Watches correct timekeepers, and repair them free of charge five years.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.

FOOD PRODUCTS

PABST PERFECTED BREWING IN AMERICA



WHEN your druggist sells you

PABST MALT EXTRACT

The "Best" Tonic,

you may feel assured that it is absolutely perfect. It is the crowning triumph of perfection in brewing, and is backed by the intelligence, system and capital of the world-famed plant pictured above. This plant is the largest of its kind, and is always open to visitors. No other brewery in the world has such extensive facilities for the scientific preparation of malt and hops. This is important to all who buy and use Malt Extract. You are entitled to know by whom and how it is made.

A booklet mailed to any address for the asking.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.



BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

In Albuminuria and Bright's Disease, Etc., Etc.
Preventive of Puerperal Convulsions.

Dr. William A. Hammond, *Surgeon-General (retired) U. S. Army, formerly Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the University of New York, etc., Washington, D. C.:*

"I have used **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** in the Albuminuria of Pregnancy with remarkable effect. When taken in large quantities its influence in such cases is unmistakably beneficial. In one case of Puerperal Mania it was a powerful adjunct to the other means used to effect a cure. As a preventative of Puerperal Convulsions and Puerperal Mania I regard the **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** as most valuable. It should with this view form the constant beverage of Pregnant women in the place of ordinary water. I have had considerable experience with this water in the treatment of Bright's Disease. I have witnessed the albuminuria of this affection, and also casts of the renal vessels, disappear on the use of the water, and this not only in a single case, but in several of which I have full notes. It must in these cases also be taken in large quantities and its use continued for a considerable time."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.
Pamphlets on application.
PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

Your Home Protected

Nature's Latest and Most Valued Gift to Medical Science.

An Atmosphere in Which Disease Germs Cannot Live.

No discovery in medical science has ever created such a profound sensation as that of **HYOMEI**. By the use of Booth's Exhaler every particle of air in your home is impregnated with this new germicide, which kills at once the bacilli of Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Pneumonia and Consumption, making it impossible for these diseases to exist, where it is used. In fact, so wonderful have been the results which followed this new method of treating disease, over 2800 doctors have endorsed it during the past few months, and such prominent men as President Andrews of Brown University, Mayor Yard of Trenton, Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. Farrar of Brooklyn, Hon. Samuel Roads of Massachusetts, and Sir Henry Irving of London, having tested **Hyomei**, are lending their aid in introducing it to the public.

"HYOMEI" Cures by Inhalation

It is Nature's own remedy, given through the only vehicle (the air you breathe) which nature permits to enter the bronchial tubes and lungs.

THERE IS NO DANGER, NO RISK.

"Hyomei" pocket outfit complete, \$1.00; extra inhalant, 50c.
"Hyomei" Balm (a wonderful healer) 25c. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Send for "The Story of Hyomei." Mailed FREE.

R. T. BOOTH CO., 23 East 20th St, NEW YORK.



A COMPLETE HOME TREATMENT and CURE for Consumption and all Diseases of the Air Passages.

The Dry-Air Exhaler, a beautifully nickel-plated apparatus, 14 inches high and 8 inches in diameter at the base, one spirit lamp, a flexible silk-covered inhaling tube, one mouth-piece, one nasal piece, one Pocket Inhaler Outfit, and a sufficient quantity of "HYOMEI" to last six weeks or two months. By Express \$15.00.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.



A MAGAZINE IS KNOWN BY THE ADVERTISING COMPANY IT KEEPS.

One of the most eloquent arguments for the advertising merits of a publication is the character and amount of business it carries.

In this relation we would suggest that you examine the advertising pages of

The Forum

and compare them with those of any other first-class publication.

Every reader of The Forum is a possible patron of yours by reason of the fact that its entire constituency is composed of people who combine with intelligence and good taste the means to purchase a first-class article.

Do you wish to see a copy?

THE FORUM PUBLISHING COMPANY,
111 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The Forum

is the one magazine which is equally useful to the statesman, the lawyer, the business man, the student, the clergyman, and the general reader.

Its contributors are chosen for their special knowledge in their respective subjects; and the information it contains is valuable to every citizen, no matter what his occupation may be.

Its discussions of political, educational, and labor problems appeal to every citizen; while its articles on literature, music, art, the drama, and religion, together with papers by women about women, make its pages interesting and instructive to all members of the family.

Its price—35 cents a copy, or by subscription \$3 a year—commends it to all purses, and makes it the cheapest review in the world.

No well-informed person should fail to read

The Forum



Just the Thing for Papa!

He will get more comfort from one of **Williams' Shaving Sticks**, or from a **Luxury Shaving Tablet**, or a cake of the famous old **Yankee Shaving Soap**, than from anything else you could possibly give him for Christmas.

You know how it tries a man's patience to shave, unless everything is exactly right. Ordinary Shaving Soaps are never right, nor anywhere near it. They make a man cross and pudgy, and set his nerves on edge.

Don't go near a man when he is shaving, unless he uses

Williams' Shaving Stick

OR SOME FORM OF WILLIAMS' SOAP.

The rich, creamy lather of **Williams' Soap** soothes, comforts and refreshes, and makes him smile all over. **Williams' Soaps** are the only shaving soaps that thoroughly soften the beard, and make shaving what it should be—easy, safe and agreeable. They are the recognized standard all over the world.

WILLIAMS' SOAPS—in principal forms—sold by dealers everywhere.

Williams' Shaving Stick, 25c.

Luxury Shaving Tablet, 25c.

"Genuine Yankee" Soap, 10c.

Williams' Shaving Soap (Barbers).



Round—just fits the cup.
Perfume delightful.



Oldest and most famous cake of shaving soap in the world.



This is the kind your barber should use. Exquisite also for toilet and bath. Used in thousands of the best families. Six cakes in package, 40c. Trial sample for 2-cent stamp.

NOTE.—If your dealer fails to supply you, we mail these soaps to any address, post-paid, on receipt of price.

Address THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY,
Glastonbury, Conn., U. S. A.

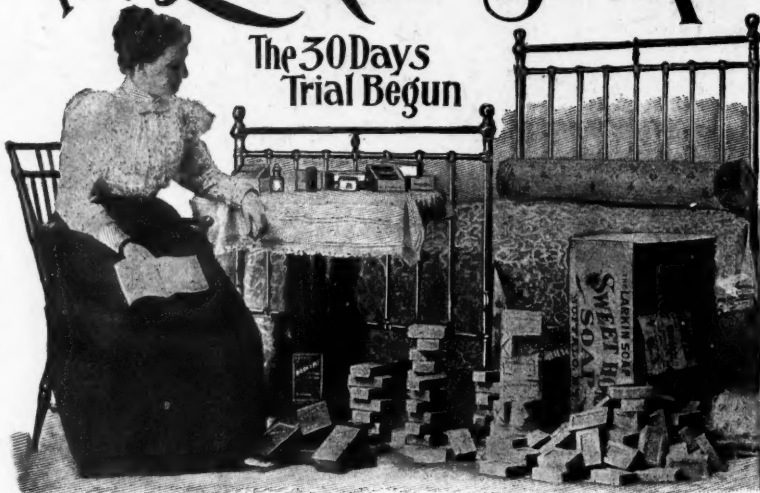
LONDON: 64 Great Russell Street, W. C.

SYDNEY, Australia: 161 Clarence Street

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

The Larkin Soaps

The 30 Days
Trial Begun



The Whole Family supplied with Laundry and Toilet Soaps for a year at Half Price. Sent Subject to Approval and Payment after Thirty Days' Trial.

IT IS WISE ECONOMY TO USE GOOD SOAP. Our soaps are sold entirely on their merits, with our guarantee of purity. THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES USE THEM, and have for many years, in every locality, many in your vicinity.

The Larkin Plan

of equal value. One premium is **A White Enamelled, Steel, Brass-Trimmed Bed.** Metallic beds add beauty and cheerfulness to the chamber, while they convey a delightful feeling of cleanliness that invites repose. They harmonize perfectly with furniture of any wood or style. Brass top rod at head and foot, and heavy brass, gold-lacquered trimmings. Very strong and will last a lifetime. Malleable castings, will never break. Detachable lignum-vitæ ball-bearing casters. 4 feet 6 in. wide. 6 feet 6 in. long. Head, 4 feet 5½ in. Foot, 3 feet 2½ in. high. Corner posts are 1 inch in diameter. The bed is the Article of Furniture Supreme: In it a Third of Life is Passed.

If, after thirty days' trial, the purchaser finds all the Soaps, etc., of excellent quality and the premium entirely satisfactory and as represented, remit \$10.00; if not, notify us goods are subject to our order. We make no charge for what you have used.

If you remit in advance, you will receive in addition a nice present for the lady of the house, and shipment day after order is received. Money refunded promptly if the Box or Premium does not prove all expected. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Many youths and maidens easily earn a Chautauqua Desk or other premium free by dividing the contents of a Combination Box among a few neighbors who readily pay the listed retail prices. This provides the \$10.00 needful to pay our bill, and gives the young folk the premium as "a middleman's profit." The wide success of this plan confirms all our claims.

Booklet Handsomely Illustrating
15 Premiums sent on request.

THE LARKIN SOAP MFG. CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
Estab. 1875. Incor. 1892. Capital, \$500,000.

saves you half the regular retail prices; half the cost. You pay but the usual retail value of the soaps and all middlemen's profits are yours in a premium, itself

Our Great Combination Box.

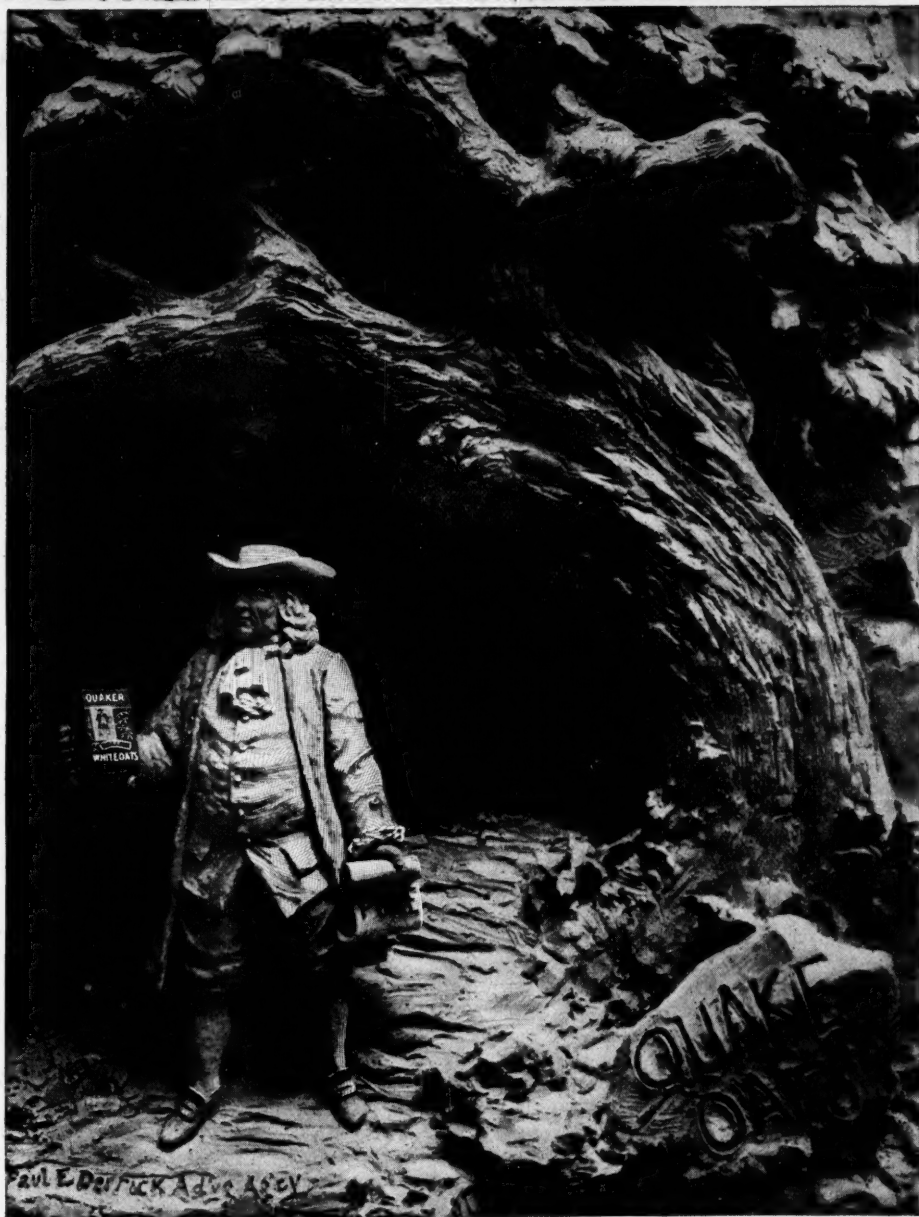
Enough to last an Average Family one Full Year.
This List of Contents Changed as Desired.

100 BARS "SWEET HOME" SOAP	\$5.00
For all laundry and household purposes it has no superior.	
10 BARS WHITE WOOLEN SOAP	.70
A perfect soap for flannels.	
12 Pkgs. BORAXINE SOAP POWDER (full lbs.)	1.20
An unequalled laundry luxury.	
4 BARS HONOR BRIGHT SCOURING SOAP	.20
1-4 DOZ. MODJESKA COMPLEXION SOAP	.60
Perfume exquisite. A matchless beautifier.	
1-4 DOZ. OLD ENGLISH CASTILE SOAP	.30
1-4 DOZ. CREME OATMEAL TOILET SOAP	.25
1-4 DOZ. ELITE GLYCERINE TOILET SOAP	.25
1-4 DOZ. LARKIN'S TAR SOAP	.30
Unequalled for washing the hair.	
1-4 DOZ. SULPHUR SOAP	.30
1 BOTTLE, 1 oz., MODJESKA PERFUME	.30
Delicate, refined, popular, lasting.	
1 JAR, 2 oz., MODJESKA COLD CREAM	.25
Soothing. Cures chapped hands.	
1 BOTTLE MODJESKA TOOTH POWDER	.25
Preserves the teeth, hardens the gums, sweetens the breath.	
1 STICK WITCH HAZEL SHAVING SOAP	.10
THE CONTENTS, Bought at Retail, Cost	\$10.00
THE PREMIUM, worth at Retail	10.00
All for \$10. (You get the Premium you select, gratis.)	\$20

We cheerfully recommend our readers to accept the offer made by the Larkin Soap Mfg. Co. of Buffalo, N. Y. Members of the Observer's staff have personally tested the Soap made by this Company, and they know too that the extra value in premiums is very generous.—New York Observer.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.

FOOD PRODUCTS



Strong and serene, as mighty forest tree
That braves the blast and dares the storm, is he
Who wisely lives, and living, learns to know
The health and strength which Quaker Oats bestow.

AT ALL GROCERS IN 2-LB. PACKAGES ONLY

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.

FOOD PRODUCTS



"Mamma takes O-H because she's tired. I'm tired, too."

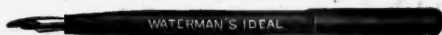
The mother should never grow old to her children. O-H Extract of Malt helps her keep young by giving her restful sleep, quiet nerves, and good digestion.

If your druggist or grocer does not sell our Extract, on receipt of \$3.50 we will send you one case (12 bottles).

Send for pamphlet.

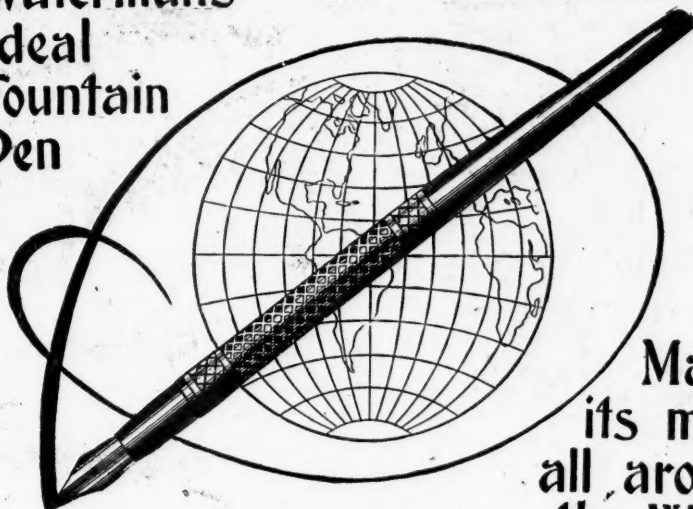
OTTO HUBER, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.



Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

As a gift it will be appreciated and
it is suitable for all who write.....



Makes
its mark
all around
the World

Shall it mark in remembrance of you,
As your Holiday gift to him or her?

The Only Best.
Awarded

Three Gold and Five Bronze
medals. The highest given at
all expositions where exhibited.

1897.

Received the Gold Medal and High-
est Award at the Nashville Centen-
nial Exposition, Nashville, Tenn.
(closed Oct. 30).



M a s

Made in Sterling Silver and Solid Gold, at prices according to their value.

The best writing instrument of the age. Sold upon merit. Absolutely guaranteed.

Call on your dealer or send for holiday catalogue.

(12, '97, R. of R.)

Chicago

L. E. Waterman Co.

London

Boston

155 & 157 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Paris

St. Louis

Largest Fountain Pen Manufacturers in the World

Berlin

WATERMAN'S IDEAL

WATERMAN'S IDEAL

WATERMAN'S IDEAL

WATERMAN'S IDEAL



PRESS OF FERRIS BROS., 324-330 PEARL ST., NEW YORK CITY.

IVORY

There are
a hundred im-
itations. They all
lack the remark-
able qualities of
the genuine.
**IT
FLOATS**

SOAP

The Government Tests show
Royal superior to all
others.



MADE FROM PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE!

Walter Baker & Co's Breakfast Cocoa.



Trade-Mark.

Pure,
Delicious,
Nutritious.


Costs Less than **ONE
CENT** a cup.

Be sure that the package
bears our Trade-Mark.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,

Established 1780,

Dorchester, Mass.



SEN-SEN

THROAT EASE and BREATH PERFUME

Good for Old and Young

At all dealers or
sent on receipt of
5 cents in stamps

SEN-SEN CO.
Dept. 13
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

VOSE PIANOS

at your own home. Old instruments taken in exchange. Catalogue and full information free. **VOSE & SONS PIANO CO., 174 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.**

endorsed by leading artists, conservatories, and the press. Awarded the highest honors by the World's Fair Judges. Sold on liberal terms of payment and delivered

